



# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

## VOLUME V.

---

# BENGAL.

---

## PART II.

# *TABLES*

BY

L. S. S. O'MALLEY

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,  
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, BENGAL



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# CORRIGENDUM.

## *Bengal Table Volume.*

Table	Page	Column	Against	For	Road
XI ... ..	139	14	Birthplace 24-Parganas, enumerated in Garden Reach.	797	2,797
XVA, Part II ... ..	243	256	Bengal ... ..	11,623	11,634
Ditto ... ..	"	"	British Territory ... ..	11,591	11,597
Ditto ... ..	"	"	Presidency Division ... ..	2,926	2,932
Ditto ... ..	"	"	Calcutta ... ..	NH	6
Ditto ... ..	"	257	Bengal ... ..	484	478
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XVI ... ..	374	2	Rajput, West and Central Bengal ...	Military service ...	Agriculture and military service.
Do. ... ..	"	"	Rajput, North Bengal, Dacca and Mymensingh.	Ditto ...	Military service.



TABLE I.

---

*AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.*

THIS table shows for each district in Bengal as now constituted the area, the number of towns and villages, the number of occupied houses and the total urban and rural population, male and female. The districts are arranged in this and other tables in the order prescribed by Government.

Similar figures are given for Sikkim and the two Feudatory States Cooch Behar and Hill Tippera attached to Bengal.

The difference between some of the areas here shown and those in the corresponding table of 1901 is due principally to inter-provincial and inter-district transfers, as explained on the title-page of Table II. In some cases the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer have been adopted; for Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge revised figures have been supplied by the Settlement Officers; while the areas of Backergunge, the 24-Parganas and Khulna have been increased by the inclusion of the Sundarbans. The area shown for Calcutta, though different from that given in Table I of the Bengal Census Report of 1901, which excluded the "water area" (*i.e.*, the port and canals), is the same as that given in Table I of the Calcutta Census Report of that year.

For the purpose of column 3 (number of towns) all cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin. Buxa Cantonment in Jalpaiguri is treated as a town, as it does not adjoin any municipality.

Statistics for thanas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II at the end of this volume.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872

D. RESID. ON STATE		PERSONS					VARIATION					NET VARIATION
							Increase (+) Decrease (-)					
		1901	1891	1881	1872	1901-1881	1891-1881	1881-1872	1872-1861			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<b>DEA GILL</b>												
	40,805,612	43,681,770	59,805,013	57,013,959	54,687,597	+ 3,473,866	+ 3,015,834	+ 2,790,953	+ 2,337,697	+ 11,618,350		
<b>(1) British Territory</b>												
	45,453,077	6,143,477	59,059,639	56,310,728	54,119,465	+ 3,311,600	+ 3,051,815	+ 2,775,904	+ 2,197,963	+ 11,523,619		
<b>BURDWIN DIVISION</b>												
	8,407,514	9,410,070	7,639,189	7,393,954	7,601,601	+ 277,038	+ 550,887	+ 295,055	+ 210,707	+ 862,623		
Dumka	1,796,111	1,023,711	1,329,069	1,794,419	1,498,031	+ 855,308	+ 101,079	+ 210	+ 80,394	+ 87,337		
Bankura	16,290	1,481,251	1,481,251	1,481,251	1,481,251	+ 1,465,000	+ 1,465,000	+ 1,465,000	+ 1,465,000	+ 1,465,000		
Medinipur	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411		
Longly	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411	+ 1,136,411		
Howrah	943,607	820,614	708,076	602,394	638,975	+ 8,905	+ 14,894	+ 18,251	+ 38,410	+ 307,624		
<b>PRESIDENT DIVISION</b>												
	9,413,321	9,583,918	8,525,463	8,202,780	7,419,261	+ 461,268	+ 458,325	+ 322,683	+ 753,519	+ 2,076,060		
24 Parganas	2,491,164	2,976,510	1,600,771	1,593,448	1,593,448	+ 3,615	+ 137,071	+ 68,994	+ 109,702	+ 852,658		
Calcutta	1,017,844	1,017,844	1,017,844	1,017,844	1,017,844	+ 1,017,844	+ 1,017,844	+ 1,017,844	+ 1,017,844	+ 1,017,844		
Howrah	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744		
24 Parganas	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744		
Howrah	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744	+ 1,172,744		
<b>RASHTREE DIVISION</b>												
	10,138,309	9,373,620	8,850,960	8,431,299	8,045,439	+ 761,639	+ 210,660	+ 395,365	+ 380,160	+ 2,090,870		
24 Parganas	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985		
Howrah	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985		
Howrah	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985		
Howrah	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985	+ 1,490,985		
<b>DAKKA DIVISION</b>												
	19,037,619	10,806,232	8,719,939	7,619,331	7,609,681	+ 1,231,417	+ 948,293	+ 1,138,608	+ 1,170,650	+ 4,478,965		
Dacca	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402		
Meerut	4,844,5	4,844,5	4,844,5	4,844,5	4,844,5	+ 4,844,5	+ 4,844,5	+ 4,844,5	+ 4,844,5	+ 4,844,5		
Faridkot	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04		
Ludhiana	2,430,1	2,430,1	2,430,1	2,430,1	2,430,1	+ 2,430,1	+ 2,430,1	+ 2,430,1	+ 2,430,1	+ 2,430,1		
<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>												
	5,394,491	4,737,731	4,190,681	3,520,071	3,411,430	+ 537,760	+ 537,760	+ 537,760	+ 537,760	+ 1,653,061		
Chittagong	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04		
Chittagong	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04		
Chittagong	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04	+ 2,171,04		
<b>(*) Presidency States</b>												
	822,868	740,009	716,310	698,961	607,827	+ 8,268	+ 23,909	+ 18,019	+ 150,431	+ 251,738		
Cochin	802,648	666,974	666,974	666,974	666,974	+ 666,974	+ 666,974	+ 666,974	+ 666,974	+ 666,974		
Madras	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402	+ 2,901,402		
<b>SIKIM</b>												
	87,900	29,074	29,458	29,458	29,458	+ 29,458	+ 29,458	+ 29,458	+ 29,458	+ 29,458		
<b>BUTTER SUBJECTS IN FRANCE CALLED IN</b>												
	9,625	10,909	4,013	853	853	+ 1,371	+ 6,096	+ 4,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000		

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1911.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1901.	1901.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
BENGAL	23,803,593	21,889,142	20,171,410	19,507,150	12,102,025	22,502,012	20,909,670	19,031,122
(1) British Territory	23,365,225	21,449,265	19,797,557	19,001,011	12,112,208	22,112,452	20,627,212	18,912,711
DURDWAN DIVISION	4,591,925	4,116,932	3,800,558	3,606,690	3,229,449	4,202,359	4,127,171	3,848,431
Bardwan	770,211	718,112	652,927	620,255	522,108	740,005	720,041	713,199
Birbhum	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Bankura	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Midnapore	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Hooghly	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Howrah	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	5,011,917	4,629,315	4,279,177	4,143,287	3,729,272	4,170,101	4,071,023	3,829,549
24 Parganas	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Calcutta	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Nadia	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Murshidabad	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Jessore	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Khulna	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
RAJSHAH DIVISION	5,256,755	4,849,174	4,509,006	4,268,768	4,069,147	4,941,517	4,742,112	4,417,571
Rajshahi	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Dinajpur	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Dhaka	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Barisal	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Rangpur	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Bohara	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Pabna	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Madda	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
DACCA DIVISION	6,137,087	5,479,591	4,993,556	4,755,767	3,902,517	5,900,362	5,370,838	4,861,585
Dacca	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Moulvibazar	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Barisal	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Chittagong	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	2,691,511	2,361,596	2,095,960	1,771,833	1,710,715	2,690,940	2,373,335	2,091,121
Tippura	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Noakhali	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Chittagong	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
(2) Fendatory States	438,368	393,877	371,053	363,136	299,417	381,197	346,122	319,237
Cooch Behar	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
Hill Tippera	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	750,000	650,000	950,000	900,000	850,000
SIKKIM	45,059	30,795	15,719	..	..	12,861	29,219	11,716
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FRANCE CHANDERAGORE	5,491	6,111	2,922	679	..	3,421	3,755	1,901



TABLE III.

---

***TOWNS AND VILLAGES  
CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.***

IN this table, as in Tables I, IV and V, cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin.

In the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and in Hill Tippera the residential village or group of houses, bearing a separate name, has been taken as the village, small outlying hamlets being treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain. Elsewhere the census village corresponds to the mauza.



TABLE III—Towns and Villages Classified by Population

[illegible]





TABLE IV.

**POPULATION OF TOWNS**  
**WITH VARIATION SINCE 1872.**

THIS table shows the population of all cities and towns, *i.e.*, municipalities, cantonments, and certain other places which are of an urban character though not under municipal government. While in Table V cities and towns are arranged territorially, in this table they are classified by population in the following six classes:—

Class I	...	...	...	...	100,000 or over.
" II	...	...	...	...	50,000 to 100,000
" III	...	...	...	...	20,000 to 50,000
" IV	...	...	...	...	10,000 to 20,000
" V	...	...	...	...	5,000 to 10,000
" VI	...	...	...	...	under 5,000

To enable comparison to be made with previous censuses when the cantonment population was not separately recorded, the population of cantonments has been added to that of the municipalities which they adjoin, but separate figures have also been given for them below the totals for the municipalities in question. The population of these cantonments is shown below:—

CANTONMENT.	Municipality with which included.	Total population.	Males.	Females.
Fort William ...	Calcutta ...	4,411	3,821	490
Alipore ...	Ditto ...	1,174	1,079	105
Dum-Dum ...	North Dum-Dum	3,818	2,332	1,486
Barrackpore ...	South Barrackpore	11,455	7,352	4,103
Jalapahar (including Katabahar).	Barjehang ...	915	602	313
Lahore ...	Ditto ...	1,037	625	412

The population of Calcutta and the suburban municipalities, as returned at enumerations previous to 1901, has been adjusted on account of subsequent changes in municipal boundaries. The figures now given represent the population of the area now included in each municipality. Similarly, the figures for Howrah in 1872 and 1881 represent the population of the present area of that municipality, excluding Bally, which was cut off and formed into a separate municipality in 1883. The population of the municipalities at Dacca and Agartola, as returned at previous enumerations, has also been adjusted on account of subsequent changes in municipal boundaries, and the figures given in the table represent the population of the area now included in each municipality. With these exceptions, adjustments have not been made on account of changes in municipal areas, and the old figures have been left unaltered.

During the decade there have been numerous changes in the areas of municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the urban population increasing by 13,748 owing to the extension of and decreasing by 4,512 owing to the reduction of the area within municipal limits. Two places, *viz.*, Kharagpur and Dhulian (constituted a municipality subsequent to 1901), have now been classed as towns for the first time; the result of the present census is to show that they contain an aggregate population of 27,255. Another place, Halishahar, which was created a municipality in 1903 and is therefore now shown separately, was in 1901 part of the Naihati municipality.

The City of Dacca comprises, besides the Dacca municipality, the civil station at Ramna. The population of each part is shown below:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dacca Municipality ...	108,152	62,796	45,356
Civil Station at Ramna ...	399	295	104

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Serial No.	Towns	District or State	Municipality Public Sanitary etc.	POPULATION					VARI- ATION (+)
				1911	1901	1901	1901	1901	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION				2,068,217	2,009,158	2,223,378	1,901,831	1,857,504	+ 360,089
CLASS I—100,000 and over				1,153,624	1,095,123	850,400	781,459	765,673	+ 88,501
1	Calcutta	Calcutta	Municipality	806,077	611,706	682,705	612,907	623,090	+ 60,271
2	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	4,611	4,611	—	—	—	—
3	Dacca	Dacca	Municipality	179,400	179,400	179,400	179,400	179,400	—
CLASS II—50,000—100,000				304,181	639,071	47,026	68,364	63,273	+ 60,254
4	Madras	Madras	Municipality	61,700	2,287	24,101	64,125	63,992	+ 21,940
5	Madras	Madras	Municipality	61,700	2,287	24,101	64,125	63,992	+ 21,940
CLASS III—20,000—50,000				790,998	664,054	655,338	628,077	473,633	+ 132,944
6	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
7	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
8	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
9	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
10	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
11	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
12	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
13	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
14	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
15	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
16	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
17	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
18	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
19	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
20	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
21	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
22	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
23	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
24	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
25	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
26	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
27	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
28	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
29	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
30	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
31	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
32	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
33	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	40,591	41,451	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 5,143
CLASS IV—10,000—20,000				580,893	503,298	413,717	374,674	308,763	+ 77,665
34	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
35	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
36	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
37	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
38	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
39	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
40	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
41	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
42	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
43	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
44	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
45	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
46	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
47	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
48	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
49	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
50	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
51	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
52	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
53	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
54	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
55	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
56	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
57	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
58	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
59	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
60	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
61	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
62	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
63	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
64	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
65	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
66	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
67	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
68	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
69	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155
70	Bombay	Bombay	Municipality	18,800	18,800	11,555	10,661	10,661	+ 5,155

## POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1872.

TOWN.			VARIATION IN PERIOD 1872-1911.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Serial No.
DECREASE (-).				1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1872-1881.	Increase (+) Decrease (-).	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
+ 375,780	+ 231,547	+ 134,327	+ 1,110,743	1,820,065	1,562,824	1,296,604	1,148,182	1,036,334	926,774	
+ 214,627	+ 99,007	- 4,184	+ 397,951	785,331	712,371	562,434	398,293	382,752	318,062	
+ 165,421	+ 62,005	- 23,702	+ 263,953	607,674	562,604	447,162	286,393	265,200	235,143	1
...	...	...	...	3,021	3,000	...	490	712	...	7
...	...	...	...	1,060	...	...	105	...	...	8
+ 43,664	+ 15,703	+ 6,744	+ 94,937	114,509	99,604	70,477	64,440	57,630	46,120	2
+ 8,143	+ 3,216	+ 9,774	+ 32,956	63,691	49,871	41,795	45,460	39,862	36,720	3
+ 11,631	- 16,068	- 6,911	+ 38,906	66,474	33,120	25,591	37,707	20,807	16,705	
+ 4,226	- 10,094	- 5,567	- 225	31,735	10,142	16,418	22,032	13,245	11,743	4
+ 7,496	+ 3,890	- 1,044	+ 39,131	34,739	13,078	9,173	16,675	7,662	4,962	5
+ 68,666	+ 66,461	+ 55,892	+ 323,963	466,082	378,681	327,246	330,916	285,373	268,142	
+ 8,429	+ 10,531	+ 1,119	+ 25,154	30,363	26,921	20,220	10,231	17,530	15,752	6
+ 9,227	+ 6,129	+ 921	+ 22,809	30,781	26,180	10,424	17,385	14,561	11,999	7
+ 297	+ 15,493	+ 3,198	+ 36,037	27,605	16,928	10,695	17,670	11,253	11,320	8
...	...	...	...	31,225	11,461	...	13,946	4,604	...	9
+ 545	+ 307	+ 1,753	+ 3,600	20,627	10,413	...	15,394	15,609	15,050	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
+ 875	- 1,206	+ 2,029	+ 1,249	17,577	17,641	16,253	15,163	15,489	16,011	11
+ 4,521	+ 4,540	...	...	17,653	14,171	10,639	13,850	12,203	14,328	12
...	...	...	...	15,417	15,377	17,019	13,089	14,006	16,042	13
...	...	...	...	18,770	13,701	14,251	9,087	8,130	9,815	14
+ 1,022	+ 3,100	+ 2,180	+ 16,493	14,733	17,003	12,110	9,138	7,404	5,590	15
+ 6,757	+ 5,297	+ 1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
- 16,346	+ 5,320	- 6,075	- 8,787	17,132	11,249	20,370	10,473	8,658	15,277	16
...	...	...	...	7,452	6,642	...	4,133	3,846	...	17
...	...	...	...	12,189	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	14,302	13,093	...	14,617	14,384	16,437	17
+ 2,676	+ 2,527	...	...	14,982	14,749	13,040	10,913	10,684	11,255	18
+ 153	+ 2,220	- 11	+ 3,729	13,206	12,590	13,020	11,541	10,534	10,177	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
+ 5,511	+ 398	+ 1,824	+ 16,936	15,562	9,476	5,220	8,491	5,774	4,410	21
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+ 4,449	+ 1,504	+ 424	+ 9,744	13,706	11,573	8,550	8,066	7,696	6,100	26
+ 3,474	+ 2,200	+ 605	+ 9,972	15,454	13,259	10,384	6,945	5,728	5,899	27
+ 1,942	+ 1,825	+ 1,100	+ 8,670	14,217	11,383	9,616	8,177	7,279	7,165	28
+ 1,699	+ 694	+ 2,066	+ 6,923	11,671	10,317	9,224	10,624	6,688	6,762	29
...	...	...	...	12,450	8,490	...	6,433	6,606	...	30
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although neither a municipality nor a cantonment.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Serial No.	Town	District or State	Municipality Suburb Cantonment, etc.	POPULATION					VARIATION	
				1911.	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901 to 1911	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CLASS IV—20 000—20 000—continued</b>										
69	Jaspur	Machibatal	Municipality	11 404	10 981	9 794	10 197	11 361	+	467
70	Pan bati	24-argan	Ditto	11 114	11 170				—	60
71	Buklira	Ahula	Ditto	1 809	8,355	8,550	8 778	8 979	+	2 119
72	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Ditto	10 611	10 604	11 401	9 635	7 145	+	350
73	Ba, tpur	Wymenough	Ditto	10,625	10,777	9,208	9,641		+	433
<b>CLASS V—3 000 10 000</b>				<b>231 413</b>	<b>231 670</b>	<b>218 403</b>	<b>204 716</b>	<b>207 931</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16 798</b>
74	Ranthal	Nadia	Municipality	8 969	8,714	8 506	8 690	8 971	+	1 506
75	Jay sagar	24-argan	Ditto	8 543	8,810	8 271	7 864	7 773	+	455
76	Sun	Bhuban	Ditto	8 131	8,002	7 661	7,661	9 001	+	439
77	Dogra	Bhuban	Ditto	8 113	7,094	6 841	6 179	8 473	+	3,019
78	Jessore	Jessore	Ditto	8 911	8,064	8,202	8 495	8 153	+	857
79	North Dum-Dam	24-argan	Ditto	8 965	8 800	10,396	8,301	8 600	—	1,071
80	East-Dum	Ditto	Cantonment	3,618	4 370				—	1 103
81	Kharar	M. Inapora	Municipality	8 930	8,346	10,093			—	663
82	Barnet	24-argan	Ditto	8 780	8 518	9 131	10,533	Not available	+	154
83	Kalna	Bardwan	Ditto	8,643	8,171	9 661	10 663	27,536	+	603
84	Kamj bampur	Mildnapore	Ditto	8 401	10,263	9 777	10 909	11,106	—	1 738
85	Dhe an	Moradabad	Ditto	8 496					+	8,479
86	Saidpur	Hangar	Municipality	8,267	8 844	9 195	8 004	9 674	+	423
87	Nara	Hajiloh	Ditto	8,251	8,551	11,299	12,517	21,511	—	1 180
88	Chandkoma	Jessore	Ditto	8,121	8,053	8 602	9 231	1 401	—	939
89	Tamuk	M. dnapore	Ditto	8 046	8 063	8 812	6 014	8,810	—	37
90	Arambagh	Moohly	Ditto	8 046	8,251	9,235	1 537	15 996	—	233
91	Uttarpura	Ditto	Ditto	7 773	7 656	6 469	5,377	4,509	+	357
92	Noakhali	Noakhali	Ditto	7 708	8,230	8 479	8 141	4 661	+	490
93	Katwa	Burdwan	Ditto	6 914	7 230	6,699	6 679	7,953	—	318
94	Arantala	H. T. T. ppara	Ditto	6 631	6 413				+	618
95	Kotrang	Hooghly	Ditto	6 574	6 914	8 181	5 747	8,611	+	670
96	Maklagucha	Mymen-gph	Ditto	6,532	5 896	4 923	4 795		+	667
97	Jaru per	24-argan	Ditto	6 325	4,817	3,973	3 743		+	2,136
98	Isatkhali	Backergunge	Ditto	6,217	5 485				+	1,216
99	Baccheria	Hooghly	Ditto	6 106	6,473	6 743	7,701	7 661	—	365
100	Kulit a	Nad a	Ditto	6 046	6,540	11 199	9 717	9 445	+	764
101	Jha skati	Backergunge	Ditto	5 979	5,574	5,365	1 463		+	714
102	Meherpur	Nad a	Ditto	5,961	5 708	5 939	8 731	8 023	+	196
103	Karagang	Darjeeling	Ditto	5 974	6 306	5 522	6 003		+	1 106
104	Du shai	Burdwan	Ditto	5 314	5 618	5 141	5 769	7,567	—	778
105	D. Dhata	Khulna	Ditto	5 262	5 451	5 364	5 513	Not available	—	185
106	Taki	24-argan	Ditto	5 200	5 009	4,076	5 170	5,001	+	115
107	Gobardanga	Ditto	Ditto	5 000	5 900	6 040	6 154	6 903	—	794
<b>CLASS VI—Under 5 000</b>				<b>51 130</b>	<b>48 206</b>	<b>47 018</b>	<b>47 661</b>	<b>26 777</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>2 930</b>
108	Chakdah	Nad a	Municipality	4,831	5 402	4 816	9 009	6,219	—	251
109	Kh rpa	M. dnapore	Ditto	4 678	5 045	5 709	6 236	8 016	—	440
110	Lot a Bazar	Uttarpura	Ditto	4 378	3 843	4 347	3 963		+	533
111	Maheshpur	Jessore	Ditto	4 211	4,180	4 421	3 105		+	31
112	Shorjor	Hogra	Ditto	4 083	4 104	3 937	3 967		—	16
113	Kamarkhal	Nadia	Ditto	3,788	4 881	4 165	6 011	8 251	—	915
114	O. J. Mada	Ma d	Ditto	3 500	3 743	4 700	4,604	6 302	+	7
115	Os buda	H. nagar	Ditto	3 430	1 635				+	1 786
116	Kutragan	Ditto	Ditto	3 419	1 777				+	1 642
117	Er nagar	Nad a	Municipality	2 653	3 134	3 421	4,321		—	679
118	N. lphamar	Rangpur	Ditto	2 613	2 370				+	216
119	Dogra	Ditto	Ditto	2 307	1 806				+	229
120	Nalch t	Backergunge	Municipality	1,833	9,931	1,075	1,886		—	807
121	D. Dhata	Cooch Behar	Ditto	1 833	1 297				+	636
122	Muthabha ga	Ditto	Ditto	1 740	1 763				+	607
123	Haldaban	Ditto	Ditto	1 380	1 113				+	266
124	Buxa	Jaipal guri	Cantonment	1 295	1 501	519			—	205

\* Treated as a town for census purposes

able, is to develop local museums with special regard to local interest and to concentrate on matters of general interest in imperial museums. How to make museums more useful educationally and secure greater co-operation between museum authorities and educational authorities is a matter on which they have addressed Local Governments.

35. The present scheme of agricultural education originated under Lord Curzon's government and is, in fact, only seven years old. Previous to the year 1905, there was no central institution for research or teaching and such education as was then imparted in agriculture was represented by two colleges and three schools, in a more or less decadent condition. Very few Indians then had any knowledge of science in its application to agriculture and still fewer were capable of imparting such knowledge to others. In the year 1905 a comprehensive scheme was evolved under which arrangements were made both for the practical development of agriculture by government assistance and also for teaching and research in agriculture and subjects connected with it. A central institution for research and higher education was established at Pusa. The existing schools and colleges were reconstituted, improved and added to. Farms for experiments and demonstration were started, and as time went on, a change was effected in regard to agricultural education in its earlier stages. As now constituted the scheme of agricultural education has three main features, *viz.*, (a) the provision of first class opportunities for the higher forms of teaching and research, (b) collegiate education, and (c) the improvement of secondary and primary education. *Agricultural education.*

36. The institute at Pusa, maintained at a cost of four lakhs a year, has 37 Europeans and Indians on its staff, engaged partly in research, partly in post-graduate education and the instruction, through short courses, of students or agriculturists in subjects which are not regularly treated in provincial institutions. There are now six provincial institutions containing over 300 students and costing annually between five and six lakhs of rupees. Practical classes for agriculturists have also been established at various centres in several provinces. In the ordinary elementary schools, formal agriculture is not taught; but in some provinces a markedly agricultural colour is given to the general scheme of education.

37. Veterinary research is carried on at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar. The scheme of veterinary colleges has been thoroughly reorganised since 1904. There are now four such institutions, with 511 students, as well as a school at Rangoon. These institutions meet fairly well the growing demand for trained men. *Veterinary education.*

38. The college at Dehra Dun has recently been improved; and a research institution has been established in connection with it. Indians can here obtain an education in forestry which approximates to that ordinarily obtainable in Europe. *Forestry education.*

39. Instruction in the western system of medicine is imparted in five recognised colleges and fifteen recognised schools in British India. These now annually produce between six and seven hundred qualified medical practitioners. A medical registration Act has recently been passed for the presidency of Bombay; under which passed students of such schools are entitled to become registered; and a similar Act is now under consideration in the presidency of Bengal. In Calcutta there are four self-constituted medical schools, the diplomas of which are not recognised by the Government of India. Among recent developments may be mentioned the establishment of an X-ray institute at Dehra Dun, and the formation of post-graduate classes in connection with the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. These latter include training in bacteriology and technique and preparation for special research; classes of practical instruction in malarial technique are also held twice a year at Amritsar under the officer in charge of the malarial bureau. *Medical education.*

40. Other projects are engaging the attention of the Government of India, including the institution of a post-graduate course of tropical medicine. The practical want of such a course has long been felt; and the Government of India are now in communication with the Secretary of State regarding its establishment in the Medical College at Calcutta. The Calcutta University have expressed their willingness to co-operate by instituting a diploma





45. It is important to distinguish clearly on the one hand the federal *Affiliating and teaching universities.* university, in the strict sense, in which several colleges of approximately equal standing separated by no excessive distance or marked local individuality are grouped together as a university—and on the other hand the affiliating university of the Indian type, which in its inception was merely an examining body, and, although limited as regards the area of its operations by the Act of 1904, has not been able to insist upon an identity of standard in the various institutions conjoined to it. The former of these types has in the past enjoyed some popularity in the United Kingdom, but after experience it has been largely abandoned there; and the constituent colleges which were grouped together have for the most part become separate teaching universities, without power of combination with other institutions at a distance. At present there are only 5 Indian universities for 185 arts and professional colleges in British India besides several institutions in Native States. The day is probably far distant when India will be able to dispense altogether with the affiliating university. But it is necessary to restrict the area over which the affiliating universities have control by securing in the first instance a separate university for each of the leading provinces in India and secondly to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency. The Government of India have decided to found a teaching and residential university at Dacca and they are prepared to sanction under certain conditions the establishment of similar universities at Aligarh and Benares and elsewhere as occasion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur. It may be possible hereafter to sanction the conversion into local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students, of those colleges which have shown the capacity to attract students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency. Only by experiment will it be found out what type or types of universities are best suited to the different parts of India.

46. Simultaneously the Government of India desire to see teaching *Higher studies.* faculties developed at the seats of the existing universities and corporate life encouraged, in order to promote higher study and create an atmosphere from which students will imbibe good social, moral and intellectual influences. They have already given grants and hope to give further grants hereafter to these ends. They trust that each university will soon build up a worthy university library, suitably housed, and that higher studies in India will soon enjoy all the external conveniences of such work in the west.

47. In order to free the universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges, the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable (in provinces where this is not already the case) to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments and in case of Native States of the durbars concerned while leaving to the universities the power of selection from schools so recognised. The university has no machinery for carrying out this work and in most provinces already relies entirely on the departments of public instruction, which alone have the agency competent to inspect schools. As teaching and residential universities are developed the problem will become even more complex than it is at present. The question of amending the Universities Act will be separately considered.

48. The Government of India hope that by these developments a great impetus will be given to higher studies throughout India and that Indian students of the future will be better equipped for the battle of life than the students of the present generation.

49. The chiefs' colleges advance in popularity. In developing character and imparting ideas of corporate life they are serving well the purpose for which they were founded. They are also attaining steadily increasing intellectual efficiency, but the Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer, have decided that it is necessary to increase the European staff. The post-diploma course has on the whole worked satisfactorily and there is now a movement on foot to found a separate college for the students taking this course. Such a *Chiefs' colleges.*

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIES

No.	District or State	Town Municipal or Suburban or other	POPULATION			HINDU.			BRAHMO.			SIKH.				
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<b>BENGAL</b>																
<b>(1) British Territory</b>																
<b>BURDWAH DIVISION</b>																
1	Burdwan	Burdwan	25,821	12,827	12,994	25,831	12,841	12,990	25,831	12,841	12,990	25,831	12,841	12,990		
2	Ditto	Kelua	8,603	4,331	4,272	8,603	4,331	4,272	8,603	4,331	4,272	8,603	4,331	4,272		
3	Ditto	Katwa	6,964	3,482	3,482	6,964	3,482	3,482	6,964	3,482	3,482	6,964	3,482	3,482		
4	Ditto	Ta-shat	5,542	2,771	2,771	5,542	2,771	2,771	5,542	2,771	2,771	5,542	2,771	2,771		
5	Ditto	Ran-gan	13,427	6,713	6,714	13,427	6,713	6,714	13,427	6,713	6,714	13,427	6,713	6,714		
6	Ditto	Asansol	21,919	10,959	10,960	21,919	10,959	10,960	21,919	10,959	10,960	21,919	10,959	10,960		
7	Ditto	Raniganj	9,131	4,565	4,566	9,131	4,565	4,566	9,131	4,565	4,566	9,131	4,565	4,566		
8	Ditto	Bardhaman	23,452	11,726	11,726	23,452	11,726	11,726	23,452	11,726	11,726	23,452	11,726	11,726		
9	Ditto	Raniganj	20,418	10,209	10,209	20,418	10,209	10,209	20,418	10,209	10,209	20,418	10,209	10,209		
10	Ditto	Sonamukhi	13,375	6,687	6,688	13,375	6,687	6,688	13,375	6,687	6,688	13,375	6,687	6,688		
11	Ditto	M. Banpur	33,746	16,873	16,873	33,746	16,873	16,873	33,746	16,873	16,873	33,746	16,873	16,873		
12	Ditto	Tamluk	8,049	4,024	4,025	8,049	4,024	4,025	8,049	4,024	4,025	8,049	4,024	4,025		
13	Ditto	Ghatol	12,964	6,482	6,482	12,964	6,482	6,482	12,964	6,482	6,482	12,964	6,482	6,482		
14	Ditto	Chandkhola	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061		
15	Ditto	Raniganj	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061		
16	Ditto	Kh. Rai	4,605	2,302	2,303	4,605	2,302	2,303	4,605	2,302	2,303	4,605	2,302	2,303		
17	Ditto	Kharai	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061	8,121	4,060	4,061		
18	Ditto	Kharagpur	19,937	9,968	9,969	19,937	9,968	9,969	19,937	9,968	9,969	19,937	9,968	9,969		
19	Ditto	Hugli	23,916	11,958	11,958	23,916	11,958	11,958	23,916	11,958	11,958	23,916	11,958	11,958		
20	Ditto	Baranagar	42,594	21,297	21,297	42,594	21,297	21,297	42,594	21,297	21,297	42,594	21,297	21,297		
21	Ditto	Litipara	7,373	3,686	3,687	7,373	3,686	3,687	7,373	3,686	3,687	7,373	3,686	3,687		
22	Ditto	Baranagar	20,516	10,258	10,258	20,516	10,258	10,258	20,516	10,258	10,258	20,516	10,258	10,258		
23	Ditto	Dhanshet	24,323	12,161	12,162	24,323	12,161	12,162	24,323	12,161	12,162	24,323	12,161	12,162		
24	Ditto	Koelgaon	8,574	4,287	4,287	8,574	4,287	4,287	8,574	4,287	4,287	8,574	4,287	4,287		
25	Ditto	Danbari	6,108	3,054	3,054	6,108	3,054	3,054	6,108	3,054	3,054	6,108	3,054	3,054		
26	Ditto	Arambagh	8,948	4,474	4,474	8,948	4,474	4,474	8,948	4,474	4,474	8,948	4,474	4,474		
27	Ditto	Mohorah	179,606	89,803	89,803	179,606	89,803	89,803	179,606	89,803	89,803	179,606	89,803	89,803		
28	Ditto	Dumra	22,394	11,197	11,197	22,394	11,197	11,197	22,394	11,197	11,197	22,394	11,197	11,197		
<b>PRESIDENCY DIVISION</b>																
29	Calcutta	Calcutta	1,674,331	837,165	837,166	1,674,331	837,165	837,166	1,674,331	837,165	837,166	1,674,331	837,165	837,166		
30	Ditto	Fort William	892,967	446,483	446,484	892,967	446,483	446,484	892,967	446,483	446,484	892,967	446,483	446,484		
31	Ditto	Alipore	4,411	2,205	2,206	4,411	2,205	2,206	4,411	2,205	2,206	4,411	2,205	2,206		
32	Ditto	Sealdah	1,174	587	587	1,174	587	587	1,174	587	587	1,174	587	587		
33	Ditto	Manikpura	46,178	23,089	23,089	46,178	23,089	23,089	46,178	23,089	23,089	46,178	23,089	23,089		
34	Ditto	Manikpura	83,767	41,883	41,884	83,767	41,883	41,884	83,767	41,883	41,884	83,767	41,883	41,884		
35	Ditto	Dumra	23,895	11,947	11,948	23,895	11,947	11,948	23,895	11,947	11,948	23,895	11,947	11,948		
36	Ditto	South Barabati	16,916	8,458	8,459	16,916	8,458	8,459	16,916	8,458	8,459	16,916	8,458	8,459		
37	Ditto	Tollymore	31,323	15,661	15,662	31,323	15,661	15,662	31,323	15,661	15,662	31,323	15,661	15,662		
38	Ditto	Garden Reach	18,453	9,226	9,227	18,453	9,226	9,227	18,453	9,226	9,227	18,453	9,226	9,227		
39	Ditto	Barabati	45,239	22,619	22,620	45,239	22,619	22,620	45,239	22,619	22,620	45,239	22,619	22,620		
40	Ditto	Barabati	11,697	5,848	5,849	11,697	5,848	5,849	11,697	5,848	5,849	11,697	5,848	5,849		
41	Ditto	Barabati	6,245	3,122	3,123	6,245	3,122	3,123	6,245	3,122	3,123	6,245	3,122	3,123		
42	Ditto	Jaypur	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226		
43	Ditto	Barabati	17,937	8,968	8,969	17,937	8,968	8,969	17,937	8,968	8,969	17,937	8,968	8,969		
44	Ditto	South Dumra	12,514	6,257	6,258	12,514	6,257	6,258	12,514	6,257	6,258	12,514	6,257	6,258		
45	Ditto	Barabati	8,962	4,481	4,482	8,962	4,481	4,482	8,962	4,481	4,482	8,962	4,481	4,482		
46	Ditto	Barabati	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226	8,451	4,225	4,226		
47	Ditto	Barabati	27,605	13,802	13,803	27,605	13,802	13,803	27,605	13,802	13,803	27,605	13,802	13,803		
48	Ditto	Barabati	11,485	5,742	5,743	11,485	5,742	5,743	11,485	5,742	5,743	11,485	5,742	5,743		
49	Ditto	T. Nagar	45,171	22,585	22,586	45,171	22,585	22,586	45,171	22,585	22,586	45,171	22,585	22,586		
50	Ditto	Barabati	11,118	5,559	5,560	11,118	5,559	5,560	11,118	5,559	5,560	11,118	5,559	5,560		
51	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
52	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
53	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
54	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
55	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
56	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
57	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
58	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
59	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
60	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
61	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
62	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
63	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
64	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
65	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
66	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
67	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
68	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
69	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
70	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
71	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
72	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
73	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
74	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924	11,847	5,923	5,924		
75	Ditto	Barabati	11,847	5,923												

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.			Total No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
3,876	2,851	1,025	11,450	6,664	4,786	880,640	540,533	340,107	61,959	35,048	26,911	5,000	3,464	1,536	4,233	2,692	1,541	
3,674	2,663	1,011	11,418	6,643	4,775	876,283	537,861	338,422	61,876	34,991	26,885	5,000	3,464	1,536	4,233	2,692	1,541	
140	87	53	87	84	3	110,117	67,851	42,266	8,471	4,651	3,820	2,796	1,813	983	684	486	198	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,158	5,053	4,103	221	101	129	3	2	1	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	895	505	393	36	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	657	674	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	675	358	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	40	31	...	...	...	2,549	1,360	1,180	169	87	62	20	10	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,258	3,471	2,787	1,805	974	631	3	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,267	1,102	1,075	69	27	42	123	67	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	956	530	426	338	171	165	16	10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	722	331	388	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	118	62	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,637	3,417	3,220	525	262	263	761	378	363	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	589	502	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	291	168	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	291	146	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	412	180	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	167	89	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	146	77	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,359	2,191	1,165	2,150	1,211	939	18	21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,459	2,600	1,799	131	42	69	19	10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,313	6,388	2,935	365	237	129	411	316	65	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	350	283	67	13	6	7	291	181	113	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,213	1,567	678	4	2	2	45	40	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...															

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED A

Serial No.	District or State	Town Municipal Council, or other etc.	POPULATION			HINDU			MUHAMMADAN			SIKH		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>RAJSHAHI DIVISION—contd.</b>														
62	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	19,685	11,621	7,354	10,810	6,777	4,033	2	2	3	3	—	—
63	Ditto	Deopukur	915	605	310	423	274	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	Ditto	Litong	1,027	515	512	315	231	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	Ditto	Kurseong	5,574	3,144	2,430	2,518	1,434	1,084	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	Ditto	Raipur	16,479	10,240	6,239	10,496	7,173	3,323	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	Ditto	Saipur	8,237	5,233	3,004	4,562	2,769	1,793	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	Ditto	Naharhat	2,612	1,690	922	1,861	1,236	625	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	Ditto	Katgram	3,419	2,172	1,247	1,824	1,094	730	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	Ditto	Gaidbanda	3,420	2,134	1,286	2,042	1,241	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Ditto	Dumra	2,097	1,173	924	1,083	737	346	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	Ditto	Hogra	9,113	5,793	3,320	4,799	2,844	1,955	30	15	15	—	—	—
73	Ditto	Shyampur	4,088	2,317	1,771	3,125	1,696	1,429	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	Ditto	Palma	19,273	10,608	8,665	9,496	5,138	4,358	5	3	2	1	1	—
75	Ditto	Saipur	24,777	13,296	11,481	8,592	4,613	3,979	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Ditto	Enaich Bazar	14,320	7,907	6,413	8,414	4,644	3,770	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Ditto	Old Malda	3,750	2,014	1,736	2,593	1,370	1,223	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	Ditto	Nawabganj	22,323	11,721	10,602	6,722	3,441	3,281	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>DACCA DIVISION</b>														
79	Dacca	Dacca	169,531	87,001	82,530	29,994	30,740	23,443	241	104	133	16	11	8
80	Ditto	Narainganj	27,470	14,774	9,696	14,533	10,346	4,187	7	4	3	1	1	—
81	Ditto	Mirzapur	10,833	13,473	8,361	12,837	8,974	3,863	87	29	51	3	2	—
82	Ditto	Muktagacha	6,555	3,122	2,433	2,782	2,404	1,378	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	Ditto	Shyampur	15,691	8,516	7,175	6,644	3,905	2,739	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	Ditto	Kashganj	18,073	9,599	8,474	7,367	4,187	3,180	1	1	—	—	—	—
85	Ditto	Bagipur	10,833	5,447	5,386	5,684	2,901	2,783	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	Ditto	Narainganj	13,740	8,018	5,722	6,163	3,861	2,302	1	1	—	—	—	—
87	Ditto	Tangail	16,362	9,403	6,959	10,222	5,814	4,408	35	9	6	—	—	—
88	Ditto	Jamailpur	21,169	11,723	9,341	6,580	4,015	2,565	2	1	—	—	—	—
89	Ditto	Faridpur	13,121	6,617	6,504	7,456	4,404	3,052	21	11	9	—	—	—
90	Ditto	Madaripur	18,073	10,540	7,533	12,205	6,478	5,727	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	Ditto	Barisal	22,473	15,644	6,829	13,614	8,861	4,753	71	44	27	—	—	—
92	Ditto	Nalchiti	1,953	1,453	490	1,123	846	277	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	Ditto	Jhalakati	2,879	4,407	1,528	3,858	3,079	879	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	Ditto	Faridpur	11,096	6,423	4,673	7,850	4,229	3,621	6	3	3	—	—	—
95	Ditto	Purkhal	6,217	3,334	2,883	3,628	2,161	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>														
96	Ditto	Comilla	22,602	13,706	8,896	10,075	6,773	3,302	50	20	30	—	—	—
97	Ditto	Shahmanbar	22,295	11,671	10,624	10,674	7,356	3,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	Ditto	Chandpur	12,717	6,602	6,115	8,515	5,840	2,675	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	Ditto	Nakhal	7,609	4,406	3,203	5,843	2,472	1,371	19	9	10	—	—	—
100	Ditto	Chittagong	28,768	16,779	9,989	11,505	6,574	4,931	83	66	49	—	—	—
101	Ditto	Cox's Bazar	4,378	2,108	2,270	472	320	152	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(2) Feudatory States</b>														
102	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	10,841	6,500	4,341	8,130	5,740	2,390	39	19	20	—	—	—
103	Ditto	Dinagar	1,833	1,000	833	1,501	1,072	429	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	Ditto	Mathabganj	2,740	1,246	1,494	1,450	1,077	473	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	Ditto	Jalabari	1,589	878	711	873	571	302	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	Ditto	Agartala	6,821	4,176	2,645	5,947	3,560	2,387	7	3	2	—	—	—

## ORIGINALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
19	19	...	4,676	2,553	2,123	1,062	767	275	2,362	1,473	689	...	...	...	41	20	12	62
...	...	...	180	98	82	36	28	8	272	215	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	76	30	40	110	61	29	524	473	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,036	536	500	186	141	45	823	383	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	183	11	...	...	...	5,688	3,277	2,411	51	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	17	9	1	1	...	3,308	1,855	1,453	386	218	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	28	4	...	...	...	716	413	303	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	...	...	...	1,571	683	688	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	41	1	...	...	...	1,328	554	474	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	14	1	...	...	...	998	528	470	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	22	2	...	...	...	4,329	2,413	1,916	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	963	621	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	146	9	...	...	...	9,714	4,669	4,646	53	22	31	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	9	1	...	...	...	15,075	7,472	7,603	42	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,041	3,023	3,018	8	5	3	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	1,152	550	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,597	7,666	8,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	104	11	114	96	18	154,388	87,222	67,166	2,271	1,247	1,024	232	126	106	10	8	2	
...	...	...	85	67	18	47,295	20,119	21,176	898	518	380	13	12	1	9	7	2	97
6	6	...	...	...	...	13,143	6,307	4,836	183	111	72	...	...	...	1	1	...	98
32	32	...	...	...	...	7,116	4,306	2,720	169	63	106	5	5	...	...	...	...	99
29	20	9	...	...	...	2,744	1,420	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
44	42	2	...	...	...	8,697	4,471	4,226	1	...	1	205	101	104	...	...	...	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,656	5,340	5,307	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,148	2,465	2,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,672	4,153	3,419	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,034	3,141	2,893	20	9	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	105
4	4	...	2	2	...	14,504	7,692	6,812	10	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,698	3,367	2,337	50	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,808	3,730	3,078	60	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
...	...	...	6	6	...	8,952	6,123	2,829	829	453	376	1	1	...	...	...	...	109
...	...	...	11	11	...	819	507	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,015	1,790	225	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
...	...	...	6	6	...	4,092	2,265	1,827	41	19	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,183	1,537	1,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
2	3	...	2,906	1,313	1,593	45,126	25,867	19,259	1,260	654	606	28	22	6	17	12	5	
...	...	...	38	17	21	12,421	6,537	5,884	108	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
...	...	...	2	1	1	8,295	4,288	4,000	55	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
...	...	...	1	1	...	4,116	3,151	965	56	51	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
...	...	...	13	12	1	3,089	1,821	1,268	45	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
3	3	...	479	401	78	15,684	8,041	6,743	955	459	475	28	22	6	17	12	5	118
...	...	...	2,373	691	1,682	1,521	831	690	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
202	188	14	32	21	11	4,357	2,672	1,685	83	57	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
132	126	6	11	2	9	2,479	1,428	1,053	50	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
33	33	...	...	...	...	299	200	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
33	24	8	...	...	...	253	154	99	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
3	3	...	...	...	...	495	294	201	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
12	12	...	21	19	2	831	568	263	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	124



TABLE VI.

*RELIGIONS.*

THIS table shows the distribution of the population by religion. It is in the same form as in 1901, but Agnostics, Theists, and Atheists, who in that year were classified under the head "Minor," are now shown under the head "Christian;" they are also shown under the head "Indefinite Beliefs" in Table XVII. The head "Minor Religions" includes the following:—

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Midnapore ... ..	Arya ... ..	11	5	6
24-Parganas ... ..	Confucian ... ..	16	10	6
Calcutta .. ..	Confucian ... ..	1,033	691	142
Darjeeling ... ..	Arya .. ..	9	5	4
		Confucian ... ..	9	6
Total .. ..	... ..	1,078	917	161



TABLE VI.—RELIGIONS

D ATA OF STATE	INDO-ARYAN																							
	POPULATION			HINDU			BUDHISM			OTHER			JAIN			TIBETAN			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	33 803 633	33 803 633	67 607 266	20 245 379	10 848 217	31 093 596	15 0	1 438	1 438	2 221	7 773	440	6 783	5 323	1 427	240 866	125 338	366 204	15	15	30	15	15	30
(1) British Territory	45 483 077	23 365 225	68 848 302	20 317 705	10 548 714	30 866 419	1 494	1 435	2 929	3 227	7 773	440	6 783	5 323	1 427	240 866	125 338	366 204	15	15	30	15	15	30
BURMESE DIVISION	4 407 314	4 407 314	8 814 628	6 977 160	3 510 240	10 487 400	333	333	666	681	503	1 184	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854
B. Java	1 538 371	770 813	2 309 184	1 538 371	770 813	2 309 184	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
B. Sumatra	1 035 473	471 631	1 507 104	1 035 473	471 631	1 507 104	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
B. Borneo	2 831 901	1 410 897	4 242 798	2 831 901	1 410 897	4 242 798	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
B. Celebes	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
B. Holland	983 302	483 401	1 466 703	983 302	483 401	1 466 703	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
PRESIDENTY DIVISION	5 445 221	4 430 404	9 875 625	6 977 160	3 510 240	10 487 400	333	333	666	681	503	1 184	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854
24. Patana	2 434 194	1 285 700	3 719 894	2 434 194	1 285 700	3 719 894	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16
25. Patana	1 898 007	907 074	2 805 081	1 898 007	907 074	2 805 081	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16
26. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
27. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
28. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
29. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
RAJSHAH DIVISION	10 138 300	5 230 783	15 369 083	10 138 300	5 230 783	15 369 083	333	333	666	681	503	1 184	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854	379	475	854
30. Patana	1 480 187	735 296	2 215 483	1 480 187	735 296	2 215 483	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16
31. Patana	1 681 845	809 819	2 491 664	1 681 845	809 819	2 491 664	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16
32. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
33. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
34. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
35. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
36. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
37. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
38. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
39. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
40. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
41. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
42. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
43. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
44. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
45. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
46. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
47. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
48. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
49. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
50. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
51. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
52. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
53. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
54. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
55. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
56. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
57. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
58. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
59. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
60. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
61. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
62. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
63. Patana	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	1 388 708	709 379	2 098 087	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
64. Patana	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
65. Patana	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	1 372 214	691 308	2 063 522	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
66. Patana	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	1 748 254	874 127	2 622 381	15	15	30	15	15	30	15											

TABLE VI.—RELIGIONS—concluded.

District or State.	II.—IRANIAN.			III.—SEMITIC.			IV.—PRIMITIVE.			V.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
	PERSI.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			ANTHRO.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BENGAL	611	403	208	25	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
(1) British Territory	610	402	208	11,800,013	70,360	59,486	1,093	1,011	730,780	371,581	359,199	1,078
BURDWAN DIVISION	62	47	15	11,744,177	70,127	59,391	1,093	1,011	730,182	371,248	358,934	1,078
Burdwan	62	47	15	566,818	7,545	6,237	30	17	342,604	171,709	170,895	11
Birbhum	2	2	...	119,571	2,055	1,705	1	...	23,383	13,093	11,311	...
Barkura	...	...	...	10,331	174	130	...	...	54,592	27,650	27,043	...
Midnapore	18	10	2	35,831	1,812	1,483	...	...	95,777	47,366	48,421	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	99,500	2,229	1,937	...	...	145,437	71,131	71,306	...
Howrah	41	23	13	89,339	4,165	3,601	22	10	21,288	11,783	9,505	6
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	499	313	186	81,909	1,811	1,360	7	3	2,127	1,820	307	...
24 Parganas	26	14	12	2,176,632	37,907	30,181	1,030	941	32,084	16,847	15,237	1,049
Calcutta	407	203	171	460,490	8,014	7,113	8	6	11,511	6,781	5,050	10
Nadia	4	4	...	22,472	393	297	1,019	980	56	56	17	163
Murshidabad	1	1	...	475,701	4,717	4,415	1	...	2,861	1,429	1,433	831
Jessore	...	...	...	363,029	202	202	2	1	14,419	7,141	7,278	...
Khulna	...	...	...	563,257	652	652	...	...	1,475	733	737	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	42	35	7	329,002	1,693	713	...	...	1,462	740	723	...
Rajshahi	1	1	...	3,020,321	17,167	7,745	9	9	282,770	145,708	137,062	18
Dinajpur	2	2	...	560,916	103	160	2	2	16,195	8,906	7,899	...
Jalpaiguri	23	18	5	391,390	1,904	915	...	...	102,031	51,806	50,166	...
Barisal	...	...	...	100,263	2,829	2,573	...	...	104,008	54,421	49,584	...
Barisal	...	...	...	3,675	4,377	3,312	...	...	10,718	5,632	5,166	...
Barisal	...	...	...	766,698	336	263	...	...	10,421	5,632	4,889	...
Barisal	...	...	...	401,033	81	70	...	...	3,124	1,514	1,610	...
Barisal	...	...	...	642,016	161	204	...	...	6,406	3,030	3,030	...
Barisal	...	...	...	217,810	200	218	...	...	32,780	16,623	16,167	...
Dacca DIVISION	2	2	...	4,045,908	27,726	13,773	8	2	39,003	10,733	10,270	...
Dacca	2	2	...	917,437	13,194	6,874	8	6	1,030	605	421	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	1,702,129	2,181	1,143	...	...	37,962	19,116	18,840	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	689,175	5,810	3,015	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	826,246	6,541	3,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	5	5	...	1,934,408	2,755	1,480	16	9	33,721	17,251	16,470	...
Tippera	...	...	...	850,897	410	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali	...	...	...	600,023	743	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	500,011	1,450	616	16	9	577	302	275	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1,008,024	1,172	82	...	...	33,144	16,949	16,193	...
(2) Feudatory States	1	1	...	115,336	228	95	...	...	598	333	265	...
Cooch Behar	1	1	...	86,178	90	32	...	...	190	105	85	...
Hill Tippera	...	...	...	20,658	138	63	...	...	408	228	180	...
SIKKIM	1	1	...	6	285	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FRANCE	...	...	...	497	287	166	2	1	1	1	...	...
CHANDERNAGORE.	...	...	...	1,205	1,201	166	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE VII.

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**AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.**

THIS table is divided into three parts. *Part A* shows the distribution, for the Province as a whole, of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition. *Part B* shows the distribution, for Districts and States, of the total population and of the main religions by age, sex and civil condition; but in this part, in order to economise space, the age statistics have been given in less detail than in the provincial summary. *Part C* gives similar details for cities.

TABLE VII--AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A--PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
ALL RELIGIONS	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13
	0-1	1 455 651	671 665	784 298		1 455 712	727 620	728 092		187	61	119		22	4	8
	1-2	7 705 851	3 701 173	4 004 678		7 705 315	3 690 170	4 015 145		2 615	101	119		235	72	123
	2-3	1 475 504	708 191	767 313		1 472 492	707 645	764 847		2 685	1 258	1 427		35	15	57
	3-4	1 247 465	624 121	623 344		1 247 465	624 121	623 344		13 115	2 638	8 477		1 433	55	1 378
	4-5	1 490 639	695 361	795 278		1 487 881	692 629	795 252		13 115	2 638	8 477		1 433	55	1 378
	Total 0-5	6 678 588	3 197 023	3 481 565		6 656 477	3 193 121	3 463 356		20 333	4 711	15 622		2 978	131	2 847
	6-10	7 192 782	3 623 895	3 568 887		7 192 782	3 623 895	3 568 887		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	10-15	6 319 761	2 983 814	3 335 947		6 319 761	2 983 814	3 335 947		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	15-20	6 090 036	2 858 074	3 231 962		6 090 036	2 858 074	3 231 962		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
HINDU	20-25	5 214 973	2 453 827	2 761 146		5 214 973	2 453 827	2 761 146		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	25-30	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	30-35	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	35-40	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	40-45	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	45-50	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	50-55	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	55-60	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	60-65	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
	65-70	3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 719 842	1 800 078	1 919 764		3 779 189	41 644	3 737 545		17 519	1 471	16 048
MUSLIM	70 and over	706 712	368 069	338 643		706 712	368 069	338 643		706 712	368 069	338 643		706 712	368 069	338 643
	Total	46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110
	0-1	638 972	316 471	322 501		638 972	316 471	322 501		638 972	316 471	322 501		638 972	316 471	322 501
	1-2	278 267	139 133	139 134		278 267	139 133	139 134		278 267	139 133	139 134		278 267	139 133	139 134
	2-3	660 415	330 207	330 208		660 415	330 207	330 208		660 415	330 207	330 208		660 415	330 207	330 208
	3-4	548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063
	4-5	548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063		548 125	274 062	274 063
	Total 0-5	2 648 559	1 287 736	1 360 823		2 648 559	1 287 736	1 360 823		2 648 559	1 287 736	1 360 823		2 648 559	1 287 736	1 360 823
	6-10	2 895 537	1 471 268	1 424 269		2 895 537	1 471 268	1 424 269		2 895 537	1 471 268	1 424 269		2 895 537	1 471 268	1 424 269
	10-15	2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065
	15-20	2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065		2 006 129	1 003 064	1 003 065
SIKH	20-25	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	25-30	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	30-35	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	35-40	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	40-45	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	45-50	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	50-55	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	55-60	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	60-65	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
	65-70	2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048		2 822 095	1 411 047	1 411 048
TOTAL	70 and over	20 945 379	10 848 217	10 097 162		20 945 379	10 848 217	10 097 162		20 945 379	10 848 217	10 097 162		20 945 379	10 848 217	10 097 162
	Total	46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110		46 302 643	23 807 533	22 495 110

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRAHMO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0-1	98	53	45	98	53	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	37	22	15	37	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	59	36	23	59	36	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4	78	44	34	78	44	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	71	45	26	70	43	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	343	190	153	312	190	122	1	1	1	...	...	...
	5-10	375	190	185	372	183	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15	366	185	211	359	184	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20	360	186	194	353	184	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-25	316	159	157	311	150	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25-30	234	110	124	228	105	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30-35	206	116	90	200	107	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35-40	187	106	81	182	97	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARYA.	40-45	154	84	70	147	77	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45-50	116	63	53	111	57	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-55	93	52	41	88	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55-60	91	44	37	86	40	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60-65	69	33	36	65	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65-70	62	30	32	58	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over	33	22	11	31	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,958	1,520	1,438	1,724	935	789	1,008	524	481	226	61	165
	0-1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-25	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25-30	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30-35	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35-40	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40-45	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	10	10	7	3	4	10	6	4	3	1	2

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Percent	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female
SINKH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	
	0-1	44	70	15	44	20	15								
	1-10	51	77	11	18	11	12								
	11-20	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	21-30	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	31-40	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	41-50	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	51-60	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	61-70	51	18	17	21	12	10								
	70 and over	51	18	17	21	12	10								
JAAT	Total 0-5	240	85	25	139	85	54								
	6-10	311	63	68	188	71	55								
	11-20	308	123	60	127	106	14								
	21-30	423	175	68	188	146	11								
	31-40	421	177	67	186	146	11								
	41-50	376	145	67	163	124	11								
	51-60	335	110	55	147	101	11								
	61-70	80	30	20	20	20	20								
	70 and over	14	5	5	5	5	5								
	Total	2,921	1,775	416	854	724	187		941	289		110	110	217	205
JAAT	0-1	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	1-10	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	11-20	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	21-30	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	31-40	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	41-50	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	51-60	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	61-70	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	70 and over	90	51	48	99	51	48								
	Total	6,782	3,333	1,447	2,874	2,159	415		2,939	767		489	217	205	





TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	781,223	781,223	391,446	391,446	781,223	781,223	391,446	391,446	781,223	781,223	391,446	391,446	781,223	781,223	391,446	391,446
5-9	677,521	677,521	338,760	338,760	677,521	677,521	338,760	338,760	677,521	677,521	338,760	338,760	677,521	677,521	338,760	338,760
10-14	574,872	574,872	287,436	287,436	574,872	574,872	287,436	287,436	574,872	574,872	287,436	287,436	574,872	574,872	287,436	287,436
15-19	471,123	471,123	235,561	235,561	471,123	471,123	235,561	235,561	471,123	471,123	235,561	235,561	471,123	471,123	235,561	235,561
20-24	368,474	368,474	184,237	184,237	368,474	368,474	184,237	184,237	368,474	368,474	184,237	184,237	368,474	368,474	184,237	184,237
25-29	265,825	265,825	132,912	132,912	265,825	265,825	132,912	132,912	265,825	265,825	132,912	132,912	265,825	265,825	132,912	132,912
30-34	163,176	163,176	81,588	81,588	163,176	163,176	81,588	81,588	163,176	163,176	81,588	81,588	163,176	163,176	81,588	81,588
35-39	112,327	112,327	56,163	56,163	112,327	112,327	56,163	56,163	112,327	112,327	56,163	56,163	112,327	112,327	56,163	56,163
40-44	78,456	78,456	39,228	39,228	78,456	78,456	39,228	39,228	78,456	78,456	39,228	39,228	78,456	78,456	39,228	39,228
45-49	56,789	56,789	28,394	28,394	56,789	56,789	28,394	28,394	56,789	56,789	28,394	28,394	56,789	56,789	28,394	28,394
50-54	41,234	41,234	20,617	20,617	41,234	41,234	20,617	20,617	41,234	41,234	20,617	20,617	41,234	41,234	20,617	20,617
55-59	29,876	29,876	14,938	14,938	29,876	29,876	14,938	14,938	29,876	29,876	14,938	14,938	29,876	29,876	14,938	14,938
60-64	21,345	21,345	10,672	10,672	21,345	21,345	10,672	10,672	21,345	21,345	10,672	10,672	21,345	21,345	10,672	10,672
65-69	15,678	15,678	7,839	7,839	15,678	15,678	7,839	7,839	15,678	15,678	7,839	7,839	15,678	15,678	7,839	7,839
70 and over	1,240	1,240	620	620	1,240	1,240	620	620	1,240	1,240	620	620	1,240	1,240	620	620
Total	4,237,746	4,237,746	2,118,873	2,118,873	4,237,746	4,237,746	2,118,873	2,118,873	4,237,746	4,237,746	2,118,873	2,118,873	4,237,746	4,237,746	2,118,873	2,118,873

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

RELIGION.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
JEW.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	0-1	40	19	21	40	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1-2	34	16	18	34	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	2-3	51	23	28	51	23	28	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	3-4	42	25	17	42	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	4-5	41	21	20	41	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total 0-5	208	104	104	208	104	104	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	5-10	206	108	98	206	108	98	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	10-15	237	120	117	234	120	114	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	15-20	180	88	92	157	84	73	...	...	...	...	...	...			
ANAKIM.	0-1	22,218	11,126	11,092	22,214	11,112	11,102	4	...	...	...	...	...			
	1-2	13,498	6,462	7,036	13,485	6,460	7,025	11	...	...	...	...	...			
	2-3	25,881	12,461	13,420	25,712	12,317	13,395	169	144	161	...	...	...			
	3-4	29,710	14,060	15,650	29,552	13,899	15,653	187	161	187	...	...	...			
	4-5	25,737	12,485	13,252	25,611	12,430	13,171	126	55	71	...	...	...			
	Total 0-5	117,104	56,570	60,534	116,594	56,215	60,370	496	353	444	...	...	...			
	5-10	124,882	62,821	62,062	122,884	62,254	60,630	1,856	537	1,319	...	...	...			
	10-15	70,317	34,427	35,890	68,673	34,538	34,135	1,030	1,831	930	...	...	...			
	15-20	61,205	27,801	33,404	59,839	28,452	31,387	1,493	7,142	23,791	...	...	...			
	20-25	56,529	21,000	35,529	54,033	20,452	33,581	43,043	14,629	28,414	...	...	...			
ANAKIM.	0-1	40,031	23,324	16,707	40,031	23,324	16,707	50,354	20,743	30,611	...	...	...			
	1-2	31,011	13,750	17,261	30,907	13,601	17,306	37,945	23,565	14,380	...	...	...			
	2-3	23,756	13,601	10,155	23,756	13,601	10,155	33,437	21,602	11,835	...	...	...			
	3-4	9,455	6,372	3,083	9,455	6,372	3,083	16,779	12,160	4,613	...	...	...			
	4-5	15,998	8,405	7,593	15,998	8,405	7,593	17,082	12,160	4,928	...	...	...			
	5-10	3,810	1,972	1,838	3,810	1,972	1,838	6,451	4,883	1,515	...	...	...			
	10-15	11,004	5,408	5,596	11,004	5,408	5,596	11,703	6,893	4,813	...	...	...			
	15-20	2,970	1,472	1,498	2,970	1,472	1,498	3,000	1,774	1,226	...	...	...			
	20-25	1,357	683	674	1,357	683	674	7,020	3,832	3,188	...	...	...			
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded

RELIGION	AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	3	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0-1	8	5	3	3	5	3						
	1-2	4		4	4		4						
	2-3	12	4	8	12	4	8						
	3-4	10	3	7	10	3	7						
	4-5	11	5	6	11	5	6						
	Total 0-5	40	23	25	40	23	25						
	6-10	35	14	21	35	14	21						
	11-15	223	115	108	223	115	108						
	16-20	41	25	16	41	25	16						
	21-25	133	77	56	133	77	56						
	26-30	103	57	46	103	57	46						
	31-35	137	73	64	137	73	64						
	36-40	191	111	80	191	111	80						
	41-45	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	46-50	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	51-55	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	56-60	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	61-65	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	66-70	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	71 and over	257	135	122	257	135	122						
	Total	1,008	507	732	774	217	57	764	679	33	20	11	9

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS.

District.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BURDWAN.	ALL RELIGIONS	1,538,371	770,324	768,047	553,038	352,976	200,112	743,920	378,841	365,079	38,507	202,856
	0-5	173,450	81,017	88,533	172,407	84,451	87,953	681	150	532	4	58
	6-10	202,037	102,909	99,138	187,442	101,075	86,367	13,988	1,212	12,746	62	615
	10-15	168,912	82,391	86,521	165,881	81,811	84,070	13,988	7,239	6,749	241	2,535
	15-20	150,932	70,631	80,301	147,306	66,104	81,192	96,196	21,866	71,330	471	6,929
	20-25	497,589	251,119	246,470	473,856	232,336	241,520	395,396	211,178	184,118	8,735	53,802
	25-30	265,343	134,413	130,930	263,542	130,930	132,612	351,706	111,684	240,022	18,061	90,431
	30-35	80,378	31,324	49,054	1,054	905	146	25,708	22,473	3,235	10,943	42,483
	60 and over	1,220,511	609,485	611,066	432,291	277,214	155,067	587,678	299,337	288,341	33,931	107,658
	HINDU	137,123	67,185	69,938	136,552	67,000	69,492	526	131	395	4	44
BURDWAN.	0-5	167,716	80,121	87,595	145,510	70,183	75,327	11,657	510	10,753	37	612
	6-10	134,651	67,932	66,719	128,016	60,830	67,187	50,171	6,018	44,253	225	2,230
	10-15	120,066	59,202	60,864	116,376	54,030	62,346	78,077	20,850	57,227	404	6,100
	15-20	93,615	45,202	48,413	90,376	41,031	49,345	109,811	142,767	67,044	7,297	70,389
	20-25	393,615	195,202	198,413	386,313	195,313	191,000	309,568	169,811	139,757	12,766	74,008
	25-30	212,881	107,551	105,330	206,231	103,031	103,200	118,476	89,704	28,766	9,211	31,357
	30-35	63,650	20,820	42,830	62,870	20,820	42,050	19,203	16,500	2,703	5,155	33,779
	60 and over	290,331	146,574	143,807	108,526	68,895	39,631	142,021	72,524	70,397	331	1,100
	MUSLIMAN	32,597	15,798	16,799	32,345	15,770	16,575	149	28	121	13	103
	0-5	40,213	20,720	19,493	37,821	20,363	17,458	2,275	310	1,866	14	163
BURDWAN.	6-10	31,452	17,781	13,671	21,356	16,518	14,847	16,876	3,052	13,824	376	279
	10-15	24,553	12,600	11,953	23,850	11,440	12,410	16,876	3,052	13,824	160	293
	15-20	94,727	47,053	47,674	90,000	45,000	45,000	77,827	40,363	37,464	1,294	9,006
	20-25	48,375	24,168	24,207	46,000	23,000	23,000	29,996	14,674	15,322	2,149	16,831
	25-30	15,554	6,076	9,478	116	90	26	6,048	6,260	788	1,625	7,705
	60 and over	23,383	12,069	11,314	10,202	5,650	4,552	11,681	6,088	5,593	331	1,100
	ANIMIST	2,961	1,352	1,609	2,954	1,352	1,602	6	0	6	1	1
	0-5	3,708	1,890	1,818	3,656	1,800	1,794	51	32	19	1	4
	6-10	2,439	1,310	1,129	2,110	1,210	904	333	92	231	7	39
	10-15	2,032	1,000	1,032	1,853	938	915	1,133	336	797	43	283
BURDWAN.	15-20	7,790	4,012	3,778	6,883	3,634	3,249	6,771	3,408	3,363	110	283
	20-25	3,533	2,007	1,526	36	26	10	2,832	1,881	1,051	120	460
	25-30	915	480	435	7	6	1	535	372	163	51	312
	60 and over	925,473	463,828	471,635	340,392	207,516	132,876	461,898	233,707	231,191	22,615	107,568
	ALL RELIGIONS	111,445	53,723	57,722	111,420	53,655	57,765	907	65	832	3	95
	0-5	137,838	69,933	67,905	126,012	68,092	57,920	11,403	920	10,484	22	401
	6-10	102,911	55,053	47,858	94,218	49,158	45,060	37,000	6,340	30,660	150	1,479
	10-15	80,833	41,833	39,000	78,439	41,755	36,684	62,611	19,713	42,896	385	2,338
	15-20	289,433	143,217	146,216	283,433	143,217	140,216	283,433	132,330	151,103	5,853	20,008
	20-25	153,870	77,178	76,692	149,759	74,880	74,879	193,394	65,040	128,354	10,178	49,073
BURDWAN.	25-30	50,164	25,200	24,964	49,540	24,964	24,580	17,933	15,242	2,691	6,669	25,102
	60 and over	677,053	325,364	331,689	294,250	140,151	84,108	330,110	166,409	163,731	18,804	83,850
	HINDU	74,847	30,319	39,528	74,379	30,168	39,411	245	49	193	9	91
	0-5	70,077	30,108	40,069	61,847	25,430	36,417	8,779	659	8,120	19	321
	6-10	61,436	30,681	30,755	58,853	28,880	29,973	28,177	4,602	23,575	130	1,233
	10-15	61,016	30,683	30,333	58,853	28,880	29,973	46,138	14,050	32,088	399	2,631
	15-20	291,016	141,770	149,246	283,433	143,217	140,216	169,096	80,432	88,664	4,194	23,104
	20-25	113,830	57,117	56,713	109,759	54,880	54,879	65,610	20,461	45,149	8,810	37,490
	25-30	30,550	10,123	20,427	29,472	11,411	18,061	12,065	10,353	1,712	5,331	18,979
	60 and over	30,550	10,123	20,427	29,472	11,411	18,061	12,065	10,353	1,712	5,331	18,979





revenues. In a word the whole of the provincial expenditure on education is met from provincial revenues which are from time to time enhanced by imperial grants. Similarly a large but indefinite portion of local fund expenditure on education is met from cesses but these are very materially increased by grants both general and special from provincial revenues. The life history of an imperial assignment might be traced as follows. The Government of India allots a recurring sum to a Local Government for let us say elementary education. The sum is shown in the provincial budget as part of the provincial funds available for education. As primary education is mainly the affair of district boards the larger portion of the sum is transferred as a special grant to the district funds and distributed proportionately to each board. Part however may be kept for provincial expenditure on increases of the inspecting staff on scholarships or schools for the training of elementary teachers necessitated by the enhanced educational activity of the boards. The boards probably spend the money in increasing the pay of existing teachers founding new board schools increasing grants to privately managed schools or aiding schools hitherto unaided.

Private funds are classed as fees subscriptions endowments and other sources. There is no need to add any further explanation. But the figures collected under these heads are necessarily of a somewhat uncertain nature.

classification  
of institutions

27 The ordinary institutions are the following. First the primary schools in which simple vernacular education is imparted. These are subdivided into lower primary or elementary schools and upper primary—that is those which carry education a stage or two above the elementary. The great majority of schools are of the primary type. To these should be added vernacular middle schools which are classed as secondary in the tables but are simply primary schools with continuation classes added to serve the need of larger villages and also with a view to supplying youths of sufficient attainment to enter at once into vernacular normal schools. Second the anglo-vernacular secondary school which is divided into the anglo-vernacular or English middle school (in theory an incomplete high school lacking the top classes but often of a deplorably inferior character) and the full high school teaching up to the matriculation or school final examination. In many parts of India a high school possesses the primary classes also and a boy may undergo his whole school career from the infant class to the matriculation in the same institution. Third there is the arts college affiliated to one of the universities and offering a course of four years up to the bachelor's degree and a further course to the M.A. Some colleges have high schools attached to them. Besides these which have been termed the ordinary institutions there are special institutions both of the collegiate and school grade for law medicine engineering teaching and agriculture and there are schools of commerce of industry etc. Private institutions are partly religious or semi-religious schools or teach Sanskrit Arabic and Persian. But the majority of these institutions are very elementary schools teaching a vernacular which hope as they improve to be placed on the recognised or aided list.





TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
ALL RELIGIONS	1,001,159	498,417	502,742	43,769	21,885	21,884	4,343	2,171	2,172	211,954	114,404	100,550
0-5	163,854	78,075	85,779	163,451	80,903	82,548	338	170	168	15	7	8
5-10	108,223	52,997	55,226	107,815	52,404	55,411	413	206	207	33	17	16
10-15	106,230	50,960	55,270	105,845	50,513	55,332	398	199	199	30	15	15
15-20	103,514	48,614	54,900	102,944	48,171	54,773	371	186	185	28	14	14
20-25	99,557	46,618	52,939	98,973	46,171	52,802	354	177	177	26	13	13
25-30	95,557	44,618	50,939	94,973	44,171	50,802	337	168	169	24	12	12
30-35	91,557	42,618	48,939	90,973	42,171	48,802	320	159	160	22	11	11
35-40	87,557	40,618	46,939	86,973	40,171	46,802	303	150	151	20	10	10
40-45	83,557	38,618	44,939	82,973	38,171	44,802	286	141	142	18	9	9
45-50	79,557	36,618	42,939	78,973	36,171	42,802	269	132	133	16	8	8
50-55	75,557	34,618	40,939	74,973	34,171	40,802	252	123	124	14	7	7
55-60	71,557	32,618	38,939	70,973	32,171	38,802	235	114	115	12	6	6
60-65	67,557	30,618	36,939	66,973	30,171	36,802	218	105	107	10	5	5
65-70	63,557	28,618	34,939	62,973	28,171	34,802	201	96	97	8	4	4
70-75	59,557	26,618	32,939	58,973	26,171	32,802	184	87	89	6	3	3
75-80	55,557	24,618	30,939	54,973	24,171	30,802	167	78	80	4	2	2
80-85	51,557	22,618	28,939	50,973	22,171	28,802	150	69	71	2	1	1
85-90	47,557	20,618	26,939	46,973	20,171	26,802	133	60	63	1	0	0
90-95	43,557	18,618	24,939	42,973	18,171	24,802	116	51	55	0	0	0
95-100	39,557	16,618	22,939	38,973	16,171	22,802	99	42	47	0	0	0
100 and over	35,557	14,618	20,939	34,973	14,171	20,802	82	33	49	0	0	0
ALL RELIGIONS	2,960,403	1,417,690	1,542,713	1,320,631	660,315	660,316	1,306,637	659,917	646,720	303,064	151,609	151,455
0-5	469,769	231,377	238,392	469,366	230,981	238,385	153	76	77	65	32	33
5-10	319,364	154,682	164,682	318,961	154,297	164,664	136	68	68	58	29	29
10-15	317,364	152,682	164,682	316,961	152,297	164,664	119	59	60	50	25	25
15-20	315,364	150,682	164,682	314,961	150,297	164,664	102	51	52	42	21	21
20-25	313,364	148,682	164,682	312,961	148,297	164,664	85	42	43	35	17	17
25-30	311,364	146,682	164,682	310,961	146,297	164,664	68	34	35	28	14	14
30-35	309,364	144,682	164,682	308,961	144,297	164,664	51	25	26	21	10	10
35-40	307,364	142,682	164,682	306,961	142,297	164,664	34	16	17	14	7	7
40-45	305,364	140,682	164,682	304,961	140,297	164,664	17	8	9	7	3	3
45-50	303,364	138,682	164,682	302,961	138,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-55	301,364	136,682	164,682	300,961	136,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-60	299,364	134,682	164,682	298,961	134,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-65	297,364	132,682	164,682	296,961	132,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-70	295,364	130,682	164,682	294,961	130,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-75	293,364	128,682	164,682	292,961	128,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
75-80	291,364	126,682	164,682	290,961	126,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-85	289,364	124,682	164,682	288,961	124,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
85-90	287,364	122,682	164,682	286,961	122,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-95	285,364	120,682	164,682	284,961	120,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-100	283,364	118,682	164,682	282,961	118,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 and over	281,364	116,682	164,682	280,961	116,297	164,664	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dacca—contd.	1												
MUSALMAN	0-5	1,503,470	917,437	916,033	910,019	527,797	382,222	837,280	401,251	433,029	146,171	15,389	130,782
	5-10	318,891	151,079	161,016	319,499	151,809	161,599	403	179	224	35	2	33
	10-15	330,206	166,162	161,011	319,777	161,801	161,976	1,232	1,232	0	428	29	399
	15-20	233,233	123,702	99,531	173,089	113,081	60,008	48,004	18,069	41,571	1,225	236	1,116
	20-25	169,031	72,603	96,428	131,677	53,169	78,508	101,206	27,000	74,206	3,711	516	2,575
	25-30	162,256	70,289	92,967	131,677	53,169	78,508	48,122	112,698	210,822	28,671	6,169	33,371
	30-40	232,256	117,739	114,517	210,822	104,517	106,305	156,753	112,698	44,517	38,671	6,829	63,857
	40 and over	78,211	39,812	38,399	319	217	72	38,727	31,501	4,226	39,103	5,164	31,101
ALL RELIGIONS		4,506,429	2,339,603	2,166,826	2,166,826	1,207,007	959,819	1,962,875	981,377	978,498	396,686	58,219	338,467
	0-5	701,824	346,929	351,005	709,670	346,973	362,697	1,053	219	834	111	2	160
	5-10	800,735	375,803	424,932	777,712	390,733	387,079	1,232	1,232	0	428	29	573
	10-15	416,206	206,014	210,192	369,734	183,202	186,532	1,232	1,232	0	428	29	2,091
	15-20	416,206	206,014	210,192	369,734	183,202	186,532	1,232	1,232	0	428	29	8,652
	20-25	1,361,189	712,612	648,577	1,229,513	624,335	605,178	1,119,410	570,273	549,137	112,266	18,521	97,016
	25-30	539,020	272,612	266,408	519,513	266,408	253,105	371,501	289,727	91,774	170,000	22,176	147,821
	30-40	185,916	96,070	89,846	2,277	2,019	258	85,872	77,105	8,767	97,767	10,537	80,910
HINDU		1,161,785	613,770	547,815	485,680	259,054	228,761	505,741	272,860	232,881	170,161	28,856	111,308
	0-5	150,707	72,921	77,786	150,478	72,823	77,655	291	66	125	38	2	36
	5-10	165,985	82,327	83,658	159,609	82,704	76,905	5,075	509	5,376	401	21	377
	10-15	112,811	54,288	58,523	112,811	54,288	58,523	33,283	2,601	30,770	1,148	53	1,095
	15-20	104,797	51,090	53,707	104,797	51,090	53,707	1,232	1,232	0	428	29	3,090
	20-25	387,926	213,131	174,795	49,063	28,017	21,046	283,365	167,201	116,164	53,698	7,853	46,715
	25-30	178,680	99,911	78,769	4,418	4,245	173	103,610	84,091	20,229	70,652	12,582	58,670
	30-40	61,489	28,502	32,987	1,132	1,002	40	21,200	19,392	1,808	39,097	8,108	30,989
MUSALMAN		3,324,146	1,703,129	1,621,017	1,660,925	973,453	687,502	1,438,552	702,628	735,951	224,609	29,018	195,561
	0-5	563,818	270,466	293,352	563,000	270,319	292,681	748	117	631	70	...	70
	5-10	577,408	311,775	316,633	610,633	309,909	300,739	16,135	1,823	11,312	625	43	682
	10-15	309,767	151,430	162,310	284,864	140,281	144,583	87,148	7,066	80,082	1,928	70	1,558
	15-20	951,911	483,371	468,540	118,684	60,620	58,060	184,143	33,227	160,916	5,070	490	4,359
	20-25	266,362	129,517	136,845	79,483	37,210	42,273	322,437	407,992	411,555	69,031	10,282	49,749
	25-30	122,970	59,581	63,389	3,288	2,843	445	254,338	165,177	68,891	39,676	9,495	89,181
	30-40	37,962	19,116	18,846	1,125	912	216	63,633	67,000	6,627	58,269	8,668	49,511
ANIMIST		37,962	19,116	18,846	18,855	10,652	8,203	17,313	8,183	9,130	1,794	281	1,513
	0-5	6,860	3,360	3,500	6,840	3,357	3,483	17	3	11	3	...	3
	5-10	6,955	3,514	3,441	6,681	3,437	3,244	259	76	183	15	1	11
	10-15	4,343	2,280	2,063	3,263	2,096	1,167	1,702	156	816	58	9	31
	15-20	3,386	1,713	1,673	1,236	973	263	2,071	471	1,600	613	7	70
	20-25	11,299	5,543	5,756	1,845	717	98	9,851	4,093	5,756	613	9	502
	25-30	3,742	2,116	1,626	37	31	6	2,083	1,998	1,053	622	101	635
	30-40	1,377	811	636	13	11	2	930	751	176	434	87	358
ALL RELIGIONS		2,121,014	1,074,959	1,046,055	888,413	551,961	336,452	985,853	489,263	496,590	247,648	33,733	213,913
	0-5	328,445	160,177	168,268	326,300	159,876	166,424	1,953	297	1,656	192	4	188
	5-10	369,615	177,118	192,497	384,932	190,876	194,056	23,397	2,504	20,891	1,463	89	1,607
	10-15	240,357	122,902	117,455	157,682	124,307	31,315	79,780	1,135	70,645	2,685	390	2,693
	15-20	197,151	92,673	104,478	68,231	66,164	2,067	122,362	25,490	96,872	2,685	619	5,039
	20-25	654,864	332,498	322,366	47,484	11,573	2,011	534,630	278,533	256,106	79,741	9,072	63,729
	25-30	285,392	148,871	136,521	2,815	2,421	395	179,942	131,974	47,966	123,630	12,177	90,168
	30-40	106,190	50,910	55,280	960	824	145	43,780	38,852	4,928	61,441	11,331	30,207
FLAKIDEPT.													

..... AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION      PART B--DETAILS FOR DISINCRIS--continued

Area	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
HINDU	775 970	356 442	388 827	305 847	207 208	108 640	344 837	370 439	374 418	124 683	15	102 870
0-5	107 699	53 908	53 790	107 129	57 433	50 696	445	240	205	95	3	92
5-10	102 783	51 777	51 006	102 551	57 000	45 551	8	4	4	453	3	40
10-15	83 099	42 402	40 697	82 861	47 425	35 436	28 876	15 711	13 164	1 513	297	1 216
15-20	72 099	37 402	34 697	71 861	40 697	21 164	43 228	24 876	21 351	4 153	194	1 959
20-25	61 099	31 402	29 697	60 861	35 436	17 164	38 076	20 876	17 200	3 153	140	1 513
25-30	50 099	25 402	24 697	49 861	29 436	11 164	32 876	18 876	14 000	2 153	70	1 216
30-35	39 099	19 402	18 697	38 861	23 436	11 164	27 697	15 876	11 820	1 153	20	1 216
35-40	28 099	13 402	15 697	27 861	17 436	11 164	22 497	11 876	10 620	613	10	1 216
40-45	17 099	8 402	8 697	16 861	11 436	11 164	17 297	8 876	8 420	113	10	1 216
45-50	6 099	3 402	2 697	5 861	4 436	11 164	6 697	3 876	2 820	13	10	1 216
50 and over	46 357	23 402	22 955	46 099	27 436	22 955	45 841	26 876	22 960	259 941	7 048	23 848
MUSLIM	1 321 070	625 012	625 058	580 045	323 037	256 988	635 400	377 561	370 899	277 583	24 860	107 723
0-5	170 851	109 743	111 693	166 895	106 895	111 693	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
5-10	160 851	100 743	100 108	158 895	100 895	100 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
10-15	150 851	90 743	60 108	148 895	90 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
15-20	140 851	80 743	60 108	138 895	80 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
20-25	130 851	70 743	60 108	128 895	70 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
25-30	120 851	60 743	60 108	118 895	60 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
30-35	110 851	50 743	60 108	108 895	50 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
35-40	100 851	40 743	60 108	98 895	40 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
40-45	90 851	30 743	60 108	88 895	30 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
45-50	80 851	20 743	60 108	78 895	20 895	60 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
50 and over	169 851	89 743	80 108	167 895	89 895	80 108	1 508	240	1 268	87	1	96
ALL RELIGIONS	2 438 011	1 244 835	1 193 176	1 025 843	619 245	406 598	1 118 009	1 170 888	1 170 888	255 609	48 008	207 861
0-5	337 207	164 051	173 156	335 883	164 041	171 842	473	240	233	163	15	150
5-10	327 207	154 051	173 156	325 883	154 041	171 842	473	240	233	163	15	150
10-15	287 207	134 051	153 156	285 883	134 041	153 156	473	240	233	163	15	150
15-20	250 207	104 051	146 156	248 883	104 041	146 156	473</					

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TIPPERA—contd.	HINDU	673,670	343,521	329,149	177,673	110,289	302,133	124,018	149,115	83,175	12,430	70,745	
	0-5	89,707	45,111	44,596	13,111	10,553	29	0	29	0	...	...	
	5-10	99,819	50,770	49,049	14,084	11,084	2,864	171	2,654	167	...	...	
	10-15	72,931	37,713	35,218	10,713	8,713	1,901	501	1,851	167	...	...	
	15-20	65,231	30,673	34,558	10,713	8,713	37,325	1,235	1,235	51	...	...	
	20-25	214,315	107,477	106,838	19,414	13	167,694	6,774	70,806	2,526	...	...	
	25-30	93,609	45,301	48,308	1,133	151	35,370	4,374	13,724	30,551	...	...	
	30-35	51,417	25,511	25,906	511	59	33,370	5,374	13,724	30,551	...	...	
	35-40	32,055	16,548	15,507	511	59	18,720	4,302	11,524	11,524	...	...	
	60 and over	32,055	16,548	15,507	511	59	18,720	4,302	11,524	11,524	...	...	
MUSLIMAN	1,753,400	898,503	854,897	512,221	324,667	876,928	361,667	767,881	355,311	110,521	13,705	96,816	
0-5	231,489	120,214	111,275	35,315	13,130	281,315	173	173	79	5	...	...	
5-10	318,431	154,135	164,296	45,315	15,234	301,530	10,331	10,331	40	131	...	...	
10-15	217,133	119,756	97,377	35,315	11,531	201,531	49,311	49,311	171	171	...	...	
15-20	163,168	79,774	83,394	27,713	6,774	167,694	33,331	33,331	171	171	...	...	
20-25	133,336	68,167	65,169	27,713	6,774	107,617	49,311	49,311	171	171	...	...	
25-30	131,143	68,167	62,976	27,713	6,774	107,617	49,311	49,311	171	171	...	...	
30-35	131,143	68,167	62,976	27,713	6,774	107,617	49,311	49,311	171	171	...	...	
40-45	131,143	68,167	62,976	27,713	6,774	107,617	49,311	49,311	171	171	...	...	
60 and over	35,506	18,143	17,363	1,321	153	32,187	29,156	3,031	3,031	29,500	...	...	
NOAKHALL.	ALL RELIGIONS	1,302,090	645,898	656,192	375,505	272,401	519,555	256,619	292,636	103,529	13,771	89,755	
	0-5	214,122	104,151	109,971	35,315	12,574	83	4	64	6	...	...	
	5-10	233,157	118,165	115,000	45,315	15,311	4,637	197	4,590	229	...	...	
	10-15	162,763	82,165	80,598	35,315	12,574	22,582	11,571	29,611	34	...	...	
	15-20	123,163	62,165	61,000	27,713	9,241	22,582	11,571	29,611	34	...	...	
	20-25	32,163	16,165	16,000	7,713	2,713	20,450	11,571	16,767	3,680	...	...	
	25-30	123,163	62,165	61,000	27,713	9,241	22,582	11,571	29,611	34	...	...	
	30-35	123,163	62,165	61,000	27,713	9,241	22,582	11,571	29,611	34	...	...	
	35-40	123,163	62,165	61,000	27,713	9,241	22,582	11,571	29,611	34	...	...	
	60 and over	52,185	26,165	26,020	1,117	117	23,061	23,156	2,535	2,535	29,611	...	...
HINDU	300,216	151,371	148,845	81,811	51,453	131,017	61,410	66,601	35,965	5,314	30,621		
0-5	42,653	20,929	21,720	29,929	21,673	42,653	...	...	...	...	...		
5-10	47,513	24,140	23,373	23,251	22,581	47,513	...	...	...	...	...		
10-15	34,213	19,311	14,902	19,718	6,615	34,213	...	...	...	...	...		
15-20	30,171	14,172	15,999	11,151	313	17,631	...	...	...	...	...		
20-25	41,213	20,401	20,812	7,410	339	33,803	...	...	...	...	...		
25-30	47,217	22,597	24,620	7,410	63	39,807	...	...	...	...	...		
30-35	42,700	20,703	22,000	7,410	27	35,290	...	...	...	...	...		
35-40	13,933	7,523	6,410	173	57	6,118	...	...	...	...	...		
60 and over	13,933	7,523	6,410	173	57	6,118	...	...	...	...	...		
MUSLIMAN	1,000,633	492,701	506,932	293,367	222,102	515,169	101,932	417,723	255,701	67,461	8,402	59,059	
0-5	171,539	85,495	86,044	23,491	10,031	171,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5-10	193,732	97,901	95,831	23,491	10,031	193,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10-15	129,679	70,093	59,586	16,743	9,155	129,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15-20	92,616	44,811	47,805	11,531	3,799	81,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20-25	297,962	131,192	166,770	12,721	1,581	285,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25-30	111,018	59,974	51,044	651	201	61,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30-35	37,117	20,000	17,117	153	69	19,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60 and over	37,117	20,000	17,117	153	69	19,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MUSLIMAN	1,508,453	722,837	785,616	435,769	304,738	608,081	270,764	337,317	100,015	16,301	143,741		
0-5	234,136	116,803	117,333	35,315	13,130	234,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5-10	256,468	129,691	126,777	45,315	15,234	256,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10-15	187,163	94,311	92,852	35,315	11,531	187,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15-20	141,839	70,102	71,737	27,713	9,241	141,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20-25	334,207	169,563	164,644	33,811	1,132	334,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25-30	238,267	123,257	115,010	1,914	314	238,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30-35	63,562	25,604	37,956	1,400	87	63,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60 and over	63,562	25,604	37,956	1,400	87	63,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ALL RELIGIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

D. DISTRICT	Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
CHITTAPOONG HILL TRACTS	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDU	347 160	169 773	377 437	365 731	66 089	55 049	11° 769	67 028	72 071	20 529	5 955	41 304
	0-6	47 152	23 274	23 878	47 165	23 274	23 891	1 035	41	58	28	19	29
	7-10	22 161	11 170	11 000	22 161	11 170	11 000	10 253	315	958	345	10	135
	11-15	20 470	10 250	10 220	20 470	10 250	10 220	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	16-20	18 770	9 400	9 370	18 770	9 400	9 370	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	21-25	16 419	8 209	8 210	16 419	8 209	8 210	15 021	1 733	13 288	1 288	105	1 193
	26-30	15 418	7 709	7 709	15 418	7 709	7 709	13 853	1 583	12 270	1 183	95	1 278
	31-35	14 518	7 209	7 309	14 518	7 209	7 309	12 853	1 483	11 370	1 083	85	1 168
	36 and over	13 518	6 709	6 809	13 518	6 709	6 809	11 853	1 383	10 470	983	75	1 103
CHITTAPOONG HILL TRACTS	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDU	347 160	169 773	377 437	365 731	66 089	55 049	11° 769	67 028	72 071	20 529	5 955	41 304
	0-6	47 152	23 274	23 878	47 165	23 274	23 891	1 035	41	58	28	19	29
	7-10	22 161	11 170	11 000	22 161	11 170	11 000	10 253	315	958	345	10	135
	11-15	20 470	10 250	10 220	20 470	10 250	10 220	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	16-20	18 770	9 400	9 370	18 770	9 400	9 370	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	21-25	16 419	8 209	8 210	16 419	8 209	8 210	15 021	1 733	13 288	1 288	105	1 193
	26-30	15 418	7 709	7 709	15 418	7 709	7 709	13 853	1 583	12 270	1 183	95	1 278
	31-35	14 518	7 209	7 309	14 518	7 209	7 309	12 853	1 483	11 370	1 083	85	1 168
	36 and over	13 518	6 709	6 809	13 518	6 709	6 809	11 853	1 383	10 470	983	75	1 103
CHITTAPOONG HILL TRACTS	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDU	347 160	169 773	377 437	365 731	66 089	55 049	11° 769	67 028	72 071	20 529	5 955	41 304
	0-6	47 152	23 274	23 878	47 165	23 274	23 891	1 035	41	58	28	19	29
	7-10	22 161	11 170	11 000	22 161	11 170	11 000	10 253	315	958	345	10	135
	11-15	20 470	10 250	10 220	20 470	10 250	10 220	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	16-20	18 770	9 400	9 370	18 770	9 400	9 370	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	21-25	16 419	8 209	8 210	16 419	8 209	8 210	15 021	1 733	13 288	1 288	105	1 193
	26-30	15 418	7 709	7 709	15 418	7 709	7 709	13 853	1 583	12 270	1 183	95	1 278
	31-35	14 518	7 209	7 309	14 518	7 209	7 309	12 853	1 483	11 370	1 083	85	1 168
	36 and over	13 518	6 709	6 809	13 518	6 709	6 809	11 853	1 383	10 470	983	75	1 103
CHITTAPOONG HILL TRACTS	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDU	347 160	169 773	377 437	365 731	66 089	55 049	11° 769	67 028	72 071	20 529	5 955	41 304
	0-6	47 152	23 274	23 878	47 165	23 274	23 891	1 035	41	58	28	19	29
	7-10	22 161	11 170	11 000	22 161	11 170	11 000	10 253	315	958	345	10	135
	11-15	20 470	10 250	10 220	20 470	10 250	10 220	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	16-20	18 770	9 400	9 370	18 770	9 400	9 370	17 637	2 074	15 563	1 639	131	1 303
	21-25	16 419	8 209	8 210	16 419	8 209	8 210	15 021	1 733	13 288	1 288	105	1 193
	26-30	15 418	7 709	7 709	15 418	7 709	7 709	13 853	1 583	12 270	1 183	95	1 278
	31-35	14 518	7 209	7 309	14 518	7 209	7 309	12 853	1 483	11 370	1 083	85	1 168
	36 and over	13 518	6 709	6 809	13 518	6 709	6 809	11 853	1 383	10 470	983	75	1 103

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS —council.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ANIMIST	33,144	16,940	16,195	17,140	9,104	8,036	14,161	7,125	7,036	1,843	720	1,123
	0-5	4,855	2,460	2,446	4,855	2,400	2,446	11	11	11	3	3	3
	5-10	4,935	2,463	2,472	4,935	2,463	2,472	109	14	95	4	2	1
	10-15	5,942	2,908	3,034	5,942	2,908	3,034	34	34	836	34	6	98
	15-20	3,430	1,638	1,791	3,430	1,390	2,040	8,491	4,090	4,401	382	216	168
	20-25	9,987	5,086	4,881	1,094	790	304	3,680	2,312	1,368	652	219	408
	25-30	4,423	2,604	1,819	85	43	45	3,800	565	315	705	246	519
	30-35	1,592	843	749	27	12	15						
	60 and over												
COCH BEHAR.	ALL RELIGIONS	599,962	316,548	276,404	250,425	161,918	88,607	256,348	135,487	120,861	86,170	19,243	66,936
	0-5	83,259	40,053	43,166	82,881	40,001	42,880	308	51	257	20	1	19
	5-10	94,734	47,003	47,731	94,734	47,003	47,731	7,878	345	7,533	340	15	325
	10-15	55,156	27,820	27,336	55,156	27,820	27,336	18,172	1,518	16,654	920	16	875
	15-20	53,070	26,252	26,818	53,070	26,252	26,818	30,134	6,139	23,995	2,533	108	2,305
	20-25	192,740	103,566	89,174	22,416	10,915	458	138,814	75,027	63,787	31,510	5,092	25,008
	25-30	87,879	43,343	44,536	1,834	1,703	370	50,541	25,735	24,806	35,004	8,598	24,408
	30-35	26,664	14,558	11,806	311	277	34	10,501	9,772	729	15,852	9,869	11,043
	60 and over												
	HINDU	409,485	219,463	190,022	174,138	111,385	59,753	171,104	92,786	78,408	67,153	15,292	51,861
MUSALMAN	0-5	55,653	26,678	28,975	55,462	26,610	28,813	174	29	146	17	1	16
	5-10	63,317	31,935	31,382	63,317	31,935	31,382	4,960	201	4,759	249	11	238
	10-15	36,639	18,050	18,589	36,639	18,050	18,589	11,816	921	10,895	718	33	685
	15-20	30,324	15,080	15,244	14,304	14,000	298	19,893	3,903	15,990	2,127	120	2,007
	20-25	125,840	63,478	62,362	17,305	17,018	257	92,669	52,135	40,534	25,395	4,295	21,100
	25-30	18,652	9,819	9,833	1,586	1,463	103	34,432	28,782	5,650	26,532	6,924	10,698
	30-35	10,917	5,735	5,182	277	263	21	7,250	6,756	494	12,125	3,908	8,217
	60 and over												
	0-5	27,482	13,349	14,130	27,331	13,330	14,025	84,725	45,366	45,350	19,000	3,936	15,064
	5-10	31,340	15,978	15,362	31,340	15,978	15,362	134	23	111	3	4	3
HILL TIPPERA.	0-5	18,413	9,037	9,386	18,869	9,815	12,601	2,917	113	2,774	91	17	87
	5-10	10,621	5,061	5,560	11,869	5,815	6,054	6,352	607	6,765	202	48	185
	10-15	29,750	14,712	15,038	29,750	14,712	15,038	10,220	2,164	8,066	406	17	358
	15-20	50,961	25,750	25,211	4,092	4,875	177	45,860	23,673	22,187	6,109	1,302	4,807
	20-25	24,714	12,712	12,002	2,245	2,17	38	16,000	12,853	3,147	6,469	1,667	6,802
	25-30	6,995	3,020	3,966	33	23	10	3,242	3,008	231	3,720	868	2,822
	60 and over												
	ALL RELIGIONS	229,613	121,820	107,793	111,461	64,664	46,797	101,021	52,691	48,350	17,121	4,475	12,646
	0-5	35,050	17,113	17,937	35,056	17,113	17,937	3	101	389	23	4	19
	5-10	37,479	19,043	18,437	37,479	19,043	18,437	481	352	3,173	82	8	71
	10-15	24,870	12,360	12,510	24,870	12,360	12,510	3,525	1,959	8,551	373	59	314
	15-20	20,345	9,412	10,933	10,539	5,315	6,224	61,315	31,673	29,642	5,178	1,614	3,664
	20-25	74,454	40,003	34,451	7,061	7,316	645	20,539	13,987	6,552	6,863	1,635	5,228
	25-30	28,493	17,244	11,249	7,061	632	21	4,253	3,609	619	4,692	1,155	3,447
	60 and over												
	HINDU	168,101	83,040	75,061	78,499	44,772	33,727	67,505	34,767	32,798	12,037	3,501	8,536
HILL TIPPERA.	0-5	24,791	12,076	12,715	24,790	12,076	12,715	1	74	211	8	3	5
	5-10	26,119	13,397	12,722	26,119	13,397	12,722	288	220	1,784	27	7	20
	10-15	16,820	8,395	7,885	14,760	8,090	6,670	2,018	1,207	8,201	225	36	180
	15-20	13,366	6,207	7,160	6,583	4,874	1,709	4,140	2,043	2,098	3,488	36	317
	20-25	27,112	13,366	13,746	5,863	5,315	548	41,430	20,453	20,982	3,495	1,130	3,426
	25-30	50,439	27,112	23,327	5,863	5,315	548	14,631	10,136	4,495	4,795	1,360	2,510
	30-35	20,033	12,050	8,024	6,597	654	43	2,874	2,373	501	3,496	947	
	60 and over	6,433	3,361	3,069	63	44	10						
	ALL RELIGIONS	229,613	121,820	107,793	111,461	64,664	46,797	101,021	52,691	48,350	17,121	4,475	12,646
	0-5	35,050	17,113	17,937	35,056	17,113	17,937	3	101	389	23	4	19

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—concluded

District	Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
HILL TIPPERA <small>—old</small>	1	3	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
	MUSALMAN	64,523	35,295	29,658	17,925	11,502	30,770	16,530	14,206	4,730	849	—	—			
	0-5	9,253	4,474	4,773	4,579	4,773	2	2	2	14	1	—	—			
	5-10	10,129	4,719	5,410	4,839	1,664	1,815	37	103	16	—	—	—			
	10-15	7,322	3,117	4,205	4,003	1,697	2,048	119	176	124	—	—	—			
	15-20	10,083	4,812	5,271	2,200	1,177	3,423	103	136	153	—	—	—			
	20-25	12,547	5,627	6,920	1,508	53	38,464	10,563	9,254	1,666	—	—	—			
	25-30	12,547	5,627	6,920	1,508	53	38,464	10,563	9,254	1,666	—	—	—			
	30-35	12,547	5,627	6,920	1,508	53	38,464	10,563	9,254	1,666	—	—	—			
	35-40	12,547	5,627	6,920	1,508	53	38,464	10,563	9,254	1,666	—	—	—			
SIRKIN	ALL RELIGIONS	57,970	45,029	42,861	23,217	19,211	40,763	29,704	20,008	4,000	2,139	—	—			
	0-5	13,159	6,773	6,386	6,003	5,079	31	3	12	3	—	—	—			
	5-10	12,575	6,503	6,072	6,003	4,822	193	9	13	13	—	—	—			
	10-15	9,482	4,827	4,655	5,000	1,668	1,090	179	161	90	—	—	—			
	15-20	7,536	3,827	3,709	2,609	1,068	1,068	179	161	90	—	—	—			
	20-25	12,001	5,511	6,490	2,505	94	23,517	11,041	11,514	2,251	—	—	—			
	25-30	12,001	5,511	6,490	2,505	94	19,208	9,048	10,160	2,060	—	—	—			
	30-35	12,001	5,511	6,490	2,505	94	19,208	9,048	10,160	2,060	—	—	—			
	35-40	12,001	5,511	6,490	2,505	94	19,208	9,048	10,160	2,060	—	—	—			
	40-45	12,001	5,511	6,490	2,505	94	19,208	9,048	10,160	2,060	—	—	—			
BUDDHIST	0-5	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	5-10	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	10-15	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	15-20	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	20-25	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	25-30	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	30-35	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	35-40	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	40-45	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	45 and over	2,978	1,241	1,737	61	23	1,739	1,111	639	1,101	—	—	—			
HINDU	0-5	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	5-10	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	10-15	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	15-20	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	20-25	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	25-30	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	30-35	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	35-40	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	40-45	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	45 and over	2,978	1,241	1,737	61	23	1,739	1,111	639	1,101	—	—	—			
JAIN	0-5	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	5-10	8,928	4,021	4,907	4,148	4,021	17	7	10	—	—	—	—			
	10-15	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	15-20	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	20-25	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	25-30	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	30-35	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	35-40	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	40-45	7,741	3,523	4,218	3,678	3,523	313	3	118	2	—	—	—			
	45 and over	2,978	1,241	1,737	61	23	1,739	1,111	639	1,101	—	—	—			

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES.

CITY.	POPULATION.				UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
HOWRAH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	ALL RELIGIONS	179,000	111,566	64,440	56,110	40,155	15,961	101,461	69,083	32,378	21,429	5,328	16,101			
	0-5	14,685	7,673	7,013	13,875	7,055	6,828	52	17	35	52	8	44			
	5-10	14,685	7,673	6,989	13,875	7,055	6,828	702	146	556	515	118	36			
	10-15	14,685	7,673	6,184	13,875	7,055	6,828	4,377	1,200	3,177	1,200	336	111			
	15-20	14,685	7,673	5,933	13,875	7,055	6,828	8,766	3,533	5,233	7,209	2,291	4,888			
	20-25	14,685	7,673	5,139	13,875	7,055	6,828	62,183	43,300	18,883	2,291	2,031	7,254			
	25-30	14,685	7,673	4,108	13,875	7,055	6,828	21,096	17,765	4,331	4,214	681	3,293			
	30-35	14,685	7,673	3,259	13,875	7,055	6,828	3,375	3,000	400						
	35-40	14,685	7,673	2,712	13,875	7,055	6,828									
	40 and over	14,685	7,673	8,993	13,875	7,055	6,828									
	HINDU	132,400	82,945	47,464	41,556	30,020	11,537	73,467	50,836	22,631	17,686	4,090	13,596			
	0-5	10,351	5,428	4,923	10,351	5,428	4,923	27	14	13	40	7	33			
	5-10	10,351	5,428	4,911	10,351	5,428	4,911	438	94	344	126	28	98			
	10-15	10,351	5,428	3,769	10,351	5,428	3,769	3,248	810	2,438	3,806	78	357			
	15-20	10,351	5,428	3,769	10,351	5,428	3,769	2,557	2,557	2,557	6,030	1,633	4,307			
	20-25	10,351	5,428	2,733	10,351	5,428	2,733	45,303	32,562	12,741	7,719	1,634	6,085			
	25-30	10,351	5,428	2,008	10,351	5,428	2,008	15,768	12,890	2,878	3,336	710	2,629			
	30-35	10,351	5,428	1,573	10,351	5,428	1,573	2,230	1,060	270						
	35-40	10,351	5,428	1,063	10,351	5,428	1,063									
	40 and over	10,351	5,428	2,908	10,351	5,428	2,908	26,759	17,493	9,266	3,558	1,193	2,365			
	MUSALMAN	44,007	28,102	15,905	13,690	9,416	4,274									
	0-5	4,047	2,085	1,963	4,047	2,085	1,963	25	3	22	12	1	11			
	5-10	4,047	2,085	1,963	4,047	2,085	1,963	264	63	201	28	8	20			
	10-15	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	1,122	444	678	79	33	40			
	15-20	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	2,257	961	1,296	1,428	672	666			
	20-25	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	16,111	10,301	5,810	1,477	378	1,000			
	25-30	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	5,896	4,683	1,213	834	201	633			
	30-35	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	1,084	859	225						
	35-40	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345	976	556	420	171	37	134			
	40 and over	4,047	2,085	1,345	4,047	2,085	1,345									
	CHRISTIAN	2,206	1,237	969	1,059	644	415									
	0-5	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	5-10	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	10-15	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	15-20	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	20-25	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	25-30	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	30-35	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	35-40	291	136	155	261	136	125									
	40 and over	291	136	155	261	136	125									
COSSIPUR-CHITPUR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	ALL RELIGIONS	48,178	30,793	17,385	14,533	10,314	4,219	27,580	19,950	8,630	6,065	1,529	4,536			
	0-5	3,938	2,090	1,843	3,916	2,072	1,844	22	8	14	10	3	7			
	5-10	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775	223	69	154	39	8	31			
	10-15	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775	1,719	307	1,412	23	23	121			
	15-20	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775	2,197	1,182	1,015	2,000	668	1,432			
	20-25	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775	1,965	1,182	782	2,645	682	1,863			
	25-30	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775	1,124	486	638	1,327	345	982			
	30-35	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775									
	35-40	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775									
	40 and over	4,135	2,181	1,954	3,997	2,116	1,775									
	HINDU	34,439	22,143	12,290	10,384	7,499	2,785	19,209	13,453	5,756	4,930	1,190	3,749			
	0-5	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	13	5	8	4	6	4			
	5-10	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	123	25	98	32	15	26			
	10-15	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	769	165	604	195	41	110			
	15-20	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	1,535	633	902	1,668	15	1,853			
	20-25	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	1,016	891	1,268	1,668	471	1,853			
	25-30	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	4,023	3,333	696	2,060	271	1,603			
	30-35	2,638	1,384	1,254	2,625	1,379	1,246	735	693	73	1,044	279	765			



TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—continued

City	Age	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
COCHIN	1	5	5	10	7	6	13	9	9	18	13	13	26
	MUSLIMAN	4,743	8,284	13,027	3,849	9,635	13,484	5,081	6,379	11,460	3,107	330	777
	0-5	528	624	1,152	421	461	882	0	5	5	0	0	0
	5-10	577	754	1,331	450	577	1,027	165	214	379	4	5	9
	10-15	655	868	1,523	500	655	1,155	134	171	305	17	7	24
	15-20	625	821	1,446	480	625	1,105	612	758	1,370	37	10	47
	20-25	571	730	1,301	440	571	1,011	4,720	5,130	9,850	227	12	239
	25-30	528	674	1,202	400	528	928	3,258	3,258	6,516	227	12	239
	30-40	528	674	1,202	400	528	928	3,258	3,258	6,516	227	12	239
	40 and over	250	294	544	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	ALL RELIGIONS	22,039	31,735	53,774	16,854	31,437	48,291	25,919	18,586	44,505	7,984	779	8,763
	0-5	2,804	3,781	6,585	2,214	2,874	5,088	13	5	18	0	0	0
	5-10	3,161	4,201	7,362	2,474	3,274	5,748	258	344	602	11	1	12
	10-15	3,603	4,801	8,404	2,804	3,603	6,407	316	404	720	1	1	2
	15-20	4,258	5,650	9,908	3,304	4,258	7,562	327	425	752	1	1	2
	20-25	4,464	5,864	10,328	3,564	4,464	8,028	316	404	720	1	1	2
	25-30	4,044	5,244	9,288	3,144	4,044	7,188	258	344	602	1	1	2
	30-40	3,801	4,801	8,602	2,801	3,801	6,602	228	301	529	1	1	2
	40 and over	1,602	1,602	3,204	48	40	88	1,399	1,399	2,798	144	0	0
	HINDU	39,001	59,797	98,798	28,816	7,008	35,824	37,031	11,564	48,595	6,044	2,273	8,317
GARDEY BEACH	ALL RELIGIONS	37,630	57,665	95,295	25,729	50,864	76,593	25,072	25,334	50,406	4,494	2,077	6,571
	0-5	4,346	5,187	9,533	3,423	4,141	7,564	12	6	18	0	0	0
	5-10	4,773	5,550	10,323	3,813	4,544	8,357	134	171	305	0	0	0
	10-15	5,273	6,146	11,419	4,146	4,971	9,117	171	214	385	0	0	0
	15-20	5,873	6,746	12,619	4,546	5,411	9,957	214	258	472	0	0	0
	20-25	6,473	7,346	13,819	5,146	6,011	11,157	258	301	559	0	0	0
	25-30	7,073	7,946	15,019	5,546	6,411	11,957	301	344	645	0	0	0
	30-40	7,673	8,546	16,219	6,146	6,971	13,117	344	385	729	0	0	0
	40 and over	1,619	1,619	3,238	11	11	22	5	5	10	0	0	0
	HINDU	21,286	34,079	55,365	14,604	28,866	43,470	12,323	12,323	24,646	2,312	236	2,548
CHITRA	ALL RELIGIONS	42,295	57,665	99,960	28,816	50,864	79,680	25,072	25,334	50,406	4,494	2,077	6,571
	0-5	5,116	6,146	11,262	4,146	4,971	9,117	171	214	385	0	0	0
	5-10	5,544	6,574	12,118	4,546	5,411	9,957	214	258	472	0	0	0
	10-15	6,044	7,074	13,118	5,046	5,971	11,017	258	301	559	0	0	0
	15-20	6,544	7,574	14,118	5,546	6,471	12,017	301	344	645	0	0	0
	20-25	7,044	8,074	15,118	6,046	6,971	13,017	344	385	729	0	0	0
	25-30	7,544	8,574	16,118	6,546	7,471	14,017	385	425	810	0	0	0
	30-40	8,044	9,074	17,118	7,046	7,971	15,017	425	465	890	0	0	0
	40 and over	1,619	1,619	3,238	11	11	22	5	5	10	0	0	0
	HINDU	21,286	34,079	55,365	14,604	28,866	43,470	12,323	12,323	24,646	2,312	236	2,548

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—concluded.

CITY.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
GARDEN BEACH—Gondal.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MUSALMAN	23,766	13,404	10,362	9,000	5,698	3,303	12,536	7,180	5,356	2,170	536	1,644
	0-5	2,681	1,355	1,326	2,672	1,353	1,321	8	3	5	...	...	1
	6-10	2,763	1,394	1,369	2,695	1,389	1,306	57	5	53	...	...	15
	10-15	2,387	1,378	1,011	1,735	1,275	457	1,313	97	456	21	...	21
	15-20	2,956	1,674	1,282	1,735	1,078	657	1,317	384	935	35	6	15
	20-25	2,956	1,674	1,282	1,735	1,078	657	7,577	4,400	3,167	654	230	415
	25-30	2,957	1,675	1,283	1,080	839	240	2,530	1,831	685	953	163	789
	30-35	2,957	1,675	1,283	1,080	839	240	2,530	1,831	685	953	163	789
	35-40	2,957	1,675	1,283	1,080	839	240	2,530	1,831	685	953	163	789
DACC.	ALL RELIGIONS...	108,551	63,091	45,460	44,437	29,246	15,181	53,398	31,848	20,550	11,726	1,997	9,729
	0-5	12,591	6,313	6,278	12,535	6,301	6,234	44	20	24	12	2	10
	6-10	12,816	6,621	6,195	12,482	6,463	6,020	385	160	225	12	2	27
	10-15	11,587	6,174	5,413	8,012	5,860	2,152	2,765	1,444	1,321	70	5	70
	15-20	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	20-25	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	25-30	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	30-35	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	35-40	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	40-45	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
	45-50	11,093	6,177	4,916	5,933	4,073	1,860	2,960	1,444	1,516	233	30	263
DACC.	HINDU	59,994	36,240	23,755	23,572	16,130	7,442	29,723	18,840	10,873	6,700	1,270	5,430
	0-5	6,453	3,244	3,209	6,408	3,237	3,171	11	5	6	3	2	1
	6-10	6,390	3,245	3,145	6,170	3,207	2,963	201	20	169	16	2	14
	10-15	5,567	3,294	2,273	3,087	3,085	993	1,522	201	1,321	58	8	50
	15-20	6,448	3,097	2,451	3,054	3,011	1,000	3,178	1,000	2,209	176	17	150
	20-25	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
	25-30	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
	30-35	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
	35-40	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
	40-45	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
	45-50	22,472	14,973	7,500	3,553	3,308	255	10,867	11,293	6,675	2,042	373	1,680
DACC.	MUSALMAN	47,295	26,110	21,176	20,104	12,680	7,424	22,230	12,730	9,500	4,901	700	4,253
	0-5	6,057	3,066	3,051	6,016	2,991	3,025	33	15	17	9	...	9
	6-10	6,293	3,211	3,083	6,183	3,093	2,993	98	20	78	12	...	12
	10-15	4,868	2,813	2,056	3,875	2,713	1,162	72	68	874	21	...	20
	15-20	4,517	2,387	1,130	3,875	2,713	1,162	72	68	874	21	...	20
	20-25	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104
	25-30	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104
	30-35	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104
	35-40	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104
	40-45	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104
	45-50	16,116	9,583	6,533	2,022	1,901	121	2,378	473	1,905	117	13	104



T A B L E VIII.

**EDUCATION.**

THIS table, like Table VII, is divided into three parts. *Part A* shows the extent of literacy in the Province as a whole amongst the total population and for each religion returned. *Part B* gives details for Districts for the total district population and for each main religion. *Part C* gives similar details for Cities.

The table shows the number of persons literate in any language as well as those literate in English, the figures in columns 11 to 13 being included in those in columns 5 to 7. The test of literacy adopted at the census was the ability to *both* read and write a letter, persons of whatever age who could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it being entered as literate, and those who could not do so as illiterate.

The following statement shows the number of literate persons among Indian Christians and other Christians such as Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians :—

Race.	Population.									Literate in English.		
	Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Indian Christians (including Feringis).	84,462	43,641	40,821	20,508	12,487	8,021	63,954	31,154	32,800	7,307	4,923	2,384
(2) Other Christians ...	45,284	26,619	18,665	40,005	24,120	15,885	5,279	2,499	2,780	39,555	23,835	15,700
Total ...	129,746	70,260	59,486	60,513	36,607	23,906	69,233	33,653	35,580	46,862	28,778	18,084

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
	Total			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			PERSONS		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	3	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	46 303 643	23 803 503	22 500 049	3 473 231	3 373 193	259 036	4 720 411	29 480 398	27 250 013	498 156	469 654	26 482
0-10	13 771 970	6 498 905	6 273 065	269 723	146 850	122 873	13 691 917	6 704 260	6 407 873	11 903	12 705	2 596
10-15	6 023 371	2 916 820	2 906 551	107 401	57 904	49 497	5 891 755	2 846 356	2 157 721	4 648	47 949	2 870
15-20	2 370 523	1 070 501	1 070 022	39 754	20 796	18 958	2 330 769	1 074 943	835 626	83 598	10 841	2 870
20 and over	23 179 838	12 073 167	11 098 644	2 148 429	2 087 743	127 686	20 628 418	10 800 947	10 800 947	237 819	234 004	17 815
HINDU	20 945 379	10 488 217	10 057 162	2 475 296	2 378 004	107 292	18 470 123	9 829 940	9 829 940	283 108	373 111	5 087
0-10	5 548 979	2 700 045	2 748 934	123 001	67 141	55 860	4 748 783	2 374 460	2 374 460	9 368	4 089	690
10-15	2 085 125	1 070 401	1 070 022	39 754	20 796	18 958	2 046 371	953 154	953 154	41 228	46 777	1 641
15-20	808 323	370 501	370 022	107 401	57 904	49 497	791 922	350 998	340 925	261 011	261 011	1 641
20 and over	11 229 682	5 808 49	5 312 811	1 145 819	1 080 967	115 851	10 621 340	4 200 883	4 200 883	241 078	240 823	4 643
KRAHMO	2 958	1 570	1 428	2 315	1 234	1 081	643	256	337	1787	1 032	730
0-10	718	360	360	239	104	121	418	213	446	47	47	47
10-15	308	145	145	313	15	104	273	13	104	37	37	37
15-20	114	58	58	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
20 and over	5 864	3 040	2 813	1 359	764	54	128	34	81	1 822	1 719	373
ARAB	20	10	10	11	4	3	9	2	7	4	4	4
0-10	5	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
10-15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 and over	12	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SIKH	2 773	1 448	1 325	1 773	927	37	1 773	838	409	26	27	4
0-10	251	138	115	12	9	3	239	128	110	1	1	1
10-15	108	58	50	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15-20	123	64	59	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
20 and over	1 090	586	539	827	870	49	1 512	527	274	3	3	3
JAIN	6 789	3 333	3 457	4 736	4 083	153	2 340	1 859	1 794	360	324	6
0-10	808	444	464	80	40	10	718	304	313	11	10	1
10-15	448	224	224	413	206	19	427	206	206	11	10	1
15-20	648	324	324	581	281	19	667	324	324	11	10	1
20 and over	4 885	2 365	2 523	3 041	2 042	104	1 550	1 047	1 047	533	494	4
BUDHIST	246 866	123 388	123 478	1 418	1 314	1 131	274 478	101 071	120 311	1 338	1 303	49
0-10	72 408	36 204	36 204	459	430	81	71 949	26 210	26 210	121	121	1
10-15	24 970	12 485	12 485	146	146	146	24 824	8 594	8 594	121	121	1
15-20	11 871	5 935	5 936	146	146	146	11 725	4 449	4 449	121	121	1
20 and over	119 844	60 742	59 147	17 738	16 047	70	102 268	43 773	43 773	927	874	21

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.					LITERATE.					ILLITERATE.		
	Persons.		Males.		Females.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	Persons.		Females.
	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
PARSI	611	403	208	491		337	154	120	66	54	398	298	110
0-10	96	42	54	30		10	90	66	32	34	19	6	13
10-15	51	28	23	42		23	10	9	6	4	39	20	19
15-20	27	21	11	45		26	10	3	1	2	39	22	17
20 and over	416	206	110	374		278	90	42	23	11	301	210	61
MUSLIMAN	21,237,228	12,377,215	11,860,013	1,003,725		976,190	27,535	23,533,503	11,401,055	11,832,478	62,779	61,924	365
0-10	7,877,555	3,917,000	3,960,555	39,601		35,886	3,705	7,838,364	3,882,080	3,956,284	1,486	1,389	87
10-15	2,742,398	1,280,411	1,461,987	12,769		107,736	5,013	2,639,629	1,423,528	1,216,101	8,759	8,685	164
15-20	2,234,943	1,084,412	1,150,531	11,099		100,875	4,324	2,120,749	993,297	1,127,452	13,305	13,160	149
20 and over	11,382,627	5,851,813	6,197,211	737,266		722,693	11,573	10,614,761	5,103,120	5,482,641	39,229	38,781	145
CHRISTIAN	129,716	70,260	59,486	60,513		36,607	23,906	69,253	33,653	35,590	46,862	29,778	18,084
0-10	32,879	16,591	16,288	5,234		2,739	2,485	27,655	13,835	13,800	3,912	2,131	171
10-15	14,323	7,457	6,866	6,910		3,637	3,303	7,123	3,820	3,303	4,551	2,458	153
15-20	11,643	5,727	5,916	6,360		3,354	3,007	5,283	2,871	2,909	4,889	2,311	149
20 and over	71,161	40,182	29,679	41,383		26,878	15,111	29,172	13,604	16,569	34,010	21,808	12,112
JEW	1,993	982	1,011	1,377		731	616	616	251	365	1,185	638	547
0-10	414	212	202	102		50	46	312	166	158	85	51	34
10-15	237	125	117	215		105	110	22	16	7	136	95	34
15-20	180	88	92	100		78	83	20	10	10	188	74	74
20 and over	1,163	562	609	903		402	408	262	70	192	759	118	341
ANIMIST	730,780	371,581	359,199	3,337		3,392	145	727,243	368,189	359,054	68	66	2
0-10	241,087	119,391	121,696	156		123	33	241,831	119,268	122,563	...	...	...
10-15	70,937	32,127	38,810	301		291	13	69,643	42,130	27,513	4	1	...
15-20	61,265	27,801	33,464	357		337	20	60,928	27,461	33,464	5	9	...
20 and over	338,181	181,962	156,503	2,720		2,911	76	335,401	170,321	166,140	55	53	2
CONFUCIAN	1,058	907	151	378		338	20	680	549	131	46	38	8
0-10	75	29	46	4		2	3	71	27	41	3	1	...
10-15	33	13	20	6		7	3	14	6	8	2	...	...
15-20	41	35	46	13		10	3	28	25	3	2	...	...
20 and over	919	830	89	352		339	13	567	491	70	39	37	...

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total					LITERATE					LITERATE			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MIRJAPUR	ALL RELIGIONS	1,538,371	770,374	768,047	553,537	123,581	0,971	1,584,819	626,743	758,076	25,256	27,316	25,256	1,012	
	0-10	576,017	187,840	188,480	9,498	8,800	604	565,519	179,480	186,480	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480
	10-15	148,012	48,012	48,012	2,012	2,012	1,012	146,000	46,000	46,000	2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012
	15-20	158,012	50,012	50,012	2,012	2,012	1,012	156,000	56,000	56,000	2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012
	20 and over	812,310	419,910	412,394	163,017	64,979	6,008	809,393	352,263	411,586	15,918	15,918	15,918	464	
BURDWAN	HINDU	1,770,521	669,483	671,068	174,964	120,937	8,077	1,095,557	482,548	602,939	19,613	19,417	19,613	193	
	0-10	594,812	187,310	187,310	7,317	7,011	604	587,500	180,300	187,310	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480
	10-15	134,812	41,812	41,812	1,812	1,812	1,012	133,000	40,000	41,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
	15-20	148,812	46,812	46,812	1,812	1,812	1,012	147,000	47,000	46,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
	20 and over	870,085	385,351	386,138	165,175	111,197	10,050	867,574	365,248	464,629	13,333	13,333	13,333	131	
MIRJAPUR	MUSLIMAN	270,381	116,574	113,807	29,082	21,139	930	261,299	94,160	119,877	1,670	1,634	1,670	16	
	0-10	72,708	24,511	24,511	1,517	1,411	104	71,191	23,180	24,511	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517
	10-15	35,424	11,424	11,424	512	512	212	34,912	10,912	11,424	512	512	512	512	512
	15-20	37,856	12,856	12,856	512	512	212	37,344	12,344	12,856	512	512	512	512	512
	20 and over	124,893	47,387	45,096	13,553	10,007	432	111,340	41,000	47,866	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
MIRJAPUR	ATMIST	23,383	17,029	21,314	41	53	6	23,342	17,029	21,314	3	—	3	3	
	0-10	6,669	2,223	2,223	1,111	1,111	4	6,558	2,223	2,223	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
	10-15	2,439	813	813	406	406	1	2,439	813	813	406	406	406	406	406
	15-20	1,219	406	406	203	203	1	1,219	406	406	203	203	203	203	203
	20 and over	12,095	4,787	5,082	31	27	1	12,064	4,787	5,082	1	—	1	1	1
MIRJAPUR	ALL RELIGIONS	2,523,473	1,254,828	1,269,641	882,519	214,720	9,007	2,514,470	1,040,871	1,473,601	26,873	28,950	26,873	268	
	0-10	1,248,283	419,704	419,704	20,711	19,421	1,291	1,227,572	400,283	419,704	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480
	10-15	308,911	98,911	98,911	4,011	4,011	2,011	304,900	94,900	98,911	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011
	15-20	328,911	102,911	102,911	4,011	4,011	2,011	324,900	100,900	102,911	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011
	20 and over	637,058	323,302	326,015	63,887	45,277	1,704	633,271	275,687	326,015	15,918	15,918	15,918	15,918	15,918
MIRJAPUR	HINDU	1,770,521	669,483	671,068	174,964	120,937	8,077	1,095,557	482,548	602,939	19,613	19,417	19,613	193	
	0-10	594,812	187,310	187,310	7,317	7,011	604	587,500	180,300	187,310	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480	104,480
	10-15	134,812	41,812	41,812	1,812	1,812	1,012	133,000	40,000	41,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
	15-20	148,812	46,812	46,812	1,812	1,812	1,012	147,000	47,000	46,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812
	20 and over	870,085	385,351	386,138	165,175	111,197	10,050	867,574	365,248	464,629	13,333	13,333	13,333	131	

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIRBHUM— Cencl.	MUSALMAN ..	222,787	110,336	112,451	12,737	15,296	441	207,050	95,040	112,010	657	655	2
	0-10 ..	65,924	32,601	33,323	880	821	59	64,044	31,780	32,264	14	13	1
	10-15 ..	24,038	13,035	11,003	2,058	1,981	77	22,980	11,644	11,336	102	102	..
	15-20 ..	20,820	9,768	11,051	1,913	1,845	67	18,907	7,913	11,004	141	141	..
	20 and over..	111,196	54,352	56,844	10,887	10,649	238	100,309	43,703	56,606	400	389	1
..	ANIMIST ..	54,502	27,550	27,042	326	292	34	54,176	27,258	27,008	3	3	..
	0-10 ..	17,359	8,630	8,729	68	43	25	17,291	8,587	8,704	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	6,440	3,382	3,057	67	68	1	6,373	3,306	3,067	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	4,682	2,179	2,503	31	31	..	4,651	2,148	2,503	1	1	..
	20 and over..	20,102	13,319	12,763	160	182	8	25,912	13,197	12,715	2	2	..
ALL RELIGIONS	..	1,138,670	562,585	576,085	107,385	103,286	4,099	1,031,285	459,299	571,986	7,444	7,343	101
	0-10 ..	310,564	153,929	156,635	5,487	5,177	310	305,077	148,751	156,326	89	85	4
	10-15 ..	131,930	73,337	58,593	14,194	13,049	615	117,736	59,688	58,048	962	955	7
	15-20 ..	116,653	55,878	60,775	10,697	13,298	805	105,956	41,586	64,370	1,547	1,520	27
	20 and over..	580,523	278,142	302,381	12,607	70,108	2,439	567,916	209,274	298,642	4,846	4,783	63
HINDU ..	..	990,161	488,848	501,313	102,195	98,511	3,684	887,966	390,337	497,629	7,113	7,071	47
	0-10 ..	295,710	151,477	144,233	5,158	4,905	293	290,552	136,552	154,000	80	79	1
	10-15 ..	114,850	61,181	53,669	13,523	12,051	470	101,327	50,588	50,741	929	926	3
	15-20 ..	101,177	49,081	52,096	14,406	13,082	714	86,771	35,389	51,382	1,466	1,439	7
	20 and over..	588,451	241,651	263,803	69,110	60,843	2,267	439,344	177,808	261,536	4,643	4,607	36
MUSALMAN ..	..	51,707	25,845	25,862	4,104	3,978	216	47,513	21,867	25,646	174	171	3
	0-10 ..	14,436	7,205	7,071	227	198	31	14,209	7,109	7,040	2	2	..
	10-15 ..	5,722	2,904	2,818	470	419	31	5,252	2,839	2,413	11	11	..
	15-20 ..	5,132	2,636	2,496	525	466	46	4,606	2,147	2,459	33	30	..
	20 and over..	20,417	12,549	13,860	2,963	2,855	108	17,450	9,693	13,757	122	119	3
ANIM ..	..	95,777	47,356	48,421	565	549	15,823	1,302,683	616,407	48,405	2	2	..
	0-10 ..	30,198	14,651	15,547	28	10,610	1,231	395,407	182,097	15,160	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	11,253	6,318	4,935	82	2,333	2,004	138,908	65,658	4,933	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	9,410	4,273	5,137	307	2,696	2,769	122,513	49,833	5,128	1	1	..
	20 and over..	44,976	21,808	23,168	..	119,435	9,671	667,125	311,470	23,168	..	..	..



TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY SEX, RELIGION AND AGE PART B—DETAILS FOR D.—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		Total					Literate					Persons	Males	Females
		Persons	Males	Females	Percent	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons			
	1	5	3	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ALL RELIGIONS	28,140,921	14,110,714	14,030,207		261,188	251,710	9,478	2,537,013	1,153,008	1,401,045	13,671	13,013	609
	0-10	735,884	379,964	355,920		8,815	7,409	1,406	227,719	101,400	126,319	225	202	23
	10-15	380,847	191,113	189,734		54,164	27,644	26,520	131,683	64,198	67,485	114	101	13
	15-20	252,023	126,628	125,395		35,377	18,394	16,983	85,053	42,914	42,139	164	146	18
	20 and over	1,988,457	1,006,493	982,062		125,825	106,944	18,881	1,221,665	559,114	662,551	10,776	9,599	477
	HINDU	2,477,272	1,240,679	1,236,593		217,896	232,496	2,940	2,779,416	1,000,774	1,778,642	11,353	11,304	131
	0-10	651,023	316,909	334,114		7,671	7,013	658	621,352	283,979	337,373	629	579	50
	10-15	307,746	151,260	156,486		35,746	18,133	17,613	154,213	73,123	81,090	271	249	22
	15-20	184,018	92,016	92,002		27,133	13,644	13,489	93,575	46,512	47,063	179	161	18
	20 and over	1,538,519	787,100	751,419		153,347	179,301	2,277	1,334,172	465,146	868,926	8,558	8,004	351
	MUSLIMAN	293,860	140,000	153,860		23,571	18,372	734	279,289	103,772	175,517	976	902	24
	0-10	58,824	29,031	29,793		631	549	82	58,193	21,779	36,414	19	13	6
	10-15	31,087	15,009	16,078		1,500	1,177	323	30,587	11,602	18,985	23	17	6
	15-20	18,389	9,114	9,275		1,021	1,445	116	17,368	7,158	10,210	217	161	56
	20 and over	96,589	47,777	48,812		16,559	9,799	650	80,030	27,614	52,416	143	109	34
	ANIMIST	145,437	71,121	74,316		331	519	0	145,106	70,559	74,547	5	3	2
	0-10	46,652	22,677	23,975		18	19	1	46,634	22,540	24,094	—	—	—
	10-15	16,538	8,209	8,329		779	779	1	15,759	8,461	7,298	1	1	—
	15-20	10,000	5,000	5,000		101	101	1	9,899	5,000	4,899	—	—	—
	20 and over	10,000	5,000	5,000		201	201	1	9,800	4,800	5,000	—	—	—
	ALL RELIGIONS	1,030,097	535,873	494,224		221,538	110,372	10,937	967,559	415,432	552,127	27,306	26,628	608
	0-10	261,003	131,440	129,563		8,308	8,477	690	252,695	123,971	128,724	265	244	21
	10-15	111,138	55,569	55,569		13,772	16,273	1,503	97,366	47,697	49,669	84	74	10
	15-20	68,005	34,003	34,002		11,241	11,241	879	56,764	28,462	28,302	164	159	5
	20 and over	611,951	315,861	296,061		84,222	75,121	879	527,729	233,331	294,398	1,477	1,399	78
	HINDU	885,840	437,784	448,056		105,096	93,159	9,937	772,744	356,625	416,119	19,333	19,191	364
	0-10	210,728	106,009	104,719		8,708	8,009	697	202,020	101,170	100,850	422	411	11
	10-15	100,728	50,364	50,364		14,009	17,440	1,439	86,719	42,930	43,789	247	236	11
	15-20	67,221	33,611	33,610		11,000	11,000	879	56,221	28,462	27,759	164	159	5
	20 and over	455,721	227,800	227,921		71,009	64,606	879	384,712	185,157	199,555	1,341	1,299	42



TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

District	Age.	Total.				Literate.				Illiterate.				Literate in English.		
		Males.		Females.		Persons.	Males.		Females.	Persons.	Males.		Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.				
Mysalman	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	879 547	408 400	415 037	73 844	71 270	1 674	806 703	305 370	411 343	3 108	3 066	49	5	8	23
	10-15	254 049	128 977	125 072	2 434	3 290	171	250 815	184 077	125 078	37	52	5	8	23	23
	15-20	84 662	41 709	42 953	7 807	40 77	2 40	84 662	40 77	2 40	283	283	2	2	2	2
	20 and over	445 059	244 779	200 265	73 844	62 500	168	394 193	151 301	202 874	2 159	2 147	23	23	23	23
ALL RELIGIONS	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	806 067	607 474	238 353	287 567	140 43	47 435	608 200	367 21	240 958	127 254	111 131	16 103	2	2	2
	10-15	179 837	87 476	92 361	15 264	10 500	484	174 837	124 977	125 078	37	52	5	8	23	23
	15-20	82 641	41 709	40 932	7 807	40 77	2 40	82 641	40 77	2 40	283	283	2	2	2	2
	20 and over	615 846	440 286	178 601	208 979	178 601	30 111	595 881	225 607	170 311	87 731	82 538	2 896	2	2	2
HINDU	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	88 844	44 300	44 544	11 188	7 861	3 242	77 748	38 560	30 460	2 468	2 386	182	182	182	182
	10-15	26 837	13 418	13 419	2 434	1 607	68	26 837	13 418	1 607	106	106	428	428	428	428
	15-20	85 899	42 953	42 946	8 633	5 254	1 877	85 899	42 946	5 254	63 033	63 033	1 806	1 806	1 806	1 806
	20 and over	473 172	261 526	128 643	153 280	128 643	17 817	562 892	225 607	180 617	9 570	9 570	371	371	371	371
Musalman	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	243 567	173 785	67 802	41 120	28 613	2 477	200 467	133 142	65 325	9 570	9 378	182	182	182	182
	10-15	27 893	14 408	14 408	1 001	768	315	27 893	14 408	1 001	18 281	18 281	32	32	32	32
	15-20	18 503	9 061	9 061	2 730	2 016	324	18 503	9 061	324	13 775	13 775	33	33	33	33
	20 and over	106 278	127 965	40 548	32 969	31 443	1 450	133 209	90 458	38 917	7 461	7 461	104	104	104	104
CHRISTIAN	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	39 531	23 472	17 079	31 632	18 471	13 821	7 829	4 001	3 828	29 849	16 065	11 884	11 884	11 884	11 884
	10-15	6 978	3 546	3 432	2 715	1 438	1 370	4 963	2 151	2 151	2 421	2 421	1 110	1 110	1 110	1 110
	15-20	2 042	1 173	1 173	1 102	684	390	2 042	1 102	390	1 173	1 173	1 580	1 580	1 580	1 580
	20 and over	25 466	15 400	10 106	22 110	15 400	1 361	2 756	1 361	1 361	20 965	20 965	1 308	1 308	1 308	1 308
ALL RELIGIONS	1	8	3	4	5	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0-10	1 617 816	812 530	805 260	90 927	79 856	11 032	1 626 910	739 685	794 224	15 247	15 247	338	338	338	338
	10-15	444 528	225 618	218 910	4 084	3 005	679	444 528	225 618	444 528	218 910	218 910	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100
	15-20	179 837	87 476	85 000	11 614	8 138	1 846	179 837	87 476	87 476	63 033	63 033	1 806	1 806	1 806	1 806
	20 and over	846 538	411 413	414 446	64 173	57 286	6 877	782 185	334 100	438 085	11 068	11 068	234	234	234	234

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			PERSONS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NADIA--Gendol.	HINDU ..	642,651	322,018	320,633	67,360	57,737	9,623	570,291	204,361	311,030	13,575	13,404	171
	0-10 ..	160,209	80,831	79,378	3,560	2,720	540	156,649	74,161	74,789	170	170	0
	10-15 ..	66,541	37,490	29,051	8,339	7,693	1,331	57,602	29,452	27,717	149	149	11
	15-20 ..	59,910	29,910	30,000	8,412	6,778	1,634	51,532	22,734	27,799	225	225	30
	20 and over...	355,961	174,101	181,860	40,749	40,634	9,093	309,212	131,607	175,703	6,644	6,639	118
	MUSALMAN ..	963,119	484,323	478,796	21,754	21,917	537	941,365	462,438	478,927	1,518	1,507	11
MURSHIDABAD.	0-10 ..	280,568	142,831	137,737	637	622	15	279,881	142,264	137,617	14	12	2
	10-15 ..	110,980	64,220	46,761	2,417	2,135	63	108,563	62,125	46,438	134	133	1
	15-20 ..	80,853	42,013	38,840	2,317	2,111	70	78,536	40,422	38,114	291	292	2
	20 and over...	484,718	234,179	250,539	10,303	15,692	311	463,415	218,301	250,114	1,076	1,070	6
	ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,372,374	678,292	693,82	79,430	73,497	6,003	1,292,734	604,865	687,919	10,565	10,291	274
	0-10 ..	402,560	200,777	201,783	3,861	3,829	672	398,705	197,453	201,217	180	172	8
JESSORE.	10-15 ..	151,770	84,357	67,413	9,812	8,623	911	141,958	75,732	70,460	1,554	1,513	22
	15-20 ..	129,261	62,633	66,628	10,124	8,180	911	119,137	53,413	65,091	2,290	2,253	47
	20 and over...	633,617	300,335	333,282	53,633	52,693	3,000	580,014	278,502	301,512	6,822	6,635	107
	HINDU ..	613,291	320,270	323,021	50,313	51,187	5,156	552,978	269,083	317,865	8,844	8,696	148
	0-10 ..	171,850	84,637	87,213	2,897	2,438	471	168,953	82,237	86,715	142	139	3
	10-15 ..	67,253	37,490	29,763	7,026	6,234	792	60,227	31,210	29,011	1,037	1,020	17
JESSORE.	15-20 ..	61,732	31,331	30,401	7,339	6,614	795	54,393	24,049	29,335	1,910	1,908	32
	20 and over...	342,460	167,565	174,895	39,171	39,973	3,093	303,289	131,403	171,797	5,725	5,659	96
	MUSALMAN ..	713,152	350,132	363,020	22,392	21,710	682	690,760	328,422	362,338	1,421	1,380	32
	0-10 ..	225,623	113,718	111,905	1,001	911	60	224,622	112,807	111,815	20	21	2
	10-15 ..	82,733	45,061	37,672	2,770	2,635	135	79,963	43,229	36,734	204	204	2
	15-20 ..	65,090	31,331	33,759	2,699	2,585	114	62,391	29,766	31,625	320	320	6
JESSORE.	20 and over...	338,806	169,060	179,707	15,922	15,679	313	322,884	153,650	170,361	857	832	25
	ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,728,264	901,092	857,172	122,678	114,437	8,241	1,605,586	786,655	818,931	14,201	13,978	223
	0-10 ..	459,248	232,052	226,996	5,534	5,019	540	453,654	227,931	225,720	308	296	12
	10-15 ..	199,088	113,945	85,243	15,453	14,205	1,223	183,630	98,610	85,020	2,092	2,065	27
	15-20 ..	167,545	81,334	86,211	14,103	12,687	1,606	153,442	68,617	84,705	2,523	2,493	35
	20 and over...	532,383	273,301	259,086	87,463	82,497	9,093	484,920	230,131	254,789	9,273	9,124	149

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total					Literate					Literate			
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU	6-10	607 936	331 503	77 903	70 818	7 083	590 033	265 615	324 418	12 017	11 814	273			
	11-15	365 612	185 220	4 010	3 764	418	361 848	79 117	57 698	261	254	7			
	16-20	72 413	31 679	10 417	8 468	1 949	63 945	13 804	8 081	1 755	1 733	23			
	21-25	64 038	30 861	9 833	8 033	1 800	56 005	12 503	8 502	2 087	2 061	26			
	26 and over	363 073	181 690	53 931	40 568	4 363	311 505	125 103	1 160	7 914	7 797	117			
MUSLIM	6-10	1 087 554	562 337	41 661	43 439	2 032	1 043 090	519 655	503 205	2 066	2 066	19			
	11-15	293 716	143 594	1 852	1 507	345	292 209	107 693	143 513	35	35	1			
	16-20	71 494	34 713	4 772	4 119	653	66 375	27 033	24 341	232	232	2			
	21-25	125 306	64 773	18 211	15 151	3 060	109 155	47 033	43 124	322	322	3			
	26 and over	863 337	429 657	23 377	21 604	1 772	833 733	338 901	273 060	1,383	1,373	10			
ALL RELIGIONS	6-10	1 366 766	637 187	115 448	208 452	7 096	1 251 318	601 127	620 161	11 837	11 716	211			
	11-15	614 935	290 784	6 874	6 177	687	608 757	130 644	230 077	252	245	7			
	16-20	140 423	64,309	15,080	14,415	1,775	125 908	29,659	48,874	2,050	2,016	14			
	21-25	160 158	78,253	22,863	20,568	4,298	139 585	38,657	71,139	2,533	2,483	43			
	26 and over	608 118	303 973	28 693	24,868	3,726	559 250	263 757	306, 78	7 013	6 972	77			
HINDU	6-10	617 117	331 222	80 023	73 963	6 989	537 093	277 159	319 936	10,172	10 065	107			
	11-15	293 318	143 523	5 827	5 068	568	287 450	90 074	106 064	200	194	6			
	16-20	71 701	34 713	4 772	4 119	653	66 375	27 033	24 341	232	232	2			
	21-25	125 306	64 773	18 211	15 151	3 060	109 155	47 033	43 124	322	322	3			
	26 and over	331 618	170 013	53 639	49 740	3,944	281 869	125 508	153 141	6,134	6 073	61			
MUSLIM	6-10	1 087 554	562 337	41 661	43 439	2 032	1 043 090	519 655	503 205	2 066	2 066	19			
	11-15	293 716	143 594	1 852	1 507	345	292 209	107 693	143 513	35	35	1			
	16-20	71 494	34 713	4 772	4 119	653	66 375	27 033	24 341	232	232	2			
	21-25	125 306	64 773	18 211	15 151	3 060	109 155	47 033	43 124	322	322	3			
	26 and over	863 337	429 657	23 377	21 604	1 772	833 733	338 901	273 060	1,383	1,373	10			
ALL RELIGIONS	6-10	1 350 687	725 381	68 699	65 013	3 070	1 281 895	606 193	721 703	6 009	6 009	27			
	11-15	614 935	290 784	6 874	6 177	687	608 757	130 644	230 077	252	245	7			
	16-20	140 423	64,309	15,080	14,415	1,775	125 908	29,659	48,874	2,050	2,016	14			
	21-25	160 158	78,253	22,863	20,568	4,298	139 585	38,657	71,139	2,533	2,483	43			
	26 and over	608 118	303 973	28 693	24,868	3,726	559 250	263 757	306, 78	7 013	6 972	77			

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

LITERATE IN ENGLISH.											
POPULATION.											
TOTAL.				LITERATE.				ILLITERATE.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
315,610	164,998	150,612	317,935	28,697	3,098	283,845	136,301	147,544	4,756	4,692	64
85,258	42,750	42,470	1,179	908	211	84,047	41,788	42,260	45	43	2
30,598	17,498	13,100	3,300	2,827	473	27,298	14,581	12,717	483	471	9
27,825	13,702	11,123	3,601	3,071	630	24,224	10,631	13,603	877	894	13
171,991	91,132	80,859	23,715	21,831	1,884	148,276	69,301	78,975	3,351	3,311	40
1,148,314	581,669	566,645	36,676	36,143	533	1,111,638	545,536	566,102	1,261	1,256	5
365,774	184,288	181,486	1,110	1,037	73	364,664	183,251	181,413	16	16	...
122,067	70,293	51,774	3,507	3,405	102	119,160	60,888	58,272	150	149	1
102,093	46,722	55,371	3,698	3,698	100	98,395	43,134	55,261	339	320	1
551,780	289,938	271,842	28,304	28,103	203	523,476	262,283	271,193	763	762	3
1,687,863	889,876	797,987	99,088	96,106	2,982	1,588,775	793,770	795,005	4,720	4,634	86
559,859	278,490	281,360	5,406	5,047	419	554,393	273,113	280,950	116	111	5
169,166	92,172	77,994	9,914	9,199	415	160,242	82,073	77,669	601	589	12
137,194	69,910	67,284	10,254	9,773	451	136,940	69,149	70,791	682	663	17
820,654	419,203	401,451	73,454	71,787	1,667	747,200	377,508	369,692	3,321	3,289	63
759,309	406,872	352,437	43,766	41,915	1,851	715,513	364,957	350,586	3,484	3,459	55
211,819	120,318	121,501	2,337	2,112	105	239,512	118,776	121,336	67	64	3
63,533	32,138	31,395	4,030	3,703	237	61,503	35,807	28,806	419	409	10
381,316	216,316	165,000	32,946	31,830	1,107	351,400	183,177	167,223	2,529	2,499	30
824,345	429,946	394,399	54,866	53,795	1,071	769,479	376,151	393,328	1,129	1,123	6
138,488	70,400	68,088	2,894	2,694	219	274,340	135,531	138,755	45	45	...
91,011	47,097	43,914	4,915	4,684	160	270,362	131,233	132,439	179	178	1
90,416	46,290	44,126	5,738	5,583	165	84,883	43,051	40,124	202	202	1
110,114	59,257	50,857	40,162	39,634	518	350,663	169,653	181,010	702	693	4
110,114	59,257	50,857	107	106	1	101,921	51,760	50,164	8	8	...
10,290	5,145	5,145	3	3	1	29,780	19,259	20,491	...	...	...
6,194	3,111	3,083	11	11	...	10,492	6,137	6,137	...	...	...
4,111	2,111	2,000	92	92	...	7,267	3,116	4,151	...	...	...
2,385	1,192	1,193	92	92	...	44,381	23,000	20,385	1	1	...

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

POPULATION																LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
District.	Age	TOTAL						LITERATE						LITERATE							
		Persons.			Females.			Persons.			Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								
JALPAIGURI	ALL RELIGIONS	503 060	499 223	419 423	20 243	48 467	1 216	837 377	411 701	410 616	3 749	3 666	216								
	0-10	668 880	136 061	137 674	2 271	1 046	250	264 109	132 371	131 738	132	45	8								
	10-15	58 761	28 176	28 585	4 172	4 341	150	70 340	35 267	35 073	232	206	14								
	15-20	38 063	19 063	19 000	2 063	2 063	100	38 063	19 063	19 000	334	334	9								
	20 and over	469 696	207 623	202 129	23 202	37 813	1 066	430 196	229 306	201 046	3 111	3 028	58								
	HINDU	547 337	300 227	247 104	23 016	30 878	1 238	515 317	269 319	245 997	2 344	2 240	44								
	0-10	125 845	24 037	24 120	1 231	1 169	145	125 845	61 127	64 718	22	23	4								
	10-15	22 060	23 876	23 076	2 060	2 060	100	42 060	20 060	22 000	197	166	31								
	15-20	45 808	23 110	22 696	2 060	2 060	100	42 060	20 060	22 000	351	351	14								
	20 and over	292,332	156 806	151 406	23,543	24,547	1,066	261,232	134,547	126,685	2,104	2,021	23								
JALPAIGURI	MUSALMAN	237 456	122 123	109 264	25 931	15 487	444	221 925	112 706	108 819	754	729	5								
	0-10	76 156	36 064	37 076	859	825	83	75 297	37 076	37 221	8	8	1								
	10-15	24 706	14 076	14 076	1 076	1 076	76	23 630	13 076	13 554	72	72	1								
	15-20	18 063	9 063	9 000	1 063	1 063	76	17 000	9 063	9 000	72	72	1								
	20 and over	116 863	60 076	57 116	11 063	11,072	230	104 802	53 540	50,713	578	578	5								
	ANIMIST	104 063	54 063	49 584	841	841	15	103 164	53 589	49 566	21	21	—								
	0-10	20 415	10 063	10 076	2	2	1	19 413	10 063	10,102	1	1	—								
	10-15	10 063	5 063	5 000	1 063	1 063	1	9 000	5 063	4,973	1	1	—								
	15-20	7 064	3 064	3 000	1 064	1 064	1	6 000	3 064	2,940	1	1	—								
	20 and over	53 722	29 671	28 584	718	777	11	52 004	25 584	24,240	18	18	—								
DARJEELING	ALL RELIGIONS	265 250	145 094	133 454	29 418	24 027	2 361	239 133	112 037	127 095	5 607	4 334	2 216								
	0-10	70 772	35 601	35 141	2 041	670	2 4	69 742	34 071	34 071	497	300	144								
	10-15	24 706	12 063	11 000	2 063	1 063	100	23 640	11 063	11,570	137	137	7								
	15-20	18 063	9 063	9 000	1 063	1 063	100	17 000	9 063	9 000	137	137	7								
	20 and over	140 364	77 968	71 311	20 254	16 961	1 257	123 078	60 877	61,102	2,562	2,062	560								
	HINDU	250 617	101 840	87 777	37 721	16 478	613	212 898	85,322	87 721	1 405	1 393	25								
	0-10	58 393	28 093	28 000	2 093	1 093	64	57 300	27 000	27 021	13	13	—								
	10-15	21 889	11 063	10 000	1 063	1 063	100	20 826	10 063	10 000	137	137	7								
	15-20	17 063	8 063	8 000	1 063	1 063	100	16 000	8 063	8 000	137	137	7								
	20 and over	100,359	56 093	51 311	13 535	13 446	206	86,554	42,776	43 973	1,111	1,104	7								

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.					* ILITERATE.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
DARJEELING—contd.	BUDDHIST ..	47,905	24,389	23,516	3,391	3,379	109	44,534	21,110	23,414	282	274	8		
	0-10 ..	12,678	6,413	6,265	46	41	6	12,632	6,371	6,261	6	5	1		
	10-15 ..	4,881	2,581	2,300	236	226	11	4,645	2,445	2,200	27	26	1		
	15-20 ..	4,386	2,283	2,103	343	331	12	4,043	2,012	2,031	36	35	1		
	20 and over ..	25,960	12,912	12,048	3,766	3,689	71	22,272	10,964	12,314	213	208	5		
	MUSALMAN ..	9,450	5,775	3,675	1,079	1,029	50	8,371	4,746	3,625	155	155	..		
	0-10 ..	2,264	1,151	1,110	10	18	1	2,254	1,133	1,121	3	3	..		
	10-15 ..	880	458	422	72	70	0	808	438	370	0	0	..		
	15-20 ..	672	376	296	40	40	0	632	336	296	10	10	..		
	20 and over ..	5,634	3,737	1,897	896	805	31	4,738	2,873	1,864	127	127	..		
RANGPOO.	CHRISTIAN ..	7,689	4,377	3,312	4,624	3,074	1,550	3,065	1,303	1,762	3,721	2,505	1,216		
	0-10 ..	1,879	950	929	561	313	249	1,318	647	671	469	276	103		
	10-15 ..	1,267	737	530	967	596	371	369	111	150	776	477	299		
	15-20 ..	746	380	367	539	367	223	297	83	125	397	283	164		
	20 and over ..	3,797	2,292	1,505	2,557	1,850	698	1,240	433	807	2,079	1,510	603		
	ANIMIST ..	10,778	5,659	5,119	130	135	1	10,643	5,487	5,155	..	..	..		
	0-10 ..	3,514	1,782	1,732	..	..	..	3,514	1,763	1,751	..	..	..		
	10-15 ..	1,690	887	803	..	..	..	1,690	867	823	..	..	..		
	15-20 ..	1,271	631	640	8	8	..	1,263	623	640	..	..	..		
	20 and over ..	5,247	2,913	2,334	123	127	1	5,124	2,815	2,304	..	..	..		
RANGPOO.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	2,385,330	1,254,717	1,130,613	99,546	95,982	3,565	2,285,782	1,158,734	1,127,048	6,800	6,530	270		
	0-10 ..	768,173	383,440	384,733	3,811	3,309	442	764,362	380,431	383,931	151	139	12		
	10-15 ..	536,758	280,130	256,628	9,102	8,601	609	527,656	271,829	255,827	758	728	32		
	15-20 ..	350,726	180,336	170,390	9,822	9,300	622	341,904	172,634	169,270	1,053	1,011	42		
	20 and over ..	1,189,658	617,781	575,284	76,813	71,720	2,003	1,112,915	576,073	536,842	4,835	4,619	189		
	HINDU ..	803,784	435,136	368,648	49,954	47,472	2,482	755,830	387,664	368,166	4,742	4,661	81		
	0-10 ..	224,582	110,727	113,855	1,054	1,031	220	223,527	109,696	113,855	86	82	4		
	10-15 ..	167,493	86,167	81,326	4,215	3,880	336	163,278	82,811	80,467	493	481	8		
	15-20 ..	135,317	68,710	66,607	4,838	4,521	304	130,479	65,988	64,491	664	617	17		
	20 and over ..	446,592	235,592	224,472	38,997	37,471	1,623	407,595	216,028	209,812	3,500	3,418	52		



TABLE VIII -- EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B -- DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS -- continued

DISTRICT	AGE	TOTAL POPULATION				LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		1	2	3	4	Persons	Mal &	Females	7	Persons	Mal &	Females	13
RAVAPUR —continued—	1												
	MUSLIM	1,269,090	819,409	766,688		48,118	47,849	829		1,500,943	765,853	733,789	1,633
	0-10	639,199	400,617	368,078		1,200	1,720	178		337,264	306,777	278,697	49
	10-15	1,139,012	697,783	647,768		4,768	4,601	136		13,022	13,022	13,022	504
	15-20	1,139,012	697,783	647,768		4,768	4,601	136		13,022	13,022	13,022	504
	20 and over	777,889	501,010	450,842		36,725	36,528	431		129,774	129,774	129,774	33
BOHRA	ALL RELIGIONS	583,567	500,500	481,641		27,991	53,788	2,293		932,576	416,738	478,838	4,583
	0-10	244,703	193,809	171,805		3,273	3,471	87		311,222	170,707	140,515	117
	10-15	88,759	68,881	64,778		1,000	1,000	100		1,000	1,000	1,000	100
	15-20	88,759	68,881	64,778		1,000	1,000	100		1,000	1,000	1,000	100
	20 and over	250,055	211,810	200,058		16,718	41,229	1,000		614,723	295,031	317,323	2,363
FARUKI	HINDU	166,696	89,831	76,862		27,199	15,079	1,977		249,407	73,867	75,633	2,009
	0-10	48,513	24,304	20,106		851	800	151		18,027	12,045	12,045	31
	10-15	11,018	7,428	6,719		1,721	1,267	106		18,177	12,045	12,045	31
	15-20	11,018	7,428	6,719		1,721	1,267	106		18,177	12,045	12,045	31
	20 and over	96,155	50,670	43,418		15,706	13,006	707		113,009	49,775	51,543	1,947
FARUKI	MUSLIM	510,350	409,319	401,033		40,578	39,637	941		760,774	369,682	400,999	2,333
	0-10	292,717	144,771	140,296		2,007	1,073	345		330,219	12,045	12,045	31
	10-15	77,829	43,099	40,610		1,000	1,000	100		12,045	12,045	12,045	100
	15-20	77,829	43,099	40,610		1,000	1,000	100		12,045	12,045	12,045	100
	20 and over	140,804	122,440	120,127		37,571	37,564	57		328,408	195,592	195,592	1,947
FARUKI	ALL RELIGIONS	1,408,686	729,691	704,695		79,691	73,787	2,293		1,349,543	649,803	699,733	21,832
	0-10	448,090	289,773	271,615		3,741	3,741	479		437,748	216,094	221,654	502
	10-15	1,139,012	697,783	647,768		4,768	4,601	136		13,022	13,022	13,022	504
	15-20	1,139,012	697,783	647,768		4,768	4,601	136		13,022	13,022	13,022	504
	20 and over	777,889	501,010	450,842		36,725	36,528	431		129,774	129,774	129,774	33
FARUKI	HINDU	32,300	180,723	173,879		46,189	41,830	4,327		308,679	238,909	169,170	6,272
	0-10	89,713	44,147	42,000		9,708	9,014	214		87,385	62,793	44,773	151
	10-15	33,439	13,401	12,401		1,000	1,000	100		1,000	1,000	1,000	100
	15-20	33,439	13,401	12,401		1,000	1,000	100		1,000	1,000	1,000	100
	20 and over	195,576	301,021	299,478		35,481	29,826	913		157,299	72,006	62,793	1,669

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			PERSONS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
P. J. B. N. I.— <i>contd.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MUSALMAN ..	1,073,078	543,016	531,062	33,299	31,496	803	1,040,779	510,530	530,259	2,989	2,976	13
	0-10 ..	351,019	174,571	176,445	1,332	1,236	156	349,627	173,338	176,289	71	71	..
	10-15 ..	112,063	61,576	61,576	3,650	3,411	139	108,463	61,031	67,432	609	609	1
	15-20 ..	93,104	43,101	43,933	3,533	3,413	117	89,571	38,715	49,786	771	768	3
M. I. D. I.	20 and over...	516,892	259,776	257,116	23,714	23,533	371	495,178	236,433	266,745	1,638	1,648	9
	ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,004,159	498,547	505,612	45,904	44,243	1,661	958,255	454,304	503,951	2,793	2,767	26
	0-10 ..	330,077	163,972	166,145	2,313	2,027	186	327,864	161,905	165,959	32	32	..
	10-15 ..	108,330	58,090	49,670	6,398	6,069	299	102,932	53,501	49,371	575	575	3
	15-20 ..	90,217	43,168	47,049	6,396	6,115	251	84,831	38,023	46,798	1,869	1,848	21
D. J. C. C. I.	20 and over...	475,535	232,787	242,748	32,897	31,972	925	442,638	200,815	241,823	2,074	2,057	17
	HINDU ..	405,521	233,847	231,674	27,705	26,554	1,131	437,816	207,363	230,453	2,074	2,057	17
	0-10 ..	145,481	72,061	73,300	1,413	1,201	123	144,068	70,800	73,268	23	22	..
	10-15 ..	46,351	25,400	20,951	3,181	2,892	189	43,163	22,408	20,755	236	234	..
	15-20 ..	40,675	19,781	20,891	3,106	3,011	166	37,069	16,840	20,229	386	383	..
D. J. C. C. I.	20 and over...	233,051	116,675	116,466	20,005	19,360	645	213,536	97,216	116,321	1,430	1,418	12
	MUSALMAN ..	505,396	247,840	257,556	18,054	17,535	519	487,342	230,305	257,037	682	682	..
	0-10 ..	173,048	85,042	88,006	797	733	61	171,251	84,009	86,342	10	10	..
	10-15 ..	53,090	31,218	26,872	9,993	9,098	106	43,097	23,120	20,707	78	78	..
	15-20 ..	47,162	22,273	24,889	2,933	2,798	85	44,269	20,076	24,801	188	188	..
D. J. C. C. I.	20 and over...	223,096	108,707	119,389	12,771	12,506	265	210,325	96,201	116,124	406	406	..
	ANIMIST ..	32,780	16,623	16,157	55	49	6	32,725	16,574	16,151	4	4	..
	0-10 ..	12,412	6,142	6,270	...	...	...	12,412	6,142	6,270	...	...	..
	10-15 ..	3,563	2,011	1,857	5	1	4	3,563	2,010	1,853	...	...	..
	15-20 ..	2,340	1,097	1,219	3	1	1	2,344	1,096	1,243	...	...	..
D. J. C. C. I.	20 and over...	14,154	7,373	6,781	48	47	1	14,106	7,330	6,780	4	4	..
	ALL RELIGIONS ..	2,060,402	1,477,690	1,482,712	291,555	197,309	2,126	2,738,847	1,280,381	1,458,466	35,565	34,412	1,123
	0-10 ..	950,034	468,560	481,408	11,726	9,874	1,852	938,358	458,712	479,646	918	810	72
	10-15 ..	337,068	186,121	160,647	31,861	27,946	4,016	305,207	158,576	146,631	5,172	4,969	203
	15-20 ..	263,243	121,130	147,100	29,101	24,883	4,218	239,147	90,256	119,861	7,004	7,402	202
D. J. C. C. I.	20 and over...	1,405,062	701,514	703,438	149,867	134,706	14,101	1,256,135	569,838	680,297	21,871	21,225	616

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

1. DISTRICT	Age.	Total				LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	Tot. both	Males	Females	Persons	Females.
		Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DCCALAN	1												
	10-19	3 057 356	523 069	259 187	253 906	137 593	27 313	893 330	383 476	567 874	28 330	27 223	0-3
	20 and over	106 218	146 803	150 563	8 892	7 897	1 066	287 416	198 028	118 748	710	678	33
	10-19	106 218	146 803	150 563	8 892	7 897	1 066	287 416	198 028	118 748	710	678	33
	20 and over	248 251	341 709	378 568	160 059	150 563	12 365	410 291	276 478	208 273	17 259	17 259	131
MCCALMAN	1												
	10-19	2 893 470	917 437	916 033	60 667	28 170	2 197	1 832 803	888 967	943 836	0 096	0 012	31
	20 and over	619 290	330 211	328 019	2 701	2 692	389	646 489	317 740	328 600	139	123	13
	10-19	619 290	330 211	328 019	2 701	2 692	389	646 489	317 740	328 600	139	123	13
	20 and over	1 099 084	1 248 014	1 248 014	7 619	7 599	3 6	3 614 432	1 68 317	1 68 317	1 533	1 533	10
ALL RELIGIONS	1												
	10-19	4 576 479	2 329 603	2 286 819	210 104	198 283	21 869	4 310 768	2 111 318	2 171 950	23 667	23 373	291
	20 and over	1 022 269	745 790	776 673	10 680	9 633	1 773	1 513 663	790 803	776 900	437	411	44
	10-19	1 022 269	745 790	776 673	10 680	9 633	1 773	1 513 663	790 803	776 900	437	411	44
	20 and over	2 094 125	1 118 45	1 118 45	317 238	317 238	2 013	1 896 927	977 001	970 943	1 511	1 511	137
MCCALMAN	1												
	10-19	3 161 583	613 770	613 770	297 988	216 168	9 830	1 033 297	455 619	537 983	17 303	17 137	256
	20 and over	310 723	120 216	120 216	4 614	4 614	1 018	309 870	150 351	150 351	579	579	10
	10-19	310 723	120 216	120 216	4 614	4 614	1 018	309 870	150 351	150 351	579	579	10
	20 and over	627 159	311 531	311 531	15 683	15 683	3 613	537 436	267 407	267 407	3 361	3 361	50
MCCALMAN	1												
	10-19	3 571 110	1 065 779	1 019 017	80 977	76 216	1 701	3 243 169	1 623 913	1 623 913	0 099	0 063	29
	20 and over	1 191 256	603 211	603 211	2 546	2 546	231	1 187 690	579 910	579 910	133	133	6
	10-19	1 191 256	603 211	603 211	2 546	2 546	231	1 187 690	579 910	579 910	133	133	6
	20 and over	2 382 797	1 113 410	1 113 410	10 909	10 909	271	2 371 888	1 103 819	1 103 819	1 179	1 179	10
MCCALMAN	1												
	10-19	1 451 113	707 77	683 940	60 728	58 411	36	1 394 447	711 600	694 601	3 313	3 313	13
	20 and over	37 060	19 116	18 816	218	213	5	37 714	18 903	18 903	3	3	3
	10-19	1 451 113	707 77	683 940	60 728	58 411	36	1 394 447	711 600	694 601	3 313	3 313	13
	20 and over	37 060	19 116	18 816	218	213	5	37 714	18 903	18 903	3	3	3

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		Total.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. ARIDPUR.	ALL RELIGIONS	2,191,914	1,074,959	1,046,955	130,795	130,091	10,704	1,901,119	954,868	1,036,251	15,946	15,645	301
	0-10	637,900	317,295	320,605	6,771	6,537	834	631,129	311,358	319,831	372	201	11
	10-15	240,337	132,802	107,535	18,100	10,428	1,072	222,237	116,374	105,863	2,820	2,783	37
	15-20	137,151	92,673	104,478	16,768	14,762	2,016	120,383	77,921	102,462	3,249	3,181	69
	20 and over...	1,046,446	532,189	514,257	89,156	82,974	6,152	957,250	449,216	508,075	9,505	9,520	183
HINDU		774,979	386,442	388,537	99,189	89,657	9,532	675,790	296,785	379,005	13,742	13,530	212
	0-10	210,461	103,870	106,591	5,781	5,099	685	204,680	98,774	105,906	226	221	5
	10-15	83,099	46,118	36,981	14,424	12,961	1,463	68,675	33,167	35,508	2,483	2,450	33
	15-20	76,313	30,265	30,048	13,022	11,181	1,841	63,291	23,074	37,217	2,792	2,732	58
	20 and over...	406,106	206,189	206,917	65,962	60,109	5,853	340,144	135,780	200,364	8,134	8,017	117
MUSALMAN		1,311,090	685,478	655,612	30,499	29,680	819	1,310,591	655,798	654,793	1,975	1,963	12
	0-10	405,695	212,505	213,190	912	784	128	424,783	211,721	213,032	35	34	1
	10-15	166,546	80,291	70,255	3,522	3,360	164	153,023	82,032	70,991	328	323	5
	15-20	131,241	68,120	65,115	3,565	3,432	113	117,676	63,974	65,002	428	421	7
	20 and over...	637,653	330,553	307,082	22,499	22,085	414	615,159	308,471	300,663	1,188	1,182	0
ALL RELIGIONS		2,428,911	1,244,835	1,194,076	207,929	194,390	13,539	2,220,982	1,050,445	1,170,537	13,735	13,399	336
	0-10	723,243	364,425	367,818	3,893	3,304	589	718,350	351,191	367,259	152	144	8
	10-15	287,678	156,433	131,240	26,025	23,537	2,493	261,653	132,875	128,778	1,990	1,919	107
	15-20	236,592	108,760	127,826	25,930	23,394	2,620	210,662	95,402	125,260	5,943	5,875	73
	20 and over...	1,189,076	625,212	567,180	155,921	144,105	7,856	1,030,377	481,047	549,530	8,630	8,439	169
HINDU		719,557	368,903	351,354	117,442	106,291	11,151	602,115	261,912	340,203	11,638	11,424	214
	0-10	186,144	90,400	95,049	2,753	2,335	418	183,391	88,161	95,230	126	122	4
	10-15	77,629	43,605	33,064	15,879	13,908	1,071	61,750	29,757	31,993	1,682	1,640	42
	15-20	71,941	31,430	37,611	15,636	13,290	2,246	56,405	21,140	35,265	2,464	2,415	40
	20 and over...	383,843	199,612	184,231	83,274	70,768	6,510	300,569	122,854	177,715	7,366	7,217	119
MUSALMAN		1,693,905	865,959	825,246	87,294	85,614	1,680	1,606,611	783,045	823,566	1,743	1,729	14
	0-10	531,432	261,613	269,810	1,060	946	114	530,372	260,067	269,705	18	18	1
	10-15	208,159	111,792	96,334	9,754	9,423	331	198,372	102,369	96,003	277	276	1
	15-20	163,151	73,397	80,624	10,022	9,752	305	153,099	63,845	89,254	430	428	2
	20 and over...	701,226	421,067	369,699	66,458	65,493	905	724,768	356,104	368,901	1,018	1,007	11

TABLE VIII -- EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B -- DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS -- continued

District	Age.	Total.				LITERATE				LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
TIPPERA	ALL RELIGIONS	2 430 238	1 243 081	2 187 957	375 550	363 237	9 082	9 387 589	2 079 515	1 178 031	23 063	23 647	308			
	0-10	789 868	364 530	467 302	7 887	6 610	1 077	782 811	390 090	400 386	307	307	36			
	10-15	524 614	234 414	291 200	20 519	20 519	1 717	264 602	146 011	158 591	2 518	2 518	36			
	15-20	324 178	139 164	185 014	30 064	30 064	1 717	212 633	99 496	113 137	3 343	3 343	48			
	20 and over	1 115 586	509 969	670 639	318 918	318 918	4 753	894 552	470 127	424 424	8 652	7 981	174			
	HINDU	679 670	242 557	370 140	97 679	90 823	7 505	675 042	229 998	325 044	9 637	9 461	196			
	0-10	380 626	81 901	87 645	1 686	1 686	604	184 886	87 645	98 241	211	189	22			
	10-15	218 982	40 673	46 346	1 325	1 325	1 325	184 886	87 645	98 241	1 566	1 566	44			
	15-20	135 223	30 073	34 946	11 027	11 027	3 785	129 822	53 018	76 804	2 152	2 089	50			
	20 and over	348 840	136 301	194 494	67 653	67 653	3 785	277 227	116 625	160 603	5 194	5 057	80			
	MUSLIMAN	1 233 400	898 503	856 897	715 709	729 725	1 804	1 680 871	885 778	885 093	4 093	4 061	39			
	0-10	299 781	364 309	346 423	5 111	5 111	375	298 949	301 633	358 147	88	72	9			
	10-15	217 223	1 3 206	1 3 206	8 740	8 740	306	217 223	1 3 206	1 3 206	1 095	1 095	0			
	15-20	132 235	405 004	386 421	9 613	9 613	270	132 235	405 004	386 421	2 116	2 009	12			
	20 and over	703 235	405 004	386 421	52 190	51 827	963	716 585	348 107	368 418	2 116	2 009	12			
NAKULI	ALL RELIGIONS	1 30 090	615 898	6 6 192	80 210	76 408	3 809	1 221 889	369 400	632 390	8 931	8 850	81			
	0-10	402 812	254 840	297 805	8 122	8 122	483	419 720	273 849	297 840	81	68	8			
	10-15	218 812	125 812	145 812	15 812	15 812	2 5	218 812	125 812	145 812	1 846	1 846	10			
	15-20	132 812	55 812	67 812	9 812	9 812	1 907	132 812	67 812	75 812	3 155	3 155	20			
	20 and over	681 812	2 6 088	284 003	57 115	56 718	1 907	603 800	290 704	286 060	2 867	2 867	50			
	HINDU	200 748	127 571	148 073	30 805	37 024	2 251	360 441	111 317	140 134	3 909	3 909	33			
	0-10	90 198	41 000	46 700	1 387	1 387	238	90 198	41 000	46 700	63	63	2			
	10-15	54 040	15 812	18 624	4 715	4 715	299	54 040	15 812	18 624	83	83	2			
	15-20	30 812	11 778	13 900	2 718	2 718	1 331	30 812	11 778	13 900	15 686	15 686	8			
	20 and over	141 812	71 146	87 671	27 718	26 137	1 331	117 459	47 524	60 866	2 382	2 382	18			
	MUSLIMAN	1 000 953	483 701	606 932	40 139	38 913	1 290	900 511	454 768	603 756	1 867	1 867	21			
	0-10	362 251	140 506	161 625	1 307	1 307	371	362 251	140 506	161 625	25	25	3			
	10-15	224 812	82 611	95 812	4 094	4 094	1 706	224 812	82 611	95 812	219	219	8			
	15-20	132 812	40 611	47 812	4 706	4 706	1 307	132 812	40 611	47 812	674	674	8			
	20 and over	516 037	302 608	392 501	30 088	29 437	617	384 063	173 019	212 041	1 113	1 113	12			

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

DISTRICT.	AGE.	POPULATION.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.					LITERATE.					Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
CHITTAGONG.	ALL RELIGIONS	1,508,432	792,837	735,596	101,792	96,081	5,711	1,406,611	626,756	770,885	11,209	10,704	505	
	0-10	479,604	240,704	238,910	4,617	3,694	629	474,987	236,806	238,181	319	299	50	
	10-15	187,163	102,344	84,821	11,941	11,084	857	175,224	91,590	83,634	1,432	1,333	70	
	15-20	147,638	69,462	81,430	12,460	11,002	859	135,378	64,800	60,578	2,122	2,041	70	
	20 and over...	655,626	333,297	380,629	72,774	69,407	3,367	621,052	243,590	377,102	7,356	7,030	300	
	HINDU	317,189	169,772	177,417	50,215	46,698	3,517	296,914	123,074	173,870	6,871	6,755	116	
	0-10	99,266	46,608	49,669	3,241	2,809	432	96,025	46,780	49,245	189	180	9	
	10-15	39,676	22,075	17,601	6,779	6,204	575	32,897	16,871	17,028	904	870	25	
	15-20	31,760	16,210	18,550	6,408	5,859	652	28,352	10,351	17,994	1,274	1,262	22	
	20 and over	173,487	81,889	91,598	33,817	31,829	1,989	139,670	60,000	80,010	4,604	4,444	60	
BUDDHIST	70,010	32,449	37,561	7,439	6,953	486	62,571	25,496	37,075	552	545	7		
0-10	20,740	10,495	10,215	318	284	34	20,422	10,211	10,211	11	11	...		
10-15	8,717	4,691	4,126	987	926	64	7,730	3,665	4,065	12	12	...		
15-20	6,720	3,369	3,721	940	898	72	5,780	2,491	3,289	191	182	...		
20 and over	33,833	14,364	19,469	5,194	4,875	316	28,633	9,159	19,480	325	320	...		
MUSALMAN	1,089,024	519,413	569,611	43,101	41,823	1,278	1,046,923	477,590	568,333	2,030	2,004	26		
0-10	359,068	180,430	178,632	971	860	111	358,097	179,576	178,521	57	54	3		
10-15	138,567	75,672	62,895	4,075	3,907	168	134,492	71,665	62,827	344	312	3		
15-20	108,161	47,101	59,000	5,000	4,817	183	101,161	42,294	58,867	625	622	3		
20 and over	493,228	216,304	288,924	33,055	32,230	816	452,173	184,065	268,108	1,904	1,886	18		
ALL RELIGIONS	155,830	82,695	71,135	9,825	9,509	316	146,005	73,186	70,819	330	323	7		
0-10	46,156	23,353	22,713	143	122	21	45,983	23,261	22,722	...	...	...		
10-15	18,591	9,807	8,784	476	429	47	18,115	9,378	8,737	33	31	1		
15-20	15,679	8,076	7,603	963	900	67	14,716	7,170	7,546	62	61	1		
20 and over	73,434	41,129	32,063	8,243	8,032	191	65,191	33,377	31,814	236	231	5		
HINDU	14,229	8,392	5,847	1,313	1,290	23	12,926	7,102	5,824	146	146	...		
0-10	3,901	2,023	1,908	19	14	5	3,972	2,009	1,963	...	...	...		
10-15	1,432	765	667	50	47	3	1,382	718	664	6	6	...		
15-20	1,392	700	682	136	131	2	1,256	629	630	23	23	...		
20 and over...	7,421	4,814	2,680	1,108	1,085	13	6,316	3,719	2,597	117	117	...		
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.														

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District	Age	POPULATION					LITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL		LITERATE			ILLITERATE				Persons	Males	Females
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	SUDHIST	202,177	53,264	47,973	7,533	7,340	247	53,584	43,858	47,750	352	251	2
	0-10	31,080	10,101	18,676	683	84	6	31,097	19,080	18,617	10	10	
	10-15	13,576	5,370	8,006	718	408	70	13,583	8,498	8,012	22	22	
	15-20	13,576	5,370	8,006	718	408	70	13,583	8,498	8,012	22	22	
	20 and over	46,231	25,047	21,334	6,350	6,850	151	46,001	24,180	21,180	93	93	1
	ANIMIST	33,244	16,040	16,105	433	406	29	33,709	16,543	16,166			
COCH BEHAL	0-10	9,790	4,979	4,911	23	23	4	9,783	4,915	4,868			
	10-15	3,098	1,508	1,590	50	37	4	3,093	1,560	1,533			
	15-20	3,430	1,636	1,794	41	37	4	3,423	1,600	1,593			
	20 and over	15,982	8,423	7,560	337	350	17	15,645	8,113	7,523			
	ALL RELIGIONS	299,023	316,548	276,404	43,225	42,566	3,639	649,927	271,289	274,745	2,470	2,368	61
	0-10	177,943	88,016	69,877	2,080	1,860	220	175,863	86,190	86,607	79	71	8
HINDU	10-15	53,670	28,512	20,818	763	705	58	53,620	27,833	27,437	442	358	1
	15-20	53,670	28,512	20,818	763	705	58	53,620	27,833	27,437	442	358	1
	20 and over	306,713	170,460	135,813	33,977	32,131	811	273,708	138,576	133,250	1,590	1,495	20
	ALL RELIGIONS	409,483	219,453	190,022	33,293	31,080	1,313	376,199	287,453	188,709	2,908	1,976	39
	0-10	118,970	58,613	60,357	1,486	1,318	168	117,484	67,296	60,180	64	58	8
	10-15	36,630	21,177	18,453	560	500	60	36,580	20,696	18,571	37	35	10
MUSLIMAN	15-20	36,630	21,177	18,453	560	500	60	36,580	20,696	18,571	37	35	10
	20 and over	211,681	131,564	96,677	25,318	24,233	776	199,243	67,011	60,259	1,233	1,215	10
	ALL RELIGIONS	267,556	90,378	80,178	10,717	9,805	319	179,439	86,573	83,666	356	370	6
	0-10	18,822	10,231	9,001	587	530	61	18,285	20,700	20,450	13	11	2
	10-15	16,211	8,057	6,964	379	357	22	16,132	8,618	7,905	11	11	2
	20 and over	68,610	46,111	40,240	7,037	7,243	146	61,563	7,088	6,618	213	213	4
HILL TIFPER	ALL RELIGIONS	97,613	127,850	107,793	9,064	8,438	390	270,349	113,882	100,967	1,209	1,284	21
	0-10	72,548	30,103	26,700	437	363	61	72,111	30,693	26,508	38	38	2
	10-15	24,718	12,413	10,817	829	757	72	24,389	12,936	11,021	28	28	2
	15-20	24,718	12,413	10,817	829	757	72	24,389	12,936	11,021	28	28	2
	20 and over	111,259	60,663	49,157	8,052	7,931	106	105,615	66,332	48,993	748	733	13

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART B.—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—concluded.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.						LITERATE.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Total.			Literate.			Literate.			Literate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
HILL TIPPERA.—concl.	HINDU ..	158,101	83,040	75,061	7,005	6,280	725	151,096	76,760	74,336	1,063	1,017	16			
	0-10 ..	50,910	25,393	25,517	348	370	69	50,562	25,024	25,478	31	31	...			
	10-15 ..	16,820	8,335	7,855	744	633	112	16,076	8,303	7,773	162	169	...			
	15-20 ..	13,368	6,507	7,160	787	670	109	12,579	6,228	7,051	193	100	...			
	20 and over ..	77,005	42,535	34,470	5,126	4,890	433	71,879	37,945	34,631	674	637	...			
	MUSALMAN ..	64,053	35,205	29,658	2,057	1,930	77	62,896	33,315	29,581	122	120	...			
	0-10 ..	19,433	9,693	9,765	84	72	12	19,349	9,626	9,753	7	6	...			
	10-15 ..	7,232	4,315	3,417	183	178	10	7,049	4,037	3,107	23	23	...			
	15-20 ..	6,283	2,959	3,424	258	250	8	6,025	2,769	3,416	37	37	...			
	20 and over...	31,805	18,433	13,362	1,527	1,480	47	30,278	16,073	13,305	55	55	...			
SIRKIM.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	87,920	45,059	42,861	3,631	3,522	109	84,289	41,537	42,752	161	160	...			
	0-10 ..	21,744	12,553	12,161	24	23	1	21,720	12,526	12,190	...	...	...			
	10-15 ..	10,587	5,581	5,006	174	162	12	10,413	6,410	4,991	9	9	...			
	15-20 ..	7,506	3,827	3,679	203	281	12	7,213	3,546	3,697	32	32	...			
	20 and over...	45,083	22,083	22,015	3,140	3,058	84	41,943	20,012	21,931	123	110	...			
	HINDU ..	68,675	30,035	28,640	2,570	2,505	65	66,105	27,530	28,575	71	71	...			
	0-10 ..	17,927	9,073	8,854	14	14	...	17,913	9,059	8,854	...	...	...			
	10-15 ..	7,531	3,977	3,551	107	105	2	7,424	3,872	3,552	4	4	...			
	15-20 ..	6,189	2,639	2,550	192	187	5	5,997	2,452	2,545	12	12	...			
	20 and over ..	28,028	14,346	13,682	2,257	2,109	58	25,771	12,147	13,624	55	55	...			
BUDDHIST	...	25,915	14,830	14,085	919	902	17	27,996	13,928	14,068	48	48	...			
	0-10 ..	6,749	3,473	3,276	3	3	...	6,746	3,470	3,276	...	...	...			
	10-15 ..	3,012	1,679	1,431	44	43	...	2,968	1,636	1,432	4	4	...			
	15-20 ..	2,274	1,108	1,066	81	80	...	2,193	1,088	1,105	16	16	...			
20 and over...	...	16,890	9,610	8,270	791	770	15	16,099	7,854	8,255	23	23	...			



TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C—DETAILS FOR CITIES.

City	POPULATION												LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	Age	Total				Literate				*	Literate					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males		Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
ALL RELIGIONS	379 006	314 666	64 440	46 705	40 632	6 173	132 502	74 034	58 267	21,693	20 880	2 013				
	0-10	29 316	16 003	13 808	5 099	617	55 688	12 853	13 005	1 649	1 292	347				
	10-15	14 307	8 164	6 978	3 624	1 193	9 631	6 600	4 042	2 214	1 797	417				
	15-20	18 209	10 200	8 643	4 171	1 357	10 006	4 766	4 766	2 541	1 791	750				
	20 and over	119 176	79 115	53 943	30 025	5 017	89 151	49 697	26 424	15 289	14 800	609				
HINDU	329 650	274 464	57 464	38 732	33 848	4 884	93 477	51 097	42 880	37 028	20 765	2 173				
	0-10	27 659	16 814	9 834	2 881	683	37 716	8 335	9 161	1 218	960	238				
	10-15	19 447	9 738	4 907	3 074	1 193	6 340	3 604	2 830	1 917	1 613	304				
	15-20	22 713	7 933	4 479	1 805	597	7 165	4 273	3 483	2 249	1 960	269				
	20 and over	59 659	67 003	29,289	24 633	2 301	61 860	34,785	27,681	13,644	12,183	302				
MUSLIMAN	41 007	28 103	15 903	6 135	5 585	560	37 472	22 217	15 322	1 976	1,816	160				
	0-10	3 667	4 397	2 223	645	7	7 645	5 945	8 700	173	166	27				
	10-15	2 805	1 345	555	200	366	3 220	1 980	1 883	179	179	64				
	15-20	3 360	1 360	611	306	109	3 014	1 814	1 50	102	173	3				
	20 and over	23 465	18 700	4 537	4 346	339	23 913	14,088	2 9	1,506	1 429	49				
CHRISTIAN	2 206	1 237	669	1 704	909	712	509	245	227	1 639	972	667				
	0-10	417	290	151	70	82	526	164	133	154	73	61				
	10-15	1 12	66	197	87	20	320	23	100	100	43	47				
	15-20	1 420	836	1,290	779	611	1 10	14	18	134	76	63				
	20 and over								103	1,251	770	461				
ALL RELIGIONS	48 176	30 793	17 353	8 496	7 314	1 159	132 502	74 034	58 267	21,693	20 880	2 013				
	0-10	4 91	3 68	318	90	170	7 755	4 032	3 703	44	30	14				
	10-15	3 671	2 077	1 707	524	114	3 831	1 053	1 131	287	169	14				
	15-20	3 582	2 006	1 764	6 598	1 94	5 638	1 038	10 092	2 011	1,819	133				
	20 and over															
HINDU	31 439	23 248	12 890	7 076	6 287	829	97 406	55 653	42 451	3 983	3 052	37				
	0-10	3 535	2 749	2 221	1 461	405	5 422	2 616	2 504	19	19	2				
	10-15	2 807	1 174	871	465	101	3 751	1 791	1 503	21	131	3				
	15-20	3 371	1 744	1 061	720	141	3 672	1 106	1 093	247	156	15				
	20 and over	23,923	19 158	8 466	4 034	822	18 470	31,501	7 309	1,881	1,606	115				
MUSLIMAN	23 037	8 794	4 743	640	893	47	23 097	7 401	4 696	740	136	4				
	0-10	2 641	1 644	1 133	34	30	2 697	1 779	1 139	10	10					
	10-15	1 644	64	75	61	4	2 007	403	361	10	10					
	15-20	2 441	1 001	722	66	66	2 441	403	361	10	10					
	20 and over	8,051	5 702	3 088	779	30	7 772	4 673	2 792	117	116					

MORRIS

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TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—continued.

POPULATION.										INTERATE IN ENGLISH.		
TOTAL.				LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
53,767	31,735	22,032		9,427	8,063	1,364	11,310	23,679	20,608	3,265	3,072	193
9,828	5,039	4,789		560	467	153	9,202	4,932	4,620	91	75	19
4,326	2,620	1,706		979	783	197	3,317	1,839	1,549	371	319	22
4,564	2,644	1,920		1,159	910	249	3,367	1,634	1,971	469	438	31
36,149	21,633	13,617		6,723	5,661	759	28,126	15,569	12,554	2,331	2,210	121
39,991	19,797	13,194		7,697	6,585	1,112	25,221	13,319	12,012	2,838	2,690	148
5,291	2,675	2,616		478	353	125	4,813	2,343	2,471	78	61	17
2,463	1,037	780		730	632	151	1,677	905	773	321	305	16
2,347	1,033	783		923	763	163	1,854	931	963	416	392	24
22,320	13,586	8,734		5,380	4,502	619	16,810	9,031	7,806	2,023	1,932	91
20,656	11,800	8,856		1,617	1,397	220	19,039	10,403	8,636	345	324	21
4,497	2,332	2,165		83	69	14	4,415	2,361	2,151	10	8	2
1,831	1,031	777		176	136	40	1,653	918	737	43	40	3
1,806	849	767		590	118	62	1,409	701	703	49	44	5
12,722	7,565	5,157		1,159	1,015	111	11,563	6,520	6,043	243	222	11
45,995	27,665	17,630		5,175	4,806	369	40,120	22,829	17,961	1,167	1,123	44
9,719	4,457	4,262		170	115	25	8,549	4,592	4,257	13	13	...
3,873	2,076	1,797		451	407	44	3,423	1,969	1,154	89	76	4
4,653	2,310	1,743		488	425	63	3,565	1,955	1,690	105	100	5
23,650	19,543	10,107		4,060	3,529	237	21,681	11,711	9,870	969	934	25
21,286	14,022	7,264		2,800	2,616	184	18,486	11,406	7,080	858	845	12
3,253	1,679	1,654		101	86	15	3,163	1,701	1,560	11	11	...
1,551	991	567		237	203	21	1,324	699	633	63	59	4
1,918	1,225	723		265	223	39	1,683	923	71	76	71	2
14,521	10,121	4,400		2,207	2,101	103	12,317	8,023	1,294	708	701	7
23,706	13,401	10,305		2,122	1,976	146	21,584	11,428	10,156	168	167	1
5,421	2,749	2,685		65	56	9	5,369	2,693	2,676	1	1	...
2,617	1,375	911		233	203	20	2,696	1,176	821	17	17	...
2,687	1,014	1,013		207	189	19	1,889	886	894	24	24	...
13,583	8,203	5,063		1,627	1,529	93	12,239	6,671	5,065	126	125	1
63,091	45,460	28,531		29,997	24,479	4,518	79,621	39,612	40,942	11,408	10,714	694
10,407	5,834	4,573		1,497	1,070	427	2,910	1,774	1,216	391	342	49
10,837	6,113	4,724		3,918	2,561	757	7,589	3,803	3,659	1,245	1,089	166
11,101	6,417	4,684		4,370	3,078	732	6,783	3,809	3,811	2,210	2,083	115
61,104	37,680	23,424		20,172	17,070	2,602	41,292	20,660	21,226	7,562	7,191	371

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART C.—DETAILS FOR CITIES—concluded.

City.	Age.	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		Total.				Literate.				Illiterate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	
	HINDU	59,594	26,249	23,743		21,789	18,284	3,505		38,203	17,905	20,210	8,707	8,402	303
	0-10	12,818	6,100	6,718		1,181	750	371		11,711	5,700	6,002	570	251	16
	11-14	12,818	5,700	5,773		2,153	1,013	573		5,323	1,693	1,700	594	60	64
	15-19	6,418	3,007	3,411		2,253	1,060	569		3,163	1,311	1,852	1,817	1,817	54
	20 and over	23,167	22,640	13,008		15,545	13,700	1,845		19,919	9,553	10,366	5,802	5,711	111
	MUSLIMAN	47,295	26,719	21,776		6,219	5,050	1,169		41,076	20,409	20,677	1,810	1,799	10
	0-10	12,320	6,117	6,203		203	100	103		12,049	5,801	6,248	61	61	7
	11-14	4,817	2,307	2,510		658	302	356		4,159	2,294	1,865	215	215	7
	15-19	4,817	2,307	2,510		541	251	290		3,276	1,652	1,624	420	420	13
	20 and over	25,260	14,705	10,563		4,228	3,053	1,175		21,032	10,711	10,321	1,190	1,197	53

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TABLE IX.

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**EDUCATION**

*BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.*

THIS table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of education, with this difference that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to caste or tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII, the whole population is dealt with, but this table refers only to selected castes and tribes; the minor castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether, and even those selected for inclusion have been taken only for the districts where they were specially numerous. To save space, figures have been given, not for each district separately, but for groups of districts, the local conditions of which may be presumed to be fairly uniform.

It may be explained that the total district strength of a caste in this table does not necessarily tally with that in Table XIII, as the latter includes figures added in the course of classification, which the present table does not. The strength of some castes also is not the same as in Table XIV owing to the fact that figures have been compiled for different local areas.

TABLE IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	POPULATION						LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
		Totals			LITERATE			LITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
		Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AGARWALA (H. sds)	Cuttack	10 729	6 810	3 889	4 473	4 332	131	6 357	2 319	3 733	455	446	9
ADAP (Mundalas)	West Bengal	10 312	72 783	67 228	5 400	5 343	55	134 911	67 438	67 473	100	99	2
ANGLO INDIAN (V. s. et al.)	West and Central Bengal.	16 774	9 409	9 372	13 773	7 903	7 868	5 001	1 437	1 564	15,513	7,809	7 651
BAGELI (H. sds)	D. Ho	779 800	312 964	4 6 026	13 769	14 305	464	753 121	331 629	496 469	583	563	21
BAIDYA (H. sds)	Bengal	83 321	43 988	44 356	40 995	37 663	33 329	47 359	19 325	29 001	18 441	17 535	806
BAIKYAR (H. sds)	D. Ho	408 309	183 311	223 991	45 331	49 285	3 246	262 771	143 026	99 745	2 816	2 729	94
BARUI (H. sds)	D. Ho	255 031	79 639	75 979	22 703	22 303	1,400	131 328	50 719	71 679	2 788	2 749	46
BALAI (H. sds)	West Bengal	233 740	113 496	120 244	2 906	2 858	68	290 844	140 658	150 186	81	67	14
BELTIA (B. sds et al.)	(In Jodhpur and Bikaner)	10 647	8 321	8 228	903	919	76	75 699	7 412	8 280	105	101	4
BHILKHALI (H. sds)	North and East Bengal	71 634	36 421	35,213	2 410	2 337	28	69 221	31 060	35 165	62	69	
BHILITA (H. sds)	Bengal	47 601	29,294	21 502	674	602	23	4 377	21 192	21 185	11	11	
BHUMIJA (H. sds)	West Bengal	63 300	31,463	33 895	741	729	43	61 609	30 756	33 883	24	29	2
BRAHMAN (H. sds)	Bengal	1 182 170	639 039	543 139	472 342	410 771	61 571	712 828	297 262	483 567	129 223	129 223	9 249
BRHMAN	Cuttack	1,579	774	785	1 287	671	616	242	103	139	1 091	631	460
CHAKMA (B. sds et al.)	Chittagong H. District	25,291	28 325	21,250	2 625	2 800	35	50 720	25 315	25 221	98	98	
CHAMAN (H. sds)	Bengal	105 823	67,333	38 493	3 149	3 031	88	102 683	64 474	38 204	109	108	1
DIGHA (H. sds)	D. Ho	212,329	111 604	103 718	21 462	21 558	535	203 159	100 076	103 383	596	602	4
DUTTA (H. sds et al.)	D. Ho	2 449	1 237	1 203	59	60	2	2 290	1 187	1 203	3	3	
FOY (H. sds)	West and Central Bengal.	137,254	69 973	67 611	1 968	1 909	53	135 229	68 061	67 358	40	40	
GAUR (H. sds)	Cuttack	2 187	5,237	2,320	467	427	40	7 720	5 430	2 290	46	44	2
GHANSHYAM (H. sds)	Bengal	29,519	11 317	10 802	6 992	6 443	536	15 320	8 074	10 246	1 507	1 370	27
GHOS (H. sds)	Myersnagar and Jalpaiguri	1 907	983	942	5	5		1,909	960	942			
GHISO (H. sds et al.)	D. Ho	39 421	20 111	19 313	231	219	5	20 900	19 892	10 308	8	8	
GOALA (H. sds)	Forest	602 233	331 025	271 218	48 716	45 069	1 647	561 337	288 066	273 271	3 940	3 873	65
	West and Central Bengal.	490 125	265 136	224 971	36,897	35 466	1 421	4,3,225	229 323	223 558	5 739	5 178	61
	North and East Bengal.	11 111	66,230	48,201	9 818	9,803	216	107 913	10,257	49 558	701	697	4



professional courses are characterised by annual examinations dealing with the subjects prescribed for each stage

*Honorary degrees*

129 Honorary degrees are conferred on eminent persons who are recommended by the Vice Chancellor and at least two thirds of the other members of the syndicate, the recommendation is made to the senate, and, if two-thirds of those present are in favour of it, it is referred for confirmation by the Chancellor

*Modification of courses*

(a) *In arts*

130 Looking broadly at the changes effected during the quinquennium, we see that the tendency is towards concentration of study and the crystallisation of alternatives into groups or schools of subjects which are more or less correlated with each other. The course for the B A now consists in all universities of English *plus* either two subjects or one subject or one group of subjects chosen from a list (in the case of Calcutta vernacular composition forms a second compulsory subject). Bombay has recently reduced its degree course from four to two subjects—a change regarding which the principal of the Elphinstone College remarks that the danger is that the B A degree will in future be gained much too cheaply and that the graduate will emerge no longer with a general smattering of four subjects, but with an equally superficial knowledge of two only. Nevertheless the change is suggestive of at least a potential improvement in attainment. Looked at from the point of view of combination the courses at Bombay and Madras present a strict grouping at Calcutta and Allahabad a freer choice of combinations has been adopted (and at Allahabad the power of selection has recently been increased), but limited within general groups and in the latter case by a narrow field of alternatives the Punjab offers unrestricted choice. From the point of view of specialisation in arts or science subjects Allahabad is the only university which excludes science wholly from its B A course, Madras, though the nomenclature of science courses has not been adopted, in reality distinguishes rigidly between arts and science by correlation between the intermediate and degree courses and by prescribing, for the B A, English with either an arts or a science group at Calcutta both of the elective subjects may, and one must, be an arts subject. Bombay and the Punjab permit the combination of English with wholly science subjects—an arrangement which, however, does not stultify the distinction between arts and science courses for the reasons that at the former university English is not studied for the B Sc, at both the choice of science groups or subjects is more limited than in the B Sc, and in the Punjab it is restricted to three subjects one of which must be astronomy, a branch of study which will disappear from the B Sc course in 1914. Symptomatic of the same tendency are the complete removal of science subjects from the M A at Bombay, and the institution of a M Sc degree and, in the Punjab University the recognition of history and economics as two separate subjects the changes in the curricula to emphasise practical work in science the insistence on two laboratory subjects for the B Sc, and the abolition of English poetry as a subject for the same examination.

(b) *In law*

131 The most notable change in the law courses has been the prolongation of the course at Calcutta to (ordinarily) three years, the general stiffening up of conditions and the concentration of law classes at large centres. Another is the abolition in the Punjab of the lower grade examinations qualifying for a certificate and a licentiate in English or vernacular.

(c) *In medicine*

132 There have been two great reforms in the faculty of medicine. One is the continued tendency to do away with the lower grade courses leading to the licentiate in medicine and surgery. These are retained only at Bombay and Madras and are now in process of abolition at Bombay. The second is the specialisation which increasingly marks the courses subsequent to graduation, these now lead to different degrees, such as the M D, M S, and (at Bombay) bachelor of hygiene—a degree which is now necessary before the candidate proceeds to the M D in sanitation. (It is to be observed that before the commencement of the quinquennium Calcutta already possessed four degrees at this stage—the M D, the M S, the master of obstetrics, and the diploma of public health.)

(d) *In engineering*

133 Similar changes are taking place at Bombay in the engineering courses. Those leading up to the licentiate are being abolished and replaced

# TABLE X.

## LANGUAGE.

In this table the languages returned at the census are arranged under the following headings :—

A. Languages of India	...	{	(1) Aryan	languages.
			(2) Tibeto-Burman	"
			(3) Siamese-Chinese	"
			(4) Mon-Khmer	"
			(5) Munda	"
			(6) Dravidian	"
B. Asiatic and African languages foreign to India.				
C. European languages.				

Languages which are either numerically insignificant or too localized for separate entry are grouped together under the head "Others" in each part. Details of these minor languages are given in the appendix printed at the end of the table, in which also will be found a statement of the number of persons speaking different dialects. A classification of languages by linguistic families will be found in Part I of the Report.



TABLE X—

Serial No.	District or State	POPULATION			A.—LANGUAGES		
					1.—ARTAN		
					Assamese		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>DENGAL</b>	<b>46,303 647</b>	<b>23 803 593</b>	<b>22,502 049</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>153</b>
	(1) British Territory	45 483,077	23 365,223	22,117 852	737	678	109
	<b>BURDWAN DIVISION</b>	<b>8 467 314</b>	<b>4,261,923</b>	<b>4,205 389</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>
1	Dardwan	1,528,371	770 374	758 047			
2	Hirbhum	933 473	463,858	4 1 635			
3	Bankura	1 138 670	568 685	5 0 085			
4	Medinipur	2 871,201	1,410 714	1 460 487			
5	Hogbly	1 006 087	553 823	452 264	12		12
6	Kowak	843,502	420 841	422,661			
	<b>PRESIDENCY DIVISION</b>	<b>9 445 371</b>	<b>5 011 917</b>	<b>4,430 401</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>
7	24 Parganas	2,434 104	1,208 700	1 125 404	10	8	1
8	Calcutta	236 067	6 7 874	208 512	46	36	10
9	Nad a	1 617 846	8 4 800	800 000	21	17	4
10	Murshidabad	1 372,274	678 292	693 982			
11	Jessore	1 758 264	801,092	957 172	1	1	1
12	Khulna	1,360 768	709 5 9	651 197	2		
	<b>RAJSHAHI DIVISION</b>	<b>10 138 303</b>	<b>5,256 783</b>	<b>4,881 517</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>38</b>
13	Rajshahi	1 480,587	758 206	722,381	50	44	6
14	Dhupur	1 537 863	800 278	737 585	23	19	4
15	Jalpa gur	907 680	400 238	507 442	77	74	3
16	Jarail g	265 550	124 084	141 466	8	8	
17	Bankura	2,385 350	1,254,717	1 130 633	223	200	23
18	Dogra	983 567	507 028	476,539	09	29	2
19	Falga	1 428 686	723 551	705,135	7	7	
20	Malda	1 091,159	498 547	592 612			
	<b>DACCA DIVISION</b>	<b>17 037 649</b>	<b>8 137 087</b>	<b>8 900 562</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>13</b>
21	Dacca	2 860,402	1 477 690	1 382 712	85	80	5
22	Murshidabad	4 426 422	2 330 409	2 096 019	21	18	3
23	Fa dgar	2 121 914	1 0 4,809	1,066 955	4	3	1
24	Buckergange	2 428 911	1 241 835	1,187,076	19	18	1
	<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>	<b>5 394 491</b>	<b>2 694 511</b>	<b>2 699 980</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>
25	T ppara	2 436 138	1,248 081	1 188 057	16	15	1
26	Koakhali	1,207 090	648 898	558 192	1	1	1
27	Ch ittagong	1,508 433	723 837	784 596	7	6	1
28	Chittagong II Tracts	153 830	8, 600	71 155	75	60	25
	(2) Feudatory States	872 565	438 368	334 197	478	417	61
29	Cooch Behar	591,052	3 6 544	275 404	359	355	4
30	H U T ppara	229 613	121,830	107 83	99	87	12
	<b>SIKKIM</b>	<b>87 970</b>	<b>45 039</b>	<b>42 931</b>			

## LANGUAGE.

OF INDIA.

LANGUAGES.

BENGALI.			GUJARATI.			HINDI AND URDU.*			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
42,565,828	21,522,278	21,036,550	4,314	3,103	1,211	1,917,390	1,973,802	643,588	
41,899,210	21,180,083	20,719,127	4,195	3,013	1,183	1,889,779	1,952,454	637,325	
7,409,241	3,675,108	3,734,133	926	582	344	387,816	234,630	153,186	
1,588,656	655,730	702,926	58	37	21	70,162	42,650	27,512	1
843,450	416,111	427,339	10	10	3	28,916	16,293	13,618	2
1,032,964	510,067	522,897	47	29	18	4,639	2,743	1,896	3
2,337,699	1,160,453	1,177,246	577	377	200	111,732	55,571	56,161	4
1,002,733	495,566	507,167	85	7	78	62,270	36,910	25,360	5
803,739	400,840	402,899	140	116	24	120,097	61,423	58,674	6
8,513,361	4,357,818	4,155,543	3,008	2,198	810	738,994	577,574	221,420	
2,116,155	1,081,629	1,034,526	100	62	38	242,761	167,760	75,001	7
439,467	261,993	177,474	2,784	2,033	751	367,942	275,444	92,498	8
1,595,459	796,477	798,982	39	27	11	17,602	13,145	4,457	9
1,219,948	613,677	606,271	62	53	9	101,335	53,681	47,654	10
1,751,339	827,652	923,687	21	21	...	5,662	4,143	1,519	11
1,360,993	705,030	655,963	3	2	1	3,692	3,101	591	12
8,886,678	4,536,099	4,350,579	151	131	20	592,163	371,951	220,212	
1,413,123	715,225	697,898	1	1	...	30,894	20,613	10,281	13
1,473,835	761,812	712,023	2	2	...	75,571	53,760	21,811	14
610,199	325,444	284,755	59	46	13	110,825	65,009	45,816	15
45,985	25,048	20,937	37	32	5	17,438	12,277	5,161	16
2,287,619	1,175,054	1,112,565	33	31	2	82,059	69,031	13,028	17
942,955	477,243	465,712	1	1	...	32,562	21,052	11,510	18
1,393,019	697,753	695,266	18	18	...	24,373	19,488	4,885	19
719,935	355,311	364,624	...	...	...	218,441	109,691	109,750	20
11,827,868	5,988,113	5,839,755	68	64	4	154,085	116,609	37,476	
2,901,320	1,435,245	1,466,075	41	37	4	51,427	37,050	14,371	21
4,403,719	2,253,599	2,150,120	27	27	...	84,061	61,071	22,990	22
2,108,800	1,004,684	1,044,116	...	...	...	12,435	10,312	2,123	23
2,414,029	1,235,101	1,178,928	...	...	...	5,262	4,270	992	24
5,962,062	2,622,045	2,639,117	42	37	5	16,721	12,390	4,331	
2,418,069	1,233,016	1,184,153	7	5	2	10,018	7,078	2,940	25
1,301,289	645,251	656,038	...	...	...	663	502	161	26
1,477,181	706,680	770,501	32	29	3	5,974	3,854	2,120	27
65,623	37,063	28,560	3	3	...	66	50	16	28
666,618	349,195	317,423	149	91	58	27,611	21,348	6,263	
568,760	296,144	272,616	1	1	...	21,327	17,981	3,346	29
97,858	53,051	44,807	148	90	58	6,284	3,367	2,917	30
20	14	6	1	1	...	394	353	41	

\* Details of the distribution of Urdu will be found in the appendix.

TABLE X.—

A.—LANGUAGES

L.—ARIAN

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	MARATHI.					
		MARATHI.			NATPAHI (KHAMETRA)		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	117	18	19	20	21	22
	BENGAL	2,437	1,519	923	90,511	51,264	39,230
	(1) British Territory	2,403	1,478	923	90,338	50,907	39,431
	BURDWAN DIVISION	1,600	909	753	90	69	21
1	Burdwan	3	3	—	31	27	4
2	Babbar	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bankura	9	7	2	—	—	—
4	Midnapore	1,599	855	744	1	—	1
5	Hoojaly	35	19	9	9	6	3
6	Howrah	11	8	3	63	56	13
	PRESIDENT DIVISION	652	506	146	559	432	127
7	24-Parganas	169	96	23	38	19	11
8	Calcutta	514	403	111	507	393	114
9	Nadua	4	2	2	18	16	2
10	Murshidabad	15	7	8	4	4	—
11	Jessore	10	6	2	—	—	—
12	Khulna	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RAJSHAH DIVISION	39	39	—	89,363	50,141	39,221
13	Rajshahi	2	2	—	18	15	3
14	Dhaka	2	2	—	19	17	2
15	Jalpaiguri	12	11	—	32,556	20,292	12,264
16	Darjeeling	3	3	—	56,788	29,667	27,111
17	Rangpur	9	9	—	160	135	25
18	Bohara	3	3	—	—	—	—
19	Faizpur	8	8	—	41	26	9
20	Malda	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DACCA DIVISION	19	19	7	202	161	41
21	Dacca	4	1	3	168	138	30
22	Mymensingh	—	—	—	16	9	7
23	Faridpur	15	11	4	10	7	3
24	Backergunge	—	—	—	8	7	1
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	33	19	14	172	104	68
25	Tripura	23	13	10	7	5	2
26	Cox's Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Chittagong	10	6	4	35	25	10
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	—	—	—	130	74	56
	(2) Feudatory States	34	34	—	436	357	99
29	Cooch Behar	—	—	—	296	271	14
30	Hill Tracts	—	—	—	170	65	65
	SIKKIM	229	229	—	23,078	11,324	11,753



TABLE X—

Serial No	District or State	A.—LANGUAGES								
		B.—TIBETO-								
		TOTAL BROTHA			SHASSA BROTHA			BROTHA OF SIKKIM		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>BENGAL</b>	13,984	7,314	6,640	4,217	2,001	1,996	1,151	581	570
	(1) British Territory	13,973	7,338	6,633	4,217	2,221	1,996	1,151	581	570
	<b>BURDWAN DIVISION</b>									
1	Burdwan									
2	Haldia									
3	Baruipur									
4	M. S. S. S.									
5	Howrah									
6	Howrah									
	<b>PRESIDENCY DIVISION</b>	73	41	28						
7	24 Parganas									
8	Calcutta	72	41	28						
9	Madan Mohan									
10	Murshidabad									
11	Jessore									
12	Khulna									
	<b>RAJSHAHI DIVISION</b>	13,900	7,293	6,607	4,217	2,001	1,996	1,151	581	570
13	Rajshahi									
14	Dinajpur	3,106	1,609	1,597	22	16	17	1	1	570
15	Talukhat	10,773	5,715	5,060	4,193	2,306	1,963	1,150	580	
16	Faridkot	13	6	7						
17	Manikpur									
18	Dogra	6	3	3						
19	Talukhat									
20	Malda									
	<b>DACCA DIVISION</b>	1	1							
21	Dacca	1	1							
22	Mymensingh									
23	Fardpur									
24	Bochergunge									
	<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>									
25	Talukhat									
26	Khulna									
27	Ch. S. S. S.									
28	Ch. S. S. S.									
	(2) Feudal States	11	6	5						
29	Cooch Behar	11	6	5						
30	Hill Tracts									
	<b>SIKKIM</b>	1,433	641	605	1,378	790	788	1,041	535	509









TABLE X—

Serial No.	District or State	A—LANGUAGES								
		2.—TIBETO-BURMAN								
		Majumbar			Majumbar			Majumbar		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	09	09	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
	BENGAL	16 013	8 833	7 780	363	209	154	21 084	5 715	5 569
	(1) British Territory	237	116	116	363	209	154	21 073	5 601	5 472
	BURDWAN DIVISION									
1	Burdwan									
2	Dhaka									
3	Bankura									
4	Medinipur									
5	Hooghly									
6	Howrah									
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION									
7	24 Parganas									
8	Cuttack									
9	Madras									
10	Mamhahad									
11	Jessore									
12	Ahuja									
	RAJSHAH DIVISION	7	2	6	363	209	154	3	2	2
13	Rajshahi									
14	Jaipur									
15	Jaipur									
16	Jaipur									
17	Rangpur									
18	Bogra									
19	Patna									
20	Malda									
	DACCA DIVISION	20	104	101						
21	Dacca	153	80	73						
22	Mymensingh	39	19	10						
23	Faizpur	7	4	2						
24	Backergunge									
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	20	11	9				11 000	5 600	5 470
25	Chittagong	18	9	9						
26	Chittagong	1	1	1						
27	Chittagong	1	1	1						
28	Chittagong									
	(2) Feudatory States	16 752	8 17	7 662				211	115	97
29	Cooch Behar									
30	Mit T. T. T.	16 381	8 7	681						
	SIKKIM				3 3	100	153			



TABLE X-

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE	A.—LANGUAGES								
		T.—TIBETO-BURMAN								
		BURMAN			THAMI			TIPRA OR MURMUR		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	10	120	1*1	122	123	1*4	125	126	127
	BEYGALE	3,536	1,898	1,638	299	187	103	32,969	65,369	60,900
	(1) British Territory	3,536	1,898	1,638	299	187	103	32,969	16,652	15,637
	BURDWAY DIVISION									
1	Burdwan									
2	Dacca									
3	Faizpur									
4	M. d. d. d. d.									
5	Hoochly									
6	Howrah									
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION									
7	24-Parganas									
8	Calcutta									
9	Nadia									
10	Murshidabad									
11	Shroon									
12	Khulna									
	RAJSHAH DIVISION	3,553	1,895	1,658	298	187	103			
13	Rajshahi									
14	D. d. d. d.									
15	Jalpaiguri									
16	Darjeeling	5,611	1,875	1,636	292	187	103			
17	Rangpur									
18	Bogra									
19	Pabna									
20	Maidan									
	DACCA DIVISION	3	3					20	25	8
21	Dacca							20	15	8
22	Myrmadalegh									
23	Farapur									
24	Backergunge									
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION							32,969	16,637	15,638
25	Tippera							1,460	741	719
26	Nonkhali							4	4	4
27	Chittagong							1,825	964	828
28	Chittagong II II Tracts							23,979	14,898	14,061
	(2) Feudatory States							93,980	48,717	45,263
29	Cooch Behar									
30	II II Tracts							93,980	48,717	45,263
	SHIKHIM	908	484	424						

## LANGUAGE—continued.

OF INDIA—continued.

LANGUAGES—continued.						5.—MUNDA LANGUAGES.						Serial No.
Toro.			YAKHA.			ASURI.			BHMIR.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	
256	146	110	1,311	634	677	790	443	347	21,263	10,593	10,670	1
256	146	110	1,311	634	677	790	443	347	21,246	10,585	10,661	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,946	7,791	8,155	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	93	102	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,705	7,665	8,040	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	33	13	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,359	2,263	2,096	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,359	2,263	2,096	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
332	122	110	1,291	617	674	790	443	347	915	515	400	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	96	20	14
232	122	110	125	61	34	592	330	262	6	3	3	15
...	...	...	1,166	526	640	195	113	83	25	14	11	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	401	366	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
24	24	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	26	16	10	21
24	24	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	26	16	10	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	9	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	9	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...













## APPENDIX to TABLE X.

## PART I.—DIALECTS.

(a) *BENGAL.*

The following dialects have been included in Bengali :—

(1) <i>Chakma</i> ... ..	22,287	Chittagong Hill Tracts (22,066), Hill Tippera (221).
(2) <i>Maj Pataria</i> ... ..	3,982	Bardwan (7), Rajshahi (1,770), Dinajpur (458), Jalpaiguri (1,259), Rangpur (11), Bogra (62), Malda (499).

Gujarati includes :—

<i>Sylheti</i> ... ..	282	All in Midnapore.
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The following dialects have been included in Hindi :—

(1) <i>Bihari</i> ... ..	8,995	Rajshahi (8,945), Dinajpur (4), Jalpaiguri (1), Rangpur (1), Bogra (1), Pabna (1), Malda (43).
(2) <i>Bhojpuri</i> ... ..	1	In Jalpaiguri.
(3) <i>Kurmali</i> ... ..	3,557	24-Parganas (1,842), Rajshahi (1,713), Pabna (2).
(4) <i>Magahi</i> ... ..	43	All in Jalpaiguri.
(5) <i>Maithili</i> ... ..	5,390	Rajshahi (3), Dinajpur (140), Jalpaiguri (40), Rangpur (17), Bogra (8), Pabna (35), Malda (5,147).
(6) <i>Nagpuri</i> ... ..	2,993	Dinajpur (2), Jalpaiguri (2,995), Bogra (2).
(7) <i>Solan or Solari</i> ... ..	1,773	All in Jalpaiguri.
(8) <i>Tharu</i> ... ..	10	All in Darjeeling.

The following entries of Urdu are included in Hindi and Urdu :—

154,438	Burdwan (1,632), Birbhum (2,323), Bankura (177), Midnapore (60,157), Hooghly (1,196), Howrah (4,658), 24-Parganas (8,985), Calcutta (63,166), Nadia (304), Murshidabad (3,596), Jessore (70), Khulna (51), Rajshahi (260), Dinajpur (322), Jalpaiguri (465), Darjeeling (3), Rangpur (298), Bogra (160), Pabna (513), Malda (6,057), Cooch Behar (36).
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The following dialects have been included in Marathi :—

(1) <i>Gowari (Konkani)</i> ... ..	375	Burdwan (1), Midnapore (41), 24-Parganas (1), Calcutta (298), Dinajpur (2), Bogra (2), Pabna (7), Cooch Behar (23).
(2) <i>Singalese</i> ... ..	7	24-Parganas (2), Calcutta (4), Chittagong (1).

Oron includes :—

<i>Kirta</i> ... ..	191	All in Jalpaiguri.
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Burmese includes :—

<i>Magh</i> ... ..	65,839	Dacca (22), Mymensingh (1), Backergunge (903), Tippera (6), Noakhali (36), Chittagong (20,947), Chittagong Hill Tracts (42,344), Hill Tippera (1,610).
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Sharpa Bhotia includes :—

<i>Kagate Bhotia</i> ... ..	523	All in Darjeeling.
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Jimdar includes the following dialects :—

(1) <i>Dungali</i> ... ..	2	All in Darjeeling.
(2) <i>Thulung</i> ... ..	90	Ditto.
(3) <i>Lohorong</i> ... ..	58	Ditto.
(4) <i>Chaurasya</i> ... ..	2	Ditto.
(5) <i>Kelung</i> ... ..	60	Ditto.

The following dialects have been included in Santali :—

(1) <i>Karmali</i> ... ..	8,570	Burdwan (78), Midnapore (400), Hooghly (8), Howrah (8), Jalpaiguri (309), Pabna (3,067).
(2) <i>Mahli</i> ... ..	3,290	Burdwan (28), Birbhum (132), Bankura (77), Midnapore (1,258), Hooghly (2), Nadia (16), Murshidabad (7), Rajshahi (91), Dinajpur (968), Jalpaiguri (456), Darjeeling (8), Rangpur (82), Bogra (76).

Under the head " Gipsy Languages " are included :—

(1) <i>Gulgulia</i> ... ..	5	All in 24-Parganas.
(2) <i>Naton ki boli</i> ... ..	4	All in Jalpaiguri.

(b) *SIKKIM.*

Hindi includes :—

<i>Bihari</i> ... ..	3	
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Sharpa Bhotia includes :—

<i>Kagate Bhotia</i> ... ..	63	
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## PART II.—DETAILS OF LANGUAGES INCLUDED IN THE HEADS "OTHERS"

Language	Provincial Total			Distribution
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5

(a) BENGAL.

<b>A—LANGUAGES OF INDIA</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>293</b>	
<b>I—ARYAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>77</b>	
Baloch	28	21	7	Rangpur (20 + 8) Dogra (1 + 1)
Central Pahari (Garhwal)	6	6		Darjeeling
Kachhi	116	60	60	Laridwan (7 + 0) Hooghly (3 + 0) Calcutta (2 + 0) Mysore nigh (1 + 0)
Kashmiri	61	60	6	Baridwan (3 + 2) Bishnupur (1 + 0) Hooghly (11 + 0) Calcutta (25 + 0) Jessore (1 + 0) Darjeeling (12 + 0) Rangpur (4 + 0)
Lahnda or Western Panjabi	3	3		Jalpa guri (1 + 0) Rangpur (2 + 0)
Majhi	29	27	2	24-Pargannas (7 + 0) Calcutta (43 + 5) Nadia (18 + 0) Rangpur (15 + 0) Patna (15 + 0) Chittagong (1 + 0)
<b>II—TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>73</b>	
Dima	103	25	44	Il H T ppara.
Khamti	66	43	23	Jalpa guri
Miri	1	1		Il H T
Naga (unspecified)	8	—	—	Patna (0 + 1) Dacca (0 + 1)
<b>III—SIAM-CHINESE LANGUAGES</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	
Siam-ese	6	6	—	Calcutta.
<b>IV—MOL KEMER LANGUAGES</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	
Khasi	70	44	26	Calcutta (12 + 8) Rajshahi (2 + 1) Jalpa guri (0 + 2) Dacca (11 + 13) Mysore nigh (4 + 1) Tippera (1 + 0) Il H T ppara (7 + 1)
<b>V—MURBA LANGUAGES</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>83</b>	
Agaria	36	13	3	24-Pargannas (25 + 0) Jalpa guri (3 + 0) Darjeeling (4 + 3)
Bithor	25	25	3	Jalpa guri (2 + 2) Darjeeling (1 + 0)
Korwa	151	100	75	Jalpa guri
<b>VI—DRABIDIAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>81</b>	
Gond	9	9	—	Jalpa guri (4 + 0) Dogra (5 + 0)
Kanarese	9	7	2	Calcutta (1 + 0) Chittagong (2 + 2) Cooch Behar (4 + 0)
Malayalam	155	141	16	Baridwan (1 + 0) Midnapore (0 + 1) 24-Pargannas (7 + 3) Calcutta (121 + 0) Jalpa guri (0 + 1) Patna (1 + 0) Dacca (1 + 0)
Malhar	15	10	5	24-Pargannas (1 + 0) Jalpa guri (3 + 3) Tippera (1 + 0)
<i>Unclassified Languages</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	
Andamanese	7	4	3	Calcutta.
Gujar Languages	9	7	2	24-Pargannas (5 + 0) Jalpa guri (3 + 2)
<b>B—ASIATIC AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>293</b>	
Armenian	354	244	100	Baridwan (2 + 3) Hooghly (2 + 1). 24-Pargannas (16 + 4) Calcutta (214 + 60) Murshidabad (1 + 0) Rangpur (1 + 1) Dacca (10 + 11) Faridpur (1 + 1) Chittagong (1 + 0)
Japanese	128	33	90	Calcutta (5 + 0) Nadia (0 + 3) Darjeeling (1 + 0) Dacca (5 + 0) Chittagong (3 + 0)
Swahili (Zanzibari)	5	5	2	Calcutta.
Turkish	6	4	2	Calcutta (3 + 2) Chittagong (1 + 0)
<b>C—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>287</b>	
Danish	1	1		Calcutta
Dutch	30	24	6	Howrah (2 + 3) Calcutta (— + 3)
French	150	79	71	Hooghly (1 + 1) Howrah (2 + 1) 24-Pargannas (6 + 4) Calcutta (58 + 40) Murshidabad (4 + 1) Darjeeling (5 + 3) Patna (3 + 0) Dacca (3 + 2) Tippera (1 + 0) Chittagong (0 + 0)
Gaelic	3	3		Jalpa guri (3 + 0) Chittagong (1 + 0)
German	323	205	87	Baridwan (3 + 1) Midnapore (1 + 0) Howrah (1 + 0) 24-Pargannas (0 + 1) Calcutta (257 + 45) Jessore (1 + 0) Lalpur (3 + 0) Darjeeling (3 + 0)
Greek	161	63	18	Hooghly (1 + 1) 24-Pargannas (13 + 4) Calcutta (80 + 4) Patna (1 + 0) Dacca (4 + 4) Mysore nigh (1 + 2) Cooch Behar (4 + 3)
Irish	1	1		Patna (1 + 0)
Italian	107	78	29	Calcutta (65 + 17) Nadia (3 + 8) Jessore (2 + 3) Khulna (1 + 1) Jalpa guri (1 + 0) Darjeeling (1 + 0) Rangpur (4 + 0) Chittagong (2 + 0)
Norwegian	5	3	1	Calcutta.
Portuguese	393	335	80	Baridwan (3 + 0) Midnapore (41 + 20) Hooghly (1 + 0) Howrah (1 + 0) 24-Pargannas (1 + 0) Calcutta (24 + 29) Nadia (3 + 0) Rajshahi (1 + 0) Jalpa guri (1 + 0) Darjeeling (1 + 1) Patna (3 + 0) Dacca (12 + 5) Chittagong (45 + 7) Cooch Behar (1 + 0)
Romanian	7	3	4	Calcutta
Russian	43	15	33	24-Pargannas (1 + 0) Calcutta (13 + 33) Murshidabad (1 + 0)
Spanish	4	4		Calcutta
Swedish	14	6	8	Calcutta (6 + 8) Darjeeling (0 + 5)

(b) SIKKIM

<b>A—LANGUAGES OF INDIA</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>I—ARYAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	
Central Pahari (Ga bwal)	13	11	9	
<b>II—TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	
Yaya (Hayu)	1	1		
<b>C—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	
German	2	2		

TABLE XI.

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*BIRTHPLACE.*

THIS table is divided into two parts. Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Province as a whole and for each district and State comprised in it. Part B contains similar information for certain towns, which were treated at the census as cities.

The birthplace statistics for Calcutta are given in Part A, and are therefore not repeated in Part B, but they are included in the figures showing the total for all cities (columns 2, 3 and 4 of Part B).



## A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

BANKURA.			BANKURA.			MIDNAPUR.			HOOGHLY.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
933,423	463,834	471,633	1,138,670	562,383	576,083	2,821,201	1,410,711	1,410,487	1,090,097	553,823	534,274	1
933,357	463,738	471,619	1,138,595	562,319	576,076	2,820,878	1,410,395	1,410,383	1,089,758	553,559	534,199	2
900,723	446,409	454,314	1,121,738	556,923	564,813	2,772,629	1,382,715	1,390,284	1,021,220	502,817	518,373	3
900,718	446,395	454,313	1,121,722	556,916	564,806	2,772,606	1,382,330	1,390,276	1,021,060	502,707	518,353	4
856,743	440,632	416,091	1,123,916	556,536	567,380	2,769,031	1,380,207	1,388,829	1,001,989	493,531	508,458	5
13,833	6,917	6,917	18,620	9,310	9,310	1,231	1,141	810	17,377	6,600	10,777	6
871,294	433,615	437,679	1,092,485	547,224	545,261	2,745,516	1,378,655	1,366,861	1,001,989	493,531	508,458	7
1,601	801	800	2,402	1,201	1,201	7,123	3,561	3,562	6,170	2,500	3,670	8
87	43	44	130	65	65	1,231	1,141	810	17,377	6,600	10,777	9
363	181	182	543	271	272	1,231	1,141	810	17,377	6,600	10,777	10
62	31	31	93	46	47	1,231	1,141	810	17,377	6,600	10,777	11
13,374	6,687	6,687	18,061	9,030	9,031	2,062	1,723	1,239	16,690	7,766	8,924	12
421	210	211	631	315	316	1,610	805	805	6,836	2,590	4,246	13
154	77	77	231	115	116	641	320	321	1,015	375	640	14
578	289	289	867	433	434	423	211	212	6,033	2,467	3,566	15
12,226	6,113	6,113	18,339	9,169	9,170	123	61	62	747	270	477	16
12	6	6	18	9	9	162	81	82	1,155	425	730	17
16	8	8	24	12	12	61	30	31	274	107	167	18
323	161	162	484	242	242	70	35	36	687	303	384	19
48	24	24	72	36	36	16	8	9	167	69	98	20
51	25	26	77	38	39	17	8	9	37	15	22	21
2,774	1,387	1,387	4,161	2,080	2,081	1	1	1	10	5	5	22
13	6	6	19	9	10	12	6	6	27	11	16	23
13	6	6	19	9	10	5	2	3	60	25	35	24
12,226	6,113	6,113	18,339	9,169	9,170	10	5	6	20	10	10	25
109	54	55	163	81	82	9	4	5	330	130	200	26
223	111	112	334	167	167	9	4	5	27	10	17	27
125	62	63	188	94	94	497	248	249	1,538	684	854	28
15	7	8	22	11	11	236	118	119	659	283	376	29
42	21	22	63	31	32	17	8	9	117	49	68	30
41	20	21	61	30	31	97	48	49	421	180	241	31
53	26	27	79	39	40	147	73	74	341	150	191	32
63	31	32	94	47	47	34	17	18	156	73	83	33
63	31	32	94	47	47	10	5	6	74	35	39	34
3	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	2	32	15	17	35
1	0	1	1	0	1	22	10	11	60	28	32	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	40
5	2	3	7	3	4	23	11	12	158	79	79	41
31,631	15,815	15,816	47,447	23,723	23,724	48,249	24,124	24,125	68,638	34,319	34,319	42
33,047	16,523	16,524	49,567	24,783	24,784	28,047	14,023	14,024	50,572	25,286	25,286	43
33,041	16,520	16,521	49,561	24,780	24,781	28,041	14,021	14,022	50,566	25,283	25,283	44
32,977	16,488	16,489	49,477	24,738	24,738	28,008	14,004	14,005	50,505	25,252	25,252	45
28,671	14,335	14,336	43,011	21,505	21,506	15,986	7,993	7,993	7,580	3,790	3,790	46
26	13	13	39	19	20	13	6	6	135	67	68	47
28,282	14,141	14,141	42,422	21,211	21,211	111	55	56	2,000	1,000	1,000	48
351	175	176	526	263	263	811	405	406	1,561	780	781	49
2	1	2	3	1	2	5,072	2,536	2,537	1,744	872	872	50
10	5	6	16	8	9	9,370	4,685	4,685	2,140	1,070	1,070	51
4,306	2,153	2,153	6,459	3,229	3,230	10,422	5,211	5,212	42,510	21,255	21,255	52

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No	BIRTHPLACE	PROVINCE			DISTRICT OR STATE		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	BIRTHPLACE		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Assam	67 089	33 131	23 958	48	29	19
	(i) Contiguous Districts	59 163	30 147	27 018	16	10	6
	Goalpara	4 709	2 446	2 263			
	Garo Hills	302	159	143			
	Sylhet	52 325	25 871	23 754	16	10	6
	Lushai Hills	1,229	601	628			
	(ii) Other Districts	7 924	3 984	1 940	32	19	13
3	Burma	2 600	1 264	1,336	57	37	20
	(i) Contiguous Districts	951	473	479			
	Northern Arakan	31	21	10			
	Akyab	920	451	469			
	(ii) Other Districts	1 649	791	857	57	37	20
	(2) Feudatory States	7 545	4 019	3 496	109	63	46
	1 Bham and Orissa States	3 970	2 282	1 688	109	63	46
	Mayurbhanj (Contiguous)	2,760	1,740	1,020	97	60	37
	Other States	1,204	542	662	12	3	9
	2 Assam State	221	138	83			
	3 Sikkim	3 354	1 609	1 725			
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	510 914	370 633	140 881	13 606	9 446	4 200
	(1) British Territory	463 196	333 734	127 462	12 077	8 459	3 613
	Ajmer-Merwara	653	306	347	59	37	22
	Andaman and Nicobars	80	41	39	1	1	
	Bachchan (Districts and Administered Territories)	97	68	29	15	15	
	Bombay (excluding Alen)	5 919	4 793	1 126	170	100	70
	Central Provinces and Berar	19 378	11 004	8 374	432	213	159
	Coorg	2	2	1			
	Madras (including Laccadives)	14,310	7 894	6 416	168	97	71
	North West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	1 034	500	534	58	44	14
	Punjab	17 561	13 513	4 048	915	704	211
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	404,198	227,367	176 831	10 270	7 735	2 535
	(2) Feudatory States	47 718	34 099	13 619	1 529	994	535
	Dalhousie (Agency Tract)	19	7	12			
	Baroda	124	64	60			
	Bombay States	2,578	1 915	663	13	8	5
	Central India Agency	3 161	2 401	760	71	50	21
	Central Provinces States	1 559	1 000	559	2	2	
	Hyderabad	244	114	130	16	3	13
	Kashmir	293	21	272	18	16	2
	Madras States (including Cutch and Travancore)	103	7	96	5	5	
	Cutch	48	26	22			
	Travancore	54	27	27			
	Mysore	473	267	206	21	11	10
	Punjab States	1 012	805	207	8	4	4
	Ujjain Agency	36 659	20 463	16 196	1 427	89	250
	United Provinces States	1,428	1 053	375	5	3	2
	(c) FRANCE AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	2 361	1,494	937	43	20	23
	(d) India unsorted	106	60	46			

## A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

VHFFI ENUMERATED.

Pierrem			Ranzee			Minnarore			Hooghly			Serial No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
61	43	18	52	29	23	52	21	31	128	86	42	1
11	10	1	5	5		8	6	2	16	11	5	2
4	4		2	2					7	7		3
7	6	1	3	3		5	6	2	9	4	5	4
50	35	15	27	15	12	24	15	9	112	75	37	
3		3	3	3		12	7	10	255	31	224	5
3		3	3	3		12	7	10	255	31	224	6
6	6		2	2		1,500	801	786	84	55	49	7
			2	2		1,580	801	785	84	55	49	8
6	6		2	2		1,675	710	780	65	42	31	9
						231		170	18	3	15	
						1		1				
1,552	1,246	376	291	601	193	20,176	12,688	7,188	12,210	12,474	4,736	
1,769	1,075	291	378	475	123	12,610	11,128	6,452	15,378	11,220	4,158	
5		2	7	2	1	41	2	1	6	7	1	10
						3	2	1	2	2		11
16	12	4	22	12	10	756	140	180	117	102	45	12
11	6	5	21	12	9	6,085	3,610	2,015	209	77	132	13
7	2	4	12	1	4	3,112	1,711	1,401	1	1	1	14
3	2	1	1	1		20	1	6	401	270	131	15
49	22	27	62	29	33	1,147	671	476	163	118	45	16
1,215	1,075	27	425	29	12	7,935	4,557	1,771	13,835	10,475	3,360	17
213	171	42	210	146	50	2,506	1,500	1,006	1,832	1,251	578	18
13	12	1	25	2	6	6	7	1	1	1		19
5	2		17	17		221	171	101	7	6	1	20
1	1					661	450	1	20	25	5	21
1	1					575	301	371	8	1	1	22
						78	1	16	22	1	21	23
						4		3	1	1		24
						1		1				25
6	6		1	1		120	60	22	11	11		26
166	15	41	105	104	12	185	14	43	169	169	51	27
1	1		1	1		762	505	101	465	319	146	28
5	4	1	6	6					1,128	775	353	29
						26	29	6	756	285	471	



TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

No.	BIRTHPLACE	PROVINCE			DISTRICT OR STATE		
		Persons	Males	Females	BURDWAN		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>B—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>							
		117 364	68 276	48 788	239	205	24
1	Afghanistan	2 710	2 60	83	160	158	1
2	Arabia	478	388	120	1	1	---
3	Arsen	15	3	12	1	1	---
4	Bhutan	1 709	963	846	---	---	---
5	Ceylon	124	91	33	2	2	---
6	China	3 087	2 688	399	7	7	---
7	Chinese Tartar	2	2	---	---	---	---
8	Hongkong	39	31	8	---	---	---
9	Japan	146	38	108	---	---	---
10	Madagascar	22	23	---	---	---	---
11	Nepal	1	---	1	---	---	---
12	Persia	108 727	60 230	48 497	38	31	7
13	Russian Turkestan	430	362	68	26	23	3
14	Siam	4	3	1	1	1	---
15	Straits Settlements and Malaya	9	8	---	---	---	---
16	Tibet	102	53	49	1	1	---
17	Turkey in Asia	1 532	1 056	476	---	---	---
18	Turkey in Europe	180	64	66	---	---	---
19	Asia, unspecified	7	5	2	1	---	1
<b>C—BORN IN EUROPE</b>							
		13 500	10 251	3 251	430	296	134
	Unidentified	12 179	9 355	2 824	405	279	126
20	England and Wales	8 969	6 901	2 067	265	186	80
21	Scotland	2 393	1 878	515	91	58	33
22	Ireland	814	553	261	49	36	13
23	Channel Islands and Isle of Man	3	2	---	---	---	---
24	Austria Hungary	156	102	54	1	1	---
25	Belgium	65	66	9	1	1	---
26	Denmark	11	9	2	---	---	---
27	France	175	104	71	7	3	4
28	Germany	305	243	62	3	3	---
29	Gibraltar	9	8	1	---	---	---
30	Greece	45	48	17	1	1	---
31	Holland	34	3	31	---	---	---
32	Italy	138	78	60	2	2	---
33	Malta	21	13	8	3	3	---
34	Norway	7	4	3	---	---	---
35	Sweden	34	22	12	1	1	---
36	Portugal	16	16	---	---	---	---
37	Romania	5	3	2	---	---	---
38	Russia	120	41	79	2	2	---
39	Spain	23	23	---	---	---	---
40	Switzerland	30	30	---	---	---	---
41	Turkey in Europe	64	46	18	---	---	---
42	Europe, unspecified	2	2	---	---	---	---
<b>D—BORN IN AFRICA</b>							
		232	187	75	3	9	2
43	Algeria	1	---	1	---	---	---
44	Cape Colony	5	3	2	---	---	---
45	Egypt	24	19	5	1	1	---
46	Madagascar	49	32	17	---	---	---
47	Natal	44	33	11	---	---	---
48	Sierra Leone	2	2	---	---	---	---
49	Transvaal	4	1	3	---	---	---
50	Zanzibar	12	7	5	---	---	---
51	Africa, unspecified	59	61	37	2	1	1
<b>E—BORN IN AMERICA</b>							
		319	176	139	19	9	3
52	British Guiana	11	8	3	1	1	---
53	Canada	47	22	25	1	1	---
54	West India Islands	20	17	3	1	1	---
55	Newfoundland and Labrador	3	2	1	---	---	---
56	United States	39	13	26	3	2	1
57	America, unspecified	291	14	67	1	1	---
<b>F—BORN IN AUSTRALASIA</b>							
		306	194	112	8	7	1
58	Australia	225	124	101	---	---	---
59	Boer	1	---	---	---	---	---
60	Java	32	3	29	---	---	---
61	Madagascar	2	2	---	---	---	---
62	New Zealand	39	29	10	---	---	---
63	Philippines	6	4	2	---	---	---
64	Tasmania	3	3	---	---	---	---
<b>G—BORN AT SEA</b>							
		40	26	20	4	2	2



TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No	DISTRICT	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		HOWRAH			24-PARGANAS		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>943 202</b>	<b>498 641</b>	<b>444 861</b>	<b>2 434 104</b>	<b>1 305 700</b>	<b>1 128 404</b>
	<b>A—BORN IN INDIA</b>	<b>942 531</b>	<b>497 906</b>	<b>444 645</b>	<b>2 431 699</b>	<b>1 303 676</b>	<b>1 128 023</b>
	<b>I—BORN IN BENGAL</b>	<b>831 198</b>	<b>419 205</b>	<b>411 993</b>	<b>2 189 912</b>	<b>1 120 401</b>	<b>1 069 511</b>
	(1) British Territory	834 165	419 190	414 979	2 189 717	1 120 263	1 069 453
	<b>BIRDWAN DIVISION</b>	<b>808 666</b>	<b>405 611</b>	<b>403 055</b>	<b>79 305</b>	<b>46 625</b>	<b>32 700</b>
1	Bardham	2,878	1,873	1,005	4,288	2,528	1,996
2	Birbhum	273	290	61	1 190	698	602
3	Bansura	2,007	1,317	705	5 937	1 715	1 212
4	M. S. S. S.	10 419	6 447	3 972	44 039	27 335	16 704
5	Hooghly	39,383	21 671	17 712	19 687	10 620	9 127
6	Howrah	753,518	3 24 6	380 082	7,161	3 633	3 529
	<b>PRESIDENCY DIVISION</b>	<b>22 924</b>	<b>11 721</b>	<b>11 200</b>	<b>2,101 113</b>	<b>1 066 666</b>	<b>1 034 477</b>
7	24-Parganas	9 748	4 400	5 348	2 832 481	1 030 291	1 002 290
8	Calcutta	10,704	5 848	4 856	37 325	10 366	17 539
9	Kolkata	1,473	973	500	5 115	6 700	8 919
10	Mareh dahad	303	168	135	1 460	870	6 1
11	Jessore	223	200	230	6 000	3 746	2 252
12	Khulna	177	84	89	14,758	7 273	7 486
	<b>BASHAHAT DIVISION</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>279</b>
13	Ba shah	43	15	28	74	40	26
14	D. S. S. S.	29	8	21	60	29	31
15	Jalpa gur	8	6	2	35	21	14
16	Da. S. S. S.	23	16	7	74	47	27
17	Ha ngpur	153	128	25	51	33	18
18	Boys	5	5	0	8	7	1
19	Panna	89	88	1	694	506	179
20	Maldia	21	13	8	163	179	23
	<b>DACCA DIVISION</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>8 516</b>	<b>1 898</b>
21	Dacca	1 677	1 159	518	3 494	3 609	216
22	Miriana gh	68	34	34	527	263	264
23	Far. Iyer	268	173	95	2,166	1 6 4	5 8
24	Backergunge	108	70	38	1,377	831	546
	<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>99</b>
25	T. S. S. S.	3	3	0	178	193	66
26	Nakhal	87	49	38	231	207	24
27	Ch. S. S. S.	98	69	29	284	236	29
28	Ch. S. S. S. II Tracts						
	(2) Feudatory States	10	8	11	23	13	10
29	Coch Bihar	19	8	11	23	16	10
30	I. II. T. S. S.						
	<b>Bengal unspecified</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>II—BORN IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA</b>	<b>108 333</b>	<b>78 701</b>	<b>29 638</b>	<b>241 787</b>	<b>183 272</b>	<b>58 515</b>
	(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BENGAL	88 431	44 920	13 697	145 736	115 376	30 410
	(1) British Territory	88 586	44 897	13 689	144 947	114 793	30 293
	I Bihar and Orissa	88 024	44 465	13 609	144 723	114 563	30 158
	(i) Contiguous Districts	4 406	3 512	894	13 753	11 594	2 159
31	Patna	28	30	8	203	164	49
32	24-Parganas	184	100	84	921	602	345
33	Barhwa	118	69	49	2,001	1,063	938
34	Barhwa	309	161	148	96	61	35
35	Jessore	3 435	2 818	617	10,516	9 774	749
	(ii) Other Districts	83 889	40 953	17 735	136 970	102,971	37,999

## A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

CALCUTTA.			NADIA.			MURSHIDABAD.			JESSORE.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
896,067	607,674	288,393	1,617,846	812,580	805,266	1,372,274	678,292	693,982	1,758,264	901,092	857,172	
883,063	597,567	285,496	1,617,639	812,412	805,227	1,372,110	678,152	693,958	1,758,189	901,029	857,167	
539,374	319,573	219,801	1,599,943	798,590	801,423	1,342,519	659,736	682,783	1,752,169	895,982	856,187	
535,449	316,979	218,470	1,599,747	798,385	801,362	1,342,491	659,720	682,771	1,752,014	895,889	856,125	
121,489	80,408	41,081	12,366	5,395	6,971	18,705	7,746	10,959	1,156	556	600	
21,368	12,904	8,464	6,877	2,751	4,126	5,421	2,301	3,120	362	116	247	1
1,271	926	545	337	165	182	12,519	4,992	7,527	86	47	50	2
6,454	4,213	2,241	1,117	635	482	200	108	92	188	120	128	3
23,713	18,513	10,200	254	145	109	132	80	46	154	105	49	4
43,632	33,413	14,619	3,632	1,628	2,004	347	201	146	316	131	145	5
15,451	10,439	5,012	149	81	68	86	58	28	50	25	22	6
374,286	204,055	170,231	1,576,749	788,038	788,711	1,313,103	646,268	666,835	1,737,080	889,518	847,562	
89,372	47,793	40,579	4,530	1,799	2,731	627	345	282	4,068	1,957	2,111	7
256,719	136,540	120,170	617	300	317	462	269	193	382	181	201	8
14,925	9,639	5,287	1,544,693	774,970	769,723	14,725	5,927	8,798	21,511	10,881	10,630	9
3,403	2,666	1,847	11,974	4,551	7,423	1,296,703	639,190	657,413	577	405	172	10
7,206	5,631	1,575	12,548	6,135	6,413	411	307	104	1,698,491	871,316	827,173	11
2,661	1,889	773	387	286	101	175	130	45	12,051	4,676	7,375	12
3,572	2,741	831	5,441	2,433	3,008	8,858	4,423	4,435	442	168	274	13
468	291	177	1,299	563	736	1,167	524	643	58	22	31	14
291	222	89	119	63	56	93	39	54	35	16	20	15
43	32	11	43	24	19	8	6	2	15	7	9	16
497	226	181	27	16	12	16	9	7	9	4	5	17
282	167	105	204	104	100	77	41	36	31	8	23	18
108	86	72	92	50	42	37	19	19	6	3	3	19
1,188	951	237	3,539	1,650	1,989	321	178	143	273	103	170	20
835	776	69	118	64	54	7,139	3,607	3,532	14	6	8	21
27,866	22,006	5,860	4,877	2,305	2,572	1,578	1,077	501	13,298	5,616	7,682	22
18,574	13,240	3,334	1,061	636	425	797	553	244	689	604	185	23
2,515	2,105	330	610	269	341	234	135	99	89	67	22	24
6,953	4,673	1,380	2,850	1,177	1,673	392	276	116	11,936	4,994	7,942	25
2,824	1,998	620	356	223	133	155	113	42	554	351	203	26
8,336	7,769	467	314	214	100	247	206	41	38	31	7	27
1,290	1,114	183	167	90	77	116	50	36	12	10	3	28
3,223	3,191	67	49	37	12	68	65	3	12	10	3	29
3,671	3,250	215	98	57	11	63	61	2	14	11	3	30
21	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
199	95	104	44	24	20	5	...	5	9	3	6	32
199	95	104	44	24	20	5	...	5	9	3	6	33
3,726	2,499	1,227	162	111	41	23	16	7	146	90	56	34
343,689	277,994	65,695	17,696	13,892	3,804	29,591	18,416	11,175	6,020	3,040	2,980	35
210,150	177,319	32,831	9,564	7,494	1,870	23,862	14,008	9,854	3,914	3,315	529	36
210,082	177,262	32,820	9,547	7,481	1,866	23,850	14,000	9,850	3,866	3,270	596	37
204,446	172,612	31,834	8,950	7,282	1,668	23,811	13,978	9,833	3,815	3,245	570	38
15,019	13,434	1,585	596	575	321	15,430	7,569	7,861	596	275	118	39
557	483	71	162	67	75	223	141	62	65	17	27	40
1,613	935	678	332	153	159	14,933	7,258	7,675	45	17	27	41
805	545	260	266	162	74	218	191	117	45	17	27	42
63	42	21	21	7	14	7	4	3	16	17	27	43
12,491	11,676	815	135	119	6	49	43	6	160	17	27	44
189,427	159,178	30,249	8,084	6,707	1,377	8,381	6,409	1,972	3,419	2,967	452	45

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE PART

Serial No.	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		HINDU			MUSLIM		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>1 Assam</b>	432	490	39	134	100	34
2	<b>(i) Contiguous Districts</b>	343	337	11	69	61	8
3	Goalpara	2	—	2	2	2	—
4	Garo Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Jibhat	346	237	9	63	46	17
6	Limal Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	<b>(ii) Other Districts</b>	82	63	21	65	49	16
8	<b>2 Burma</b>	00	39	38	50	53	39
9	<b>(i) Contiguous Districts</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Northern Arakan	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Akyab	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	<b>(ii) Other Districts</b>	60	33	28	90	53	37
13	<b>(3) Feudatory States</b>	43	49	3	783	603	180
14	<b>1 Bikaner and Gwal States</b>	41	38	3	783	603	180
15	Mewar (including Ajmer)	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Other States	41	39	3	477	380	97
17	<b>3 Assam State</b>	4	4	—	1	1	—
18	<b>3 Sikkim</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	<b>(4) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA</b>	40 704	33 759	15 952	95 758	67 436	27 922
20	<b>(I) British Territory</b>	43 943	33 997	15 716	95 339	65 781	27 551
21	Almor-Mirwar	4	3	—	19	17	2
22	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—
23	Baluchistan (Districts and Administrative Territories)	13	10	3	13	7	6
24	Bombay (including Aden)	972	190	73	391	228	163
25	Central Provinces and Berar	799	431	367	2,082	1,231	851
26	Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Madras (including Laccadives)	446	261	185	5,009	2,396	2,613
28	North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administrative Territories)	—	—	—	88	78	10
29	Punjab	764	634	230	2,184	1,798	386
30	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	46,544	31,098	14,946	85,528	49,000	23,562
31	<b>(2) Feudatory States</b>	761	323	236	2,496	2,053	371
32	Malabar (Agency Tracts)	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Baroda	10	—	1	6	—	—
34	Bombay States	—	—	—	117	67	50
35	Central India Agency	103	93	10	474	300	174
36	Central Provinces States	—	—	—	32	17	—
37	Hyderabad	10	1	—	—	—	—
38	Kashmir	—	—	—	15	10	5
39	Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore)	1	1	—	12	13	—
40	Cochin	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Travancore	1	1	—	1	1	—
42	Mysore	4	4	—	11	11	—
43	Punjab States	34	26	8	151	134	17
44	Rajputana Agency	552	349	210	1,588	1,291	317
45	United Provinces States	—	—	—	8	6	2
46	<b>(5) PAKISTAN AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS</b>	18	20	8	257	99	158
47	<b>(6) INDIA unspecified</b>	—	—	—	36	14	22

## A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

CALCUTTA.			NADIA.			MURSHIDABAD.			JESSORE.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	
4,986	4,291	695	344	188	156	39	29	17	44	24	20	
2,444	2,221	223	247	121	126	23	9	14	15	13	2	
54	35	19	11	5	6	...	...	...	4	2	2	1
2,300	2,186	204	236	116	120	23	9	14	11	11	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2,542	2,070	472	97	67	30	16	13	3	29	11	18	
650	359	291	23	11	12	...	...	...	7	1	6	
34	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
34	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
616	335	281	23	11	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	
68	57	11	17	13	4	12	8	4	48	45	3	
38	37	1	16	12	4	2	2	...	47	44	3	
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
37	36	1	15	11	4	1	1	...	47	44	3	8
27	19	8	...	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	...	
3	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
132,449	99,807	32,642	8,294	6,383	1,911	5,719	4,401	1,318	2,106	1,795	381	
107,309	82,528	24,781	7,863	6,118	1,745	5,068	3,981	1,087	2,016	1,659	357	
153	165	48	5	2	3	14	9	5	9	9	...	9
39	20	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10
20	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3,243	2,228	1,015	138	102	36	99	78	11	39	33	6	12
2,535	1,569	975	378	213	165	23	13	10	76	47	23	13
2,944	1,621	1,054	93	78	29	19	5	14	32	10	16	14
482	421	61	10	6	4	19	16	3	2	1	1	15
8,261	6,418	1,843	199	137	62	157	124	33	71	50	1	17
69,635	69,873	19,762	7,065	5,570	1,495	4,746	3,738	1,008	1,835	1,505	330	18
25,140	17,279	7,861	431	265	166	651	420	231	90	66	24	
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
66	51	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1,887	1,422	465	...	...	...	33	23	7	...	...	...	21
1,231	1,000	174	23	15	5	23	12	11	...	...	...	22
131	70	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
22	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
293	171	22	7	5	2	7	4	3	3	1	...	25
70	47	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
33	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
37	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
194	117	51	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
374	318	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
20,888	13,878	6,912	395	232	163	5,355	3,704	1,651	61	42	...	31
60	48	12	3	1	2	8	4	4	1	...	...	32
1,090	568	522	38	15	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	34

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART

DISTRICT OR STATE	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		HOWMAN			25-PAGEMAN		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>D—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>51</b>
1	Afghanistan	184	163	1	319	310	9
2	Assam	5	4	1	8	7	1
3	Armenia	5	3	2	1	1	
4	Austria	7	3	4	10	6	4
5	Ceylon	24	11	13	211	199	25
6	China						
7	Chinese to Korea						
8	Hongkong						
9	Japan						
10	Malesia						
11	Mozambique						
12	Nepal	119	71	49	40	22	8
13	India	3	2	1	23	19	3
14	Indo-China				1		
15	Indo-China				1		
16	Indo-China				1		
17	Indo-China				1		
18	Indo-China				1		
19	Indo-China				1		
20	Indo-China				1		
21	Indo-China				1		
22	Indo-China				1		
23	Indo-China				1		
24	Indo-China				1		
25	Indo-China				1		
26	Indo-China				1		
27	Indo-China				1		
28	Indo-China				1		
29	Indo-China				1		
30	Indo-China				1		
31	Indo-China				1		
32	Indo-China				1		
33	Indo-China				1		
34	Indo-China				1		
35	Indo-China				1		
36	Indo-China				1		
37	Indo-China				1		
38	Indo-China				1		
39	Indo-China				1		
40	Indo-China				1		
41	Indo-China				1		
42	Indo-China				1		
	<b>C—BORN IN EUROPE</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1725</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>414</b>
	England & Wales	258	400	136	1683	1381	309
26	England and Wales	258	400	136	1683	1381	309
27	Scotland	229	21	37	421	421	27
28	Ireland	51	32	19	89	7	27
29	Channel Islands and Isle of Man				1	1	
30	Austria-Hungary				3	1	2
31	Bulgaria	1	1				
32	Denmark				1	1	
33	France	2	2		1	1	
34	Germany	6	4	2	1	1	
35	Greece				8	7	1
36	Holland				1		
37	Italy	1		1	1	1	
38	Malta						
39	Norway						
40	Sweden	1	1		2	1	1
41	Portugal	1	1		1	1	
42	Romania	1	1		1	1	
43	Russia	1	1		9	6	3
44	Switzerland				10	8	2
45	Turkey in Europe						
46	Europe unspecified						
	<b>D—BORN IN AFRICA</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>
47	Algeria						
48	Cap Colony				2	2	
49	Egypt				4		
50	Malta	1		1	19	19	3
51	Senegal				1	1	
52	Sierra Leone				7	6	1
53	Transvaal						
54	Zambia						
55	Africa unspecified	10	3	7			
	<b>E—BORN IN AMERICA</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
56	British Guiana				8	5	3
57	Canada	2	1	1	5	4	1
58	West Indies Islands				2	2	
59	Newfoundland				2	2	
60	United States				7	2	1
61	America unspecified	9	5	4	3	2	1
	<b>F—BORN IN AUSTRALASIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
62	Australia	4	2	2	2	2	
63	Polynesia	1	1				
64	Malaysia						
65	New Zealand				3	2	1
66	Philippines						
67	Tasmania						
	<b>G—BORN AT SEA</b>						





TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART

Serial No	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		KHYLA			RAJSHAH		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	35	39	40	41	42	43
	<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>1,366,766</b>	<b>709,570</b>	<b>657,187</b>	<b>1,459,287</b>	<b>753,206</b>	<b>725,381</b>
	<b>A.—BORN IN INDIA</b>	<b>1,366,672</b>	<b>709,458</b>	<b>657,154</b>	<b>1,459,410</b>	<b>753,071</b>	<b>725,369</b>
	<b>I.—BORN IN BENGAL</b>	<b>1,367,570</b>	<b>705,670</b>	<b>656,850</b>	<b>1,415,105</b>	<b>731,407</b>	<b>713,695</b>
	<b>(1) British Territory</b>	<b>1,367,511</b>	<b>705,667</b>	<b>656,849</b>	<b>1,415,090</b>	<b>731,401</b>	<b>713,689</b>
	<b>BURDWAN DIVISION</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>316</b>
1	Burdwan	188	174	60	266	224	132
2	Birbhum	5	4	1	278	153	125
3	Bankura	25	15	11	67	46	21
4	Medinipur	89	59	30	51	35	16
5	Hooghly	133	107	26	83	62	21
6	Howrah	68	34	21	5	5	—
	<b>PRESIDENCY DIVISION</b>	<b>1,337,134</b>	<b>682,587</b>	<b>647,550</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>12,566</b>
7	St. Paul's	6311	2879	4679	119	59	60
8	Calcutta	83	37	22	119	61	60
9	Madras	882	649	290	10,149	6,854	4,746
10	Madras	83	63	30	16,700	8,749	7,951
11	Jeypore	17,111	7,841	9,230	631	364	166
12	Khulna	1,312,636	678,665	633,311	113	77	36
	<b>RAJSHAH DIVISION</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,409,076</b>	<b>710,367</b>	<b>698,709</b>
13	Rajshahi	21	14	7	1,335,520	694,166	687,554
14	Duagang	6	1	1	2,163	1,029	1,135
15	Jaipur	2	1	1	64	36	28
16	Darjeeling	11	11	4	4	1	3
17	Rangpur	48	13	4	244	125	119
18	Bogra	3	2	1	8,524	3,898	4,526
19	Patna	91	85	4	5,506	2,145	3,361
20	Malda	25	21	4	4,651	1,839	2,112
	<b>DACCA DIVISION</b>	<b>21,469</b>	<b>15,378</b>	<b>9,691</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>1,887</b>
21	Dacca	1,499	1,417	75	4,313	2,974	1,339
22	Myrinsingh	79	73	6	1,402	1,255	177
23	Fardpur	5,845	3,701	2,064	893	612	287
24	Backergunge	17,043	10,697	6,944	167	123	34
	<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>181</b>
25	T. p. p.	85	73	7	512	329	173
26	Naikla	67	53	15	17	14	3
27	Chittagong	88	88	26	26	21	5
28	Chittagong H. I. Tracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>(2) Feudatory States</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
29	Cooch Behar	2	1	1	14	6	8
30	H. I. T. p. p.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>Bengal unspecified</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II.—BORN IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>35,335</b>	<b>20,661</b>	<b>11,671</b>
	<b>(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BENGAL</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>28,287</b>	<b>18,429</b>	<b>9,858</b>
	<b>(1) British Territory</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>28,287</b>	<b>18,429</b>	<b>9,858</b>
	<b>1 Bihar and Orissa</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>28,147</b>	<b>18,307</b>	<b>9,840</b>
	<b>(b) Contiguous Districts</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14,891</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>6,519</b>
31	Poram	45	37	13	148	170	78
32	South Bihar	79	70	10	13,667	7,570	6,097
33	Manbhum	139	121	8	1,000	604	396
34	S. S. S. S.	5	4	1	—	—	—
35	Balassore	193	180	6	21	19	2
	<b>(c) Other Districts</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>13,286</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>3,328</b>

## A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

DINAJPUR.			JALPAIGURI.			DARJEELING.			RANGPUR.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
41	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
1,687,863	889,876	797,987	902,660	490,228	412,432	265,550	142,094	123,456	2,385,330	1,254,717	1,130,613	
1,687,653	889,691	797,959	866,836	467,918	398,918	191,539	102,329	89,210	2,384,832	1,254,302	1,130,530	
1,544,176	800,943	743,233	695,060	369,544	325,516	154,381	78,743	75,638	2,295,586	1,178,591	1,116,992	
1,544,067	800,884	743,183	668,381	354,930	313,351	154,222	78,692	75,530	2,290,161	1,176,234	1,113,927	
1,321	865	456	727	457	270	410	315	125	967	668	299	
716	331	185	221	127	87	135	100	35	368	210	110	1
371	170	181	118	71	47	32	10	10	102	60	33	2
51	23	12	127	66	71	5	3	2	91	62	29	3
42	23	17	19	11	5	16	12	3	77	69	18	4
130	72	58	200	121	49	212	158	54	271	184	87	5
11	6	3	53	31	8	41	26	16	58	45	13	6
10,392	6,295	4,097	2,379	1,709	670	1,578	1,034	544	5,966	3,813	2,153	
98	20	20	146	61	65	213	150	63	242	138	104	7
109	23	26	110	61	49	254	420	328	228	118	110	8
5,397	3,112	2,285	1,619	781	268	391	281	110	2,874	1,631	993	9
3,957	2,475	1,482	262	136	126	41	30	11	1,234	630	604	10
628	471	162	697	450	141	120	100	20	1,015	785	230	11
203	141	59	115	81	31	59	47	12	373	201	112	12
1,528,154	790,568	737,586	661,893	350,143	311,680	151,893	77,097	74,796	2,246,348	1,149,772	1,096,576	
13,289	7,615	5,674	317	151	166	42	28	14	1,227	601	620	13
1,490,820	770,374	720,446	2,982	1,590	1,392	529	330	103	3,432	1,460	1,032	14
3,268	1,625	2,140	637,532	236,010	200,473	2,768	1,634	1,124	2,245	973	1,272	15
31	17	11	3,484	1,829	1,655	148,392	71,092	73,400	42	31	11	16
6,010	2,645	3,364	10,750	9,316	7,425	105	64	41	2,206,840	1,128,866	1,077,974	17
2,659	1,227	1,432	106	71	25	4	3	1	7,918	4,326	3,593	18
1,808	1,349	489	735	620	215	49	32	17	24,468	13,401	11,067	19
10,290	6,482	4,807	57	49	17	14	8	0	169	114	62	20
4,077	3,074	1,003	2,974	2,290	684	260	201	59	36,491	21,622	14,872	
1,838	1,403	435	1,511	1,161	350	179	137	42	4,637	3,163	674	21
978	723	255	303	224	65	16	10	6	29,870	16,470	13,443	22
955	729	226	767	609	178	43	55	8	1,812	1,606	407	23
276	209	67	393	302	91	22	19	3	606	518	148	24
123	82	41	381	331	50	51	45	6	386	359	27	
55	23	22	107	62	25	6	4	2	127	111	16	25
42	26	14	175	100	6	4	4	1	155	151	4	26
20	21	5	99	60	19	41	37	4	104	97	7	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
108	59	49	26,681	11,553	12,128	19	14	5	5,424	2,359	3,065	
108	59	49	26,681	11,553	12,128	13	9	4	5,420	2,357	3,063	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	4	2	2	30
1	...	1	95	61	34	40	37	3	1	1	...	
143,477	88,751	54,726	171,776	98,374	73,402	37,258	23,586	13,672	80,246	75,708	13,538	
132,794	81,359	51,435	164,837	93,271	71,566	31,705	19,377	12,328	72,355	69,838	9,517	
132,792	81,359	51,433	163,353	92,530	70,823	28,646	17,899	10,747	72,340	69,826	9,514	
132,568	81,175	51,393	162,452	91,856	70,596	28,339	17,700	10,639	70,533	61,670	8,863	
81,750	42,670	39,080	27,553	14,239	13,314	11,290	6,220	5,070	5,681	3,262	2,419	
7,243	3,500	3,677	3,282	1,779	1,603	7,305	4,078	3,290	240	175	65	31
74,381	39,035	35,346	19,639	10,100	9,443	3,641	1,954	1,687	5,371	3,038	2,333	32
115	59	57	163	89	63	207	117	60	45	29	36	33
1	1	...	4,265	2,112	2,203	128	65	63	7	4	3	34
10	10	...	15	13	2	9	8	1	18	16	2	35
50,818	38,505	12,313	134,839	77,617	57,222	17,049	11,480	5,569	61,852	58,408	6,444	

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART

Serial No	BIRTHPLACE	DISTRICT OR STATE					
		KULFA			RAJSHAST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		38	39	40	41	42	43
2	Assam	77	64	13	137	120	17
	(i) Contiguous Districts	64	59	5	48	39	9
	Goalpara	5	4	1	2	1	1
	Garo Hills	29	25	4	43	36	7
	Sylhet				1	1	
	Lushai Hills						
	(ii) Other Districts	13	5	8	89	81	8
3	Burma	3	1	2	3	2	1
	(i) Contiguous Districts						
	Northern Arakan						
	Akyab						
	(ii) Other Districts	3	1	2	3	2	1
	(2) Feudatory States						
	1 Bihar and Orissa States						
	Mayurbhanj (Contiguous)						
	Other States						
	2 Assam State						
	3 Sikhim						
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	1,103	1,032	71	7,016	5,934	1,082
	(1) British Territory	1,061	975	86	6,566	4,900	1,666
	Ajmer-Merwara	2	2		3	3	
	Andamans and Nicobars	5	2	1	5	3	2
	Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories)						
	Bombay (including Aden)	7	6	1	2	3	
	Central Provinces and Berar	3	3		48	39	10
	Coorg						
	Madras (including Laccadives)	1	1		7	4	3
	North West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	2	2				
	Punjab	18	10	8	104	76	28
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,025	943	82	6,399	4,779	1,620
	(2) Feudatory States	42	57	15	450	334	116
	Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)						
	Karala						
	Bombay States						
	Central India Agency	7	6	1	4	4	
	Central Provinces States						
	Hyderabad						
	Kandhar	4	4				
	Madrass States (including Cochin and Travancore)						
	Cochin						
	Travancore						
	Mysore						
	Punjab States	6	6		7	3	4
	Rajputana Agency	43	40	3	425	303	122
	United Provinces States	2	1	1	24	24	
	(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS				2	1	1
	(d) INDIA UNPECIFIED						

A.—DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.*

WHERE ENUMERATED.

DINAJPUR.			JALPAIGURI.			DARJEELING.			RANGPUR.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
223	184	39	889	672	217	194	136	58	1,780	1,144	636	
86	73	13	379	231	148	31	24	7	1,176	582	594	
17	8	9	329	189	131	3	2	3	1,036	450	586	1
69	65	4	12	7	5	2	2	3	31	14	17	2
			47	35	12	25	22	3	106	61	25	3
						1		1	3	1	2	4
137	111	26	510	441	69	163	112	51	604	562	42	
1		1	12	2	10	113	63	50	27	12	15	
												5
												6
1		1	19	2	10	113	63	50	27	12	15	
2		2	1,484	741	743	3,059	1,478	1,581	15	19	3	
			1,106	535	571	64	40	24	14	11	3	
			1,053	508	545							7
			53	29	24	64	40	24	14	11	3	8
2		2	7	4	3	21	15	6				
			371	202	169	2,074	1,423	1,551	1	1		
10,676	7,387	3,289	6,922	5,092	1,830	5,551	4,207	1,344	16,880	12,863	4,017	
9,857	6,741	3,116	5,155	3,708	1,447	4,033	3,062	971	14,382	10,616	3,766	
17	14	3	9	8	1	10	8	2	216	210	6	9
1		1				15	5	10				10
17	10	1	268	215	23	147	117	30	67	54	13	11
1,675	904	771	611	323	288	832	470	373	431	235	196	12
3	3		1		1							13
15	15		353	211	142	53	37	16	46	25	21	14
			39	38	1	23	17	6	17	17		15
164	121	43	406	279	127	860	523	337	214	154	69	16
7,965	5,698	2,267	3,468	2,601	864	2,073	1,676	397	13,391	9,921	3,470	17
519	616	173	1,767	1,384	383	1,518	1,145	373	2,498	2,247	251	18
												19
19	16	1	2	1	1				20	6	14	20
11	8	8	15	11	4	20	15	5	26	14	12	21
			91	67	25	8	6	2	39	26	13	22
			384	228	156	437	243	191	15	15		23
			36	33	3	18	9	2	3	2	1	24
			10	9	1	13	11	2				25
			2	2		2		2	2	2		26
			2	2		2		2				
1	1					13	7	6	1	1		
770	607	163	1,189	1,007	182	855	753	102	10	5		
2	4	6	27	10	6	144	63	51	2351	215	28	
									1	1		
7	5	2	5	1	4	2	2		4	4		
			12	10	2				7	3	4	

government rates without affecting admissions. Accordingly proposals for enhanced fees, which were far more moderate than many had suggested and accompanied by reservations in favour of backward districts and promising pupils, were framed and recommended to government. The committee's findings were all accepted, but in spite of its caution and moderation government did not wholly escape disapprobation though the resuscitated cry that it was aiming a blow at secondary education rang unmistakably hollow. The monthly scale of fees now ranges from Re 1 to Rs 3 instead of Re 0 8 0 to Rs 3. It involves an increase of Rs 60 only on the total cost of education or an annual average increase of Rs 7 8 0. The new rates have not been levied *per saltum*, but are being gradually introduced by an annual increment of Re 0 4 0 a month and the old minimum limit of fees chargeable in aided schools has not been simultaneously raised. A more modest scheme it would be difficult to imagine, and government has signified its intention of utilizing the extra income accruing from it on scholarships and special concessions to poor students. In the Punjab an enquiry instituted throughout the province elicited the general opinion that school managers would welcome an enhancement and that it was unlikely in any way to affect school attendance. A revised scale came into force in 1911 increasing the rates by 20 per cent annually for two years in succession. The result is that in publicly managed schools the rate now ranges from Re 1 in the lowest English teaching class to Rs 4 in the highest. This is the only province which now retains grades of fees varying with the incomes of parents. Synchronously with this change the highest of the three grades (for incomes above Rs 200 a month) was abolished and the minimum income for inclusion in the second grade was raised from Rs 100 to Rs 150. Pupils whose parents are classed in this grade have to pay fees at double the rate noticed above. In Burma, where there has been no change, the minimum rate in government schools ranges from Re 1 to Rs 4 or Rs 5. Some privately managed schools however charge an almost uniform fee throughout the school, commencing with Rs 3 a month in the primary classes and rising to Rs 4 in the high classes. In the Central Provinces the scale of fees has been raised from eight annas to Re 1 in middle schools and from Rs 2 to Rs 3 in high schools, a fee of Rs 2 8 0 being specially fixed for high schools in poorer districts. In secondary schools of the North West Frontier Province pupils of the primary departments now read free. The rates have been systematised throughout the province so as to range from Re 1 in the lowest middle class to Rs 3½ in the top high class, sons of agriculturists paying from ten annas to Rs 2½. The condition of affairs in the two Bengals is somewhat peculiar. There is no regular scale of fees. But in government schools the range is generally from Re 1 to Rs 3 and in middle schools from 4 annas to Rs 1½. Similarly there are no rules for fees in aided schools. But in Eastern Bengal an attempt was made to raise them in high schools from Re 1 in the third class to Rs 2½ in the highest or in middle schools to Rs 1½, leaving the managers to fix the rates in the lower classes. The response we are told, has been very cordial. With few exceptions these rates have been adopted and some of them have gone further and brought the maximum up to Rs 3. In Assam, on the other hand, the rate is absolutely fixed both for government and for aided schools and ranges from 12 annas to Rs 3 in a high school and from 2 annas to Re 1 in a middle English school.

The rates now charged in different provinces are shown in appendix XI. The raising of the rates which has taken place has ordinarily been accompanied by some increase of concessions for the children of the poor. In Bombay free studentships are now allowed at the rate of 10 per cent. In the United Provinces the increase from enhanced fee rates will be utilised in founding scholarships and giving concessions to pupils etc. The concessions made in the Punjab have also been increased. And it is noteworthy that in Bombay government has promised that the additional income obtained shall be earmarked for the improvement of the schools.

(b) in privately managed schools

185 The rules and changes mentioned above have reference mainly to publicly managed schools. The amount of control which Local Governments assume over the fee rates in privately managed schools differs considerably. In Madras there is no attempt to impose rates on private managers. But the grant-in-aid code declares that in calculating the grant admissible to a secondary school the expenditure incurred by the management in defraying any difference between fees calculated at standard rates and those actually collected will not be considered as necessary expenditure. The rule in Bombay is that the fee in aided schools should be at least two thirds of that charged in government schools. With the concession now made regarding free students the limit of the free list has been extended in aided schools to 15 per cent. In the United Provinces and the Punjab the minimum scale of fees which must be levied in aided schools is 75 per cent of that prescribed for government schools. In Burma and the Central Provinces, fees are levied in aided institutions at the same rate as in government institutions. In the Punjab

aided secondary schools are required to charge 75 per cent. of the rates imposed in government schools. There is of course no control over privately managed schools which are unaided. The fee in these institutions is about equal to that in aided schools though it has not increased in the same proportion.

186. The result of these changes is that the annual incidence of the fee upon each pupil in a secondary school for boys is, if we exclude European schools, Rs. 14.1 as against Rs. 12.7 in 1907. The incidence in schools of different kinds is as follows :—

	1907.	1912.
Government secondary English schools . . .	19.2	20.2
Board secondary English schools . . .	13.5	11.9
Aided secondary English schools . . .	11.8	13.7
Unaided secondary English schools . . .	13.0	13.5
Average . . .	<u>12.7</u>	<u>14.1</u>

The highest fee incidence is that in Burma (Rs. 26.3), the lowest is that in the North-West Frontier Province (Rs. 7.3). Eastern Bengal and Assam is also remarkable by the lowness of its rate, namely, Rs. 10.7. Bengal and the Punjab vary between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13. The rate in the United Provinces is Rs. 15.5. In Madras, Coorg and Bombay it is from Rs. 17½ to just over Rs. 18. It should be added that the average annual fee of a pupil in a high school is now Rs. 18.3, while that in a middle English school is Rs. 8.3.

187. The average annual cost of maintaining a secondary English school for boys has risen from Rs. 3,563 to Rs. 4,516. The variations are considerable. The province which shows the cheapest schools is Eastern Bengal and Assam where the cost is only Rs. 2,289. Bengal presses this close with Rs. 2,977. Schools are most expensive in the United Provinces and Burma, namely, Rs. 10,244 in the former and Rs. 11,282 in the latter. It is noteworthy that the committee which met in Calcutta in 1908 considered that a privately managed school could hardly be decently maintained under Rs. 6,500 a year. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a secondary English school for boys has risen from Rs. 25.5 to Rs. 26.3, of which Rs. 6.6 is met from public funds, Rs. 14.7 from fees and Rs. 5.0 from subscriptions, etc. Here also the cost is lowest in Eastern Bengal and Assam, namely, Rs. 15.2 against Rs. 38.6 in Bombay, Rs. 43.9 in the United Provinces and Rs. 56.8 in Burma. The variations according to the management of the school are as follows :—

	Rs.
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in a government secondary English school . . .	44.8
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in a board secondary English school . . .	19.6
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in an aided secondary English school . . .	26.4
Average annual cost of educating a pupil in an unaided secondary English school . . .	19.4
Average for all . . .	<u>26.3</u>

Mr. Orange had stated its low cost as one of the main features of secondary education. It was then Rs. 25.5. Though much more is now spent, the inrush of pupils keeps the average still almost as low.

188. The developments which have taken place in secondary education during the quinquennium have proceeded on a fixed plan. In October 1906, the Government of India addressed Local Governments and suggested the lines of a general policy. Most of these points, with some modifications, are restated and amplified in the resolution of the 21st February 1913. It will be convenient in the first place to consider very briefly the progress in each province along the lines indicated in the letter of October 1906 and in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the resolution—namely, as regards government schools, the establishment of these institutions in places which require them, the desirability of employing only graduates or trained teachers, the introduc-

tion of a graded service for anglo vernacular teachers with a minimum of Rs 40 a month and a maximum of Rs 400 the improvement of hostels and the addition of modern sides, manual training and improved science teaching, as regards aided schools, the introduction of a corresponding degree of improvement the increase of grants in aid, and elasticity in grant rules, and (see paragraphs 27 and 60 of the resolution) the strengthening of the superior inspecting staff, particularly for special subjects. The main points among these, as also other matters will likewise be treated separately in greater detail as special topics.

The Government of *Malabar* framed a scheme for increasing the number of government high schools from four to nineteen appointing some of the headmasters in the Indian service in the provincial educational service, and fixing the pay of assistant teachers from Rs 40 to Rs 120. The scheme is still under consideration. Meantime, the introduction of manual training is contemplated and the appointment of two instructors in this subject has been proposed. In *Bombay* there are 20 government high schools. The pay of their headmasters has been raised to a scale of Rs 600 at an annual cost of Rs 16 560 and a large scheme has been approved and partly carried out, of which principal items are the raising of the minimum pay of assistants to Rs 40 (already carried out at a cost of Rs 32 000 a year) the further raising of the minimum for graduates roughly estimated at Rs 72 000 a year the provision of a government high school in each of two districts which previously had none and of a fifth headmaster in the Indian educational service the entertainment of additional teachers at a cost of Rs 30 000 a year, increase of aid to the amount of Rs 63 000 a year with the prospect of a still larger increase in the future the appointment of three new inspectors (one for science and one for drawing) and the development of secondary education in Sind. The whole scheme when fully carried out is expected to cost over six lakhs a year, in addition to which heavy capital expenditure is to be incurred. A committee met in Calcutta in 1908 to work out schemes in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India for *Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam*. By reason of the large number of schools situated in these provinces and the deplorable condition of many of them, the sums involved especially for placing privately managed schools upon a proper footing were very large. This fact combined with the inability of the Local Governments to find the money has prevented the financing of the proposals or their approval as a whole though considerable improvement has been effected. In the *United Provinces* a representative committee was summoned at Naini Tal and a scheme was formulated in 1907-08 as a result of its deliberations. This scheme as ultimately unfolded was calculated to cost government over 10 lakhs. Much has already been carried out including the establishment of a training college at Lucknow for under graduates and of three new government schools the appointment of a fourth headmaster in the Indian educational service and of four inspectors in the provincial service for oriental languages science and drawing and manual training the transfer of the district high schools which were under boards and of the expenditure on grants in aid to government and the improvement of the pay of the staff at a cost of Rs 1 20 000. These items were carried through at the cost of provincial revenues and by resumption of grants to boards. Other large items are the improvement of science teaching at the annual cost of over two lakhs and reforms in aided schools. A number of district high schools in the *Punjab* previously managed by municipal committees had been transferred to government during the preceding quinquennium. The reorganisation of the subordinate service at an annual cost of some Rs 91 000 and the appointment of a special instructor in drawing and manual training have been sanctioned. An exhaustive scheme for *Burma* is under consideration and a similar scheme for the *Central Provinces* was sanctioned just after the close of the quinquennium. The latter included the establishment of government schools though in some districts only aided schools were to be maintained the appointment of an Indian educational service headmaster for each division and eventually of one science inspector the enlargement and improvement of the provincial and subordinate services at a cost of some 3½ lakhs, and the introduction of a new grant in aid code and the increase of grants by about a lakh a year. The Chief Commissioner of the *North West Frontier Province* proposed just after the end of the period the provincialisation of municipal schools (the saving to municipalities to be used for spreading primary education) the appointment of an Indian educational service headmaster for *Peshawar* and the increase of grants in aid calculated to permit each high school under private management an expenditure of at least Rs 450 a month.

189. A further description of the condition of secondary education in each province dealing mainly with statistical increase and building operations will be found in appendix X. In the concluding section of this chapter certain salient features are treated. It will be convenient here to summarise the main aspects of the subject and to show the progress that has been made in the last five years. Secondary education is of prime importance. It is the pivot on which depend the progress of collegiate and technical instruction, the formation of the character of those who will exercise influence in

various walks of life, and the tone and intelligence of a small but growing middle class. Mr. Orange noticed among its leading conditions that boys leave school on attaining the age of sixteen or a standard of instruction which ordinary boys can reach by that age, and that the total expenditure averaged in 1907 only Rs. 25·5 annually for each scholar. Doubts may be entertained as to the advisability of fixing so low a limit to the school-leaving age for pupils who do much of their work in a foreign tongue.<sup>1</sup> The total expenditure has increased during the quinquennium from £780,000 to nearly £1,110,000. The contributions from public funds have increased by over £76,000. But the increase from 473,130 to 667,068 pupils still keeps down the average cost to Rs. 26·3 or about £1-15-0 a year. There are other symptoms. In some parts of India the secondary school has been almost totally uncontrolled and has lent itself to exploitation. A system of privately managed institutions has arisen, aiming to pass their pupils through an external examination rendered difficult of conduct by the mere number of candidates. Of these schools, 31·5 per cent. still receive no aid from public funds; and those that are aided receive £66 a year on the average. The condition of things is far more serious in the Bengals than elsewhere. There the number of schools is enormous (there are 1,974 schools with 297,037 pupils, being 68·5 and 58·3, respectively, of the totals for India) and a very small average grant is all that available funds can permit. Of some 88,000 pupils who appear annually to enter the secondary schools only 16,351 pass the final examination and only 2,742 graduate. In 1907 the Government of India took the question in hand and considerable progress has been made in some of the provinces. Government schools have been improved; a few English headmasters have been appointed. The pay of teachers has been raised. In the United Provinces the State has resumed the management of schools and the responsibility for grants which had been handed over to the boards, and in few provinces is secondary education now more carefully fostered, whether in government or in aided institutions—the latter receiving a grant more than three times the average for all India. Buildings and equipment have been greatly improved in several provinces; hostel provision has kept pace with rising numbers; the amount given as grant-in-aid has increased by 30·1 per cent. Fee-rates have been steadily and judiciously raised. In three provinces a rational system of school leaving certificate is now in working order. A commencement has been made with inspectors of special subjects and a modest beginning in the introduction of manual training. Above all, schemes have been prepared which will admit of the pursuance of steady programmes with the help of larger funds. In the two Bengals, owing to the large numbers to be dealt with, qualitative progress has been halting. But liberal grants, and a system of supervision exercised by an increased staff, training of teachers, and more rational methods of instruction and examination have already begun, over large areas of India, to improve the condition of secondary education.

### III.—*School life.*

190. The school-boy who enters a secondary school may find himself in *General conditions.* any class according to his previous attainment. If it is a high school, he will be surrounded by school fellows of widely varying ages, learning letters in the infant class or preparing, at the age of fifteen and upwards, for entrance to the final examination. If it is a collegiate school, college classes also may be housed in the same or a neighbouring building. The school itself, if a government school, is probably a masonry building, fairly commodious, situated in a compound which permits of playing fields. If it is a privately managed school, it may be as good a building as that possessed by the government institution, or, especially if it is a middle school (these exist in their hundreds in the Bengals), it may be a daub and wattle shed. If the boy's parents or relatives are living in the town, he resides with them, and goes daily to the school; or a guardian may be found—a guardian being often interpreted as anyone with whom it is convenient for him to lodge; or he may be placed in the school hostel. He attends the school some five hours a day and has pre-

<sup>1</sup> In Bombay the average age of matriculation is said to be 18.



paration work to do as well. His work is more or less directed towards an examination which it is the duty of the school to make him pass. The curriculum he studies and the methods employed by the teacher are described later. He has holidays in the hot weather—a month or so, a short holiday at Christmas time, and a good many religious holidays during the year. Sundays are also holidays. And in Bengal there is a long autumn holiday, the Durga Puja, which may extend to another month or six weeks. Attendance is 80 per cent of the number enrolled, varying from 84 per cent. in government to 75 per cent. in unaided schools.

191 The number of pupils per teacher is less than 20 as against 21 in 1902. There are altogether 43,324 teachers, and 14,473 of these are trained. The policy has been laid down that an assistant teacher in a government high school should be either trained or a graduate, that his pay should commence at Rs 40 and that he should be capable of rising, as a headmaster, to Rs 400. Efforts have been made in this direction during the period. The conditions of service have been improved in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North West Frontier Province. But, unless a man is a graduate or trained (and there are many teachers who have only passed the intermediate or matriculation), he is likely to begin his career on lower pay than Rs 40. If he has good qualifications or if he sticks to his work, he is placed in the subordinate service (graded usually from Rs 50 to Rs 250). The school also contains teachers of classical languages who are not usually graduates, but taught in the old school and often ignorant of English. There are likewise a few purely vernacular teachers. In 1907 it was laid down that a few schools in each province should possess a headmaster in the Indian educational service. This policy is being slowly but surely pursued. In aided mission schools the missionaries themselves often take part in the teaching and are able to maintain a staff on respectable pay. Elsewhere, the pay is often deplorable and the teachers of many privately managed schools constitute a discontented and ever changing body. Especially is this so in the two Bengals. The committee which, in 1908, reported on the condition of secondary education in those provinces found that in a number of privately managed high schools no less than 1,317 teachers out of 3,228 teachers of English had not passed even the intermediate examination while training was quite unknown. Again, out of some 4,700 teachers of English and of other subjects in the same kind of high schools, some 4,200 were in receipt of less than Rs 50 a month and of these again some 3,300 were in receipt of less than Rs 30. The Calcutta University is reported to demand no more in a recognised school than that the headmaster should receive Rs 50, the second Rs 40 and the others Rs 25. The case of middle schools is even more deplorable. The report from Eastern Bengal and Assam considers that some improvement has taken place when in one division the number of teachers in middle schools who have passed the intermediate has risen from 23 to 97, and of those who have passed the matriculation from 210 to 488, many English teachers have not even matriculated. With teachers of such qualification and on such salaries little can be hoped for, and it is not surprising that there are complaints as to the depreciated standard of the high school.

192 The reports state that training is having its effect. In Bombay it is considered that the general level of teaching power in government schools has been immensely raised by the institution of the Teachers' College. Burma offers reasonable pay for certificated teachers—a certificated teacher of English in an aided middle school starts on Rs 80 a month and may rise to Rs 140, in an aided high school he starts on Rs 140 a month and may rise to Rs 300, while special allowances are granted to headmasters. In Burma the cost of living is high and these rates are for trained teachers, but these figures contrast startlingly with the minimum pay prescribed in high schools by the Calcutta University. The trouble about trained teachers is that the supply is at present limited. This is shown by the general figures given in the last paragraph. Mr de la Fosse also supplies figures for divisions of the United Provinces. In the Benares division there are 323 teachers, 30 are trained and nine are graduates, and so forth. But it is hopeful that appreciation of the trained teacher is growing. It is recorded that recently



hostels requires no further treatment. These are matters which vary greatly from one school to another according to its character and management. Suffice it to say that 50,481 boys of secondary schools now live in hostels as against 35,575 five years ago. Owing however to the great increase of pupils the percentage of those so housed has not risen. It was 7.6 per cent in both years.

#### Promotions

196. The subject of final examinations in the secondary course is so important that a separate section is devoted to it. Class promotions are generally made by the teaching staff. Here again the staff of the weaker schools must often seek to please. Sir A. Bourne mentions common complaints of the laxity of headmasters in making promotions and of their accessibility to parental pleas for mercy. Nor are the teachers always to blame.

School managers too often interfere in promotions in this as in other matters they shrink from entrusting the school staff with responsibilities that legitimately belong to it with the result that headmasters are far from having in purely school matters that position of freedom from outside control that experience proves is the best guarantee of efficiency.

#### Examinations and scholarships

197. Formal examinations save for the final (be it matriculation or some other kind) have been abolished. In some quarters this is bewailed as a cause of deterioration. Mr. Godley says that the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular middle school examination has not been an unmixed benefit since its discontinuance removed a useful check on indiscriminate promotion and is considered to have thereby lowered the standard of instruction in the high classes. Frequent requests are consequently made for its revival. Instances have been reported in which promotions were not merely given too freely but even sold to pupils.\* At the same time a considerable body of opinion holds that whatever new evils may have been produced by the disappearance of these tests the general standard of instruction has improved without them. In Bengal an examination called the primary examination is actually retained at the close of the middle stage for those who conclude their school career at that point. Its conduct is entrusted to the school teachers and private gentlemen. The report says that the large number of candidates appearing would lead to the conjecture that it is not limited to those who are definitely ending their education; the percentage of passes is conspicuously large and an opinion is quoted that the abolition of the old middle scholarships examination in Bengal was premature and should have been deferred till schools could be entrusted with the conduct of an *in situ* test and the controlling staff had been strengthened. For scholarship purposes indeed middle examinations are still used. But these are not general examinations. In the Bengalis only selected candidates are permitted to sit—ordinarily two boys nominated by each school. Junior college scholarships are awarded on the result of the matriculation or other final test. Middle scholarships carry a pupil through the high stage and are generally of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month. Junior college scholarships are held for two years till a student passes the intermediate; they are ordinarily of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month. The total amount spent on scholarships tenable in secondary schools has risen from a little over four lakhs to Rs. 5,49,096 of which Rs. 4,38,435 are defrayed from public funds.

#### II.—The grant-in-aid system

#### Character of the grant-in-aid system

198. In the case of primary schools the grant-in-aid system has generally broken down. It was initiated and is maintained in the case of secondary education not because its results are in any way better than those attained in government schools but by reason of its cheapness and the devolution of authority it permits to local endeavour which it was expected would super-vise these institutions. The weak point in the system is as pointed out in the resolution the fact that its underlying idea—the subvention of local organised effort—has not always been kept in mind. Few secondary schools are endowed says Sir A. Bourne and the absence of endowment makes them too dependent on their fee collections and obliges them to have in mind not so much an ideal of education as the demands of the pupils and their parents.

\* The Anglo-Vernacular middle school examination was reintroduced in the North-West Frontier Province in 1911-12.



serve to a very modified extent in Burma. The systems may be grouped into three classes according as the grant depends upon (i) the amount of private income, (ii) the class of school, the attendance, the qualifications of teachers, etc., (iii) the difference between the private income from other sources than grants and the amount required to place the institution on a basis of reasonable efficiency. This classification is not of course a perfect one for the considerations specified under the second head more or less figure as general conditions to grant in other cases while the actual expenditure and private income must always be regarded as factors determining the limit of the aid permissible. It must also be premised that the rules deal with maxima and that a school cannot ordinarily demand the maximum grant as of right.

(i) To the first class belong Madras and (nominally) Bengal. In Madras the grant may equal the income from private sources exclusive of fees which do not count as private income of such expenditure as is required to make up the fee income to what it would be at government rates and of expenditure on scholarships. This scheme has the advantage of insisting on organised local effort and proper fee rates. In Bengal it is laid down that the grant may not exceed one half of the income derived from private sources inclusive of fees save in certain districts, where it may equal two thirds. As a matter of fact the income derived from private sources (and shown as spent upon the schools) is Rs 14 01 384 and the grant from provincial board and municipal funds is only Rs 3 82 023. From this it is obvious that the rule is in practice ineffective prescribing as it does a maximum which is not approached. (ii) The majority of provinces fall within the second class. In Bombay, indeed the maxima are limited to one-half the local assets or one third the expenditure, but the actual grant is assessed upon a general consideration of the school—its buildings and equipment attendance of pupils qualifications of staff quality of education discipline and provision for physical exercises. Recently certain concessions have been made whereby struggling or incipient schools can obtain temporary grants. In the United Provinces grants are given (within certain maxima) in two ways. There is a fixed grant according to the sections included in the school e.g., in the case of the high section Rs 750 a year. Also a grant of Rs 3 a year is given for every pupil in attendance in the high and middle sections. More over special grants are made divided into preliminary and additional. In the Punjab also the main grants are of two kinds. First there is the block grant based on the average attendance of the past three years. The maximum rates are Rs 2 a year for each pupil in the lower primary section Rs 8 in the upper primary Rs 16 in the middle and Rs 24 in the high. But here the question of efficiency of pupils as tested at the annual inspection is taken into consideration while those classed as generally satisfactory earn the full grant those classed only fairly satisfactory earn 75 per cent. And while grants at a rate below 75 per cent may be given only when the retention of the school as an aided institution is in question instances of exceptional merit may gain grants 20 per cent in excess of the maximum. Secondly there are staff grants equal to one third the salaries paid to certificated teachers and monitors under certain conditions. The report says 'With a view to offering the managing bodies of aided schools more encouragement to improve their staffs and equipment the rates of grants to these schools were considered and revised at the close of the quinquennium. The rates of attendance grant in the lower classes were raised and the scale was made more equitable throughout. The rate of staff grant was raised from one fifth to one third contributions to provident funds were allowed to count as expenditure on tuition and the condition limiting the maximum grant was relaxed. Under the new rules schools will be able to earn considerably higher grants than before provided that they increase their expenditure and they will have greater inducement to raise teachers' salaries.' The rules in the Central Provinces are generally the same as regards both maxima and methods of assessment with those in Bombay. (iii) There are various kinds of grants in Burma, but the system is largely of the third class. Grants are subject to the general efficiency of the school as shown by the results of annual promotion tests (if less than one third of the average attendance pass the school is liable to be struck off the aided list). First there are what may be called the special grants salary grants equal to one half (temporarily reduced to three eighths) of the pay of each certificated whole time teacher, but subject to a maximum limit of Rs 150 a month in each case, results grants for technical subjects payable on the result of annual examinations and extra grants earned by those who satisfy the inspector in drill and gymnastics. Secondly, there are ordinary grants calculated on the difference between the expenditure and the income as made up of fees subscriptions salary and certain other special grants. Finally in the case of permanent institutions of recognised efficiency the grants which have been earned for three years in the ways specified above may be transmuted into fixed grants tenable (subject to the continuance of efficiency) for five years. It will be observed that the appendix gives no rules of recurring aid for Eastern Bengal and Assam. In theory the system remained as in Bengal and the grants given under that system were continued. But in practice cases of newly aided schools or schools where the grant was to be enhanced, were treated differently. The maximum of about Rs 540



offered. The science subjects are physics and chemistry, but Bombay substitutes astronomy for the former. No university demands drawing, though the Punjab and Allahabad admit it as an optional subject. None admits hygiene, even as an optional, save the Punjab. And manual training does not figure in any scheme.

(i) *School final courses*

204 The various school final examination or certificate schemes will be described later in this chapter. Something must be said here of those that have attained some measure of popularity—the Madras certificate which has practically ousted the matriculation in that presidency and neighbouring States, and the Bombay and United Provinces final examinations. The Madras scheme admits of infinite variety. There are only three subjects, called A subjects, which it is assumed all schools will take—English, vernacular composition and translation and elementary mathematics. The next, or B group, comprises subjects which it is also expected will be taught in all schools, but which are not regarded as examination subjects—geography, Indian history, science, drawing, physical training, domestic economy and needlework. The C subjects form a list of specialised optionals on which examinations are held. Obviously a course thus constructed offers great scope for originality in schools, and, since examinations play a secondary part in the earning of the certificate, a general and practical training becomes possible for the candidate. The Bombay school final course resembles the course for a matriculation in that it requires four compulsory subjects (English, arithmetic, vernacular and the history of India with general geography) and one optional. Various changes have been introduced into the examination during the period. Questions in history, geography and the classical language may be answered in the vernacular—an option which, says the report, is not likely to be often utilised so long as the matriculation dominates the high school course. A combination has been attempted of Indian and British history including a brief reference to modern conditions in England and the empire and also the British administration of India. To make room for this, the history prior to the Tudors and the Moguls is excluded from the examination, its inclusion in the course being assumed. A geography syllabus has been framed, which includes a portion of physical geography, insists less on memory map drawing and centres on the relation of cause and effect as the really important element in this kind of teaching. Similarly in the United Provinces the school leaving certificate examination is held in four compulsory subjects—English, mathematics, the history of India (including administration) and geography, and a vernacular, and in one optional. The difference between this examination and a university matriculation is rather in method of testing than in subject matter. The effect is thus described in the report—

“Spoken English is decidedly better, all written work is in much better form, habits of neatness and carefulness are being formed, the year's work is better organised, and exercises are more conscientiously corrected. Generally, the work done is more systematic and intelligent. Some old bad things have been put an end to, and common sense methods are taking their place. The schools aim at something higher and are learning to aim better. There is always a tendency in the human mind to expect too much from the invention or modification of machinery, perhaps in India there is a tendency to attach too much importance to ‘schemes’ as such. It is well to remember that the value of any educational scheme, especially an examination, must depend on the agency it works with and the spirit in which it is worked. In this respect the school leaving certificate has started well. A good deal of very strenuous work has gone to its initiation and development, and a high standard of examining—a matter of the highest importance—has been set up. These things are of good augury for the future and those who know the schools say that it has already begun to tell.”

The examinations in Burma and the Central Provinces have appealed to but few pupils and will be noticed elsewhere.

(iii) *Special final courses*

205 Part of the scheme of studies for Bengal published in 1901 was the institution of B and C final classes. They offer a differentiated course during the last two years of school life. The B classes were attached to ten high schools (seven of which were in Eastern Bengal districts) situated in places where technical institutions are also found. The literary part of the course is pursued in the high school, elementary engineering and manual training in the neighbouring technical school. The course was designed as a preparation





The new curriculum in *Eastern Bengal and Assam* is a compromise between the scheme of 1901 and that which was in force before that year. The medium of instruction remains almost altogether the vernacular till the four top classes (i.e., the high classes) are reached. But more English instruction than formerly is permitted in the lower classes. The text books have been altered and book work reduced to a minimum by the prescription of oral teaching in such subjects as history and geography, object lessons and drawing find prominent places, and the conversational method of teaching English has been adopted as the best method of imparting a working knowledge of a foreign language without putting an undue strain on the pupils' memory.

It is satisfactory to note, says the report, that this curriculum has been received favourably and that even the unaided high English schools which formerly ignored the vernacular system of education, have at least professedly adopted it. But the lack of competent teachers renders the giving of oral lessons difficult. Manuals have been produced as a temporary assistance for the teachers. These contain instructions and a certain number of model lessons on which the teacher may base his methods. But so ingrained is the habit of cram that it is reported, the pupils (save where this is strictly forbidden) now possess themselves of the manuals intended for teachers and learn them by heart. The courses have also been recast in the Punjab and Burma. Mr. Godley says of the *Punjab* —

The general scheme of studies for schools in the Punjab has not been materially altered since it was introduced some twenty years ago, although the methods of teaching the various subjects have been improved. During the quinquennium ending in 1907 geometry was substituted for Euclid. Otherwise the old established text books remained virtually unchanged and many of the teachers had become wedded to the idea that all the knowledge of a subject and even of a language which could fairly be expected of them was to be found within the compass of the book which they had been patiently teaching since they entered the profession. Re-arrangement of curricula, revision of syllabuses, and substitution of improved text books seemed to be urgently required. To attempt to recast curricula wholesale without full discussion and careful elaboration would have been a rash undertaking and the policy followed during the period under review has been to prune away acknowledged defects and to accustom the teachers to a wider choice of text books thus preparing the way for the introduction of courses of study arranged on sounder and more modern principles. Such courses were framed and criticised at successive conferences with the result that by the close of the quinquennium a complete new scheme which is now being issued was completed. The main changes effected during the period were the abolition of text books of translation and district geographies, the issue of new syllabuses in English and geometry, the authorisation of a large number of alternative text books, the introduction of 'supplementary' readers for rapid reading, the extended use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction in the lower classes of anglo-vernacular middle schools, the substitution of a new history of India and other improved text books, the discontinuance of text books of English history in the higher classes, the extension of science teaching and the adoption of the direct method of teaching English. All these were intended to be preliminary steps to the issue of a new scheme of studies and although it is difficult to wean the more conservative teachers from old-fashioned methods, there are signs that progress has been made.

*Burma* is the only province where the study of English is permitted from the earliest class. Mr. Covernton says —

During the quinquennium the revised anglo-vernacular curriculum has come into general use. Its most important features are the restriction of English in standards I, II and III to what can be taught by oral methods only, English reading and writing being begun in standard IV, the abolition of an infants' standard and the addition of a third year to the high school stage, standards thus running from I to X instead of from infants to IX. Other features are the adoption of the 'new methods' in teaching English and the emphasis laid upon the extension of object lessons and the principles underlying them. The effect of these changes has been to promote the study of the vernacular which was often neglected previously, especially in the earlier standards, to enable children to study other subjects through the medium of the vernacular in a more thorough and intelligent fashion and to provide for a longer and deeper study of higher English and other advanced subjects than was possible when work in the high school course was compressed into two years. Indirect results have been that children have been kept longer in vernacular schools before proceeding to anglo-vernacular education and that the value of the seventh standard certificate has been depreciated by the now more obvious necessity of advancing boys to the high stage before withdrawing them from school life—the latter a specially beneficial result from an educational standpoint. At first the new curriculum met with much opposition and was frankly disapproved by many missionaries who did not appreciate the new 'direct' methods.

and relied on the use of English 'readers' *ab initio* as a lure to swell the numbers in their lower primary standards. It was also disliked by not a few Burman and Chinese parents whose main desire was to have their children taught a smattering of English letters as early as possible. Later, as the system became better understood, opposition diminished. Experience, however, has shown that the fourth standard is a less convenient point at which to introduce English reading and writing than standard III, the lower of the two upper primary standards. Hence at the end of the quinquennium permission was granted to managers who so desired to begin the teaching of English reading and writing in the latter standard, at first through oral methods and the use of the black-board and later through printed books. This compromise has given general satisfaction and the practice in Burma will now be similar to that adopted in most British territories and possessions where English is not the mother-tongue. Minor changes in the way of affording more freedom in the distribution of such subjects as geography, geometry and grammar over the middle standards have also been allowed."

207. Owing to the literary character of the courses required for final *Manual training* examinations, manual training has been neglected. It has been observed that no university insists on drawing as a compulsory subject. It is included in the courses framed by the departments, but often little or nothing is done in institutions where the departments have no proper control. Other forms of manual training have been almost non-existent. But the matter is now engaging the attention of certain Local Governments. Sloyd is taught in some of the anglo-vernacular schools of Burma. Madras and the Punjab are procuring trained instructors from Europe. In the United Provinces a promising beginning has been made. "Manual training was introduced during the quinquennium and is in full swing already in a few schools. There are signs that its value is becoming more widely recognized, but until there is a sufficient supply of qualified teachers and schools can be properly equipped, it is not advisable to push the subject too vigorously just yet. The requirements of a standard equipment have been published for general information, lest managers should too lightly undertake to introduce it in their schools. Manual training at the Allahabad Training College is very popular and is producing the best results. For the way in which he has organized the work the principal, Mr. Mackenzie, deserves special commendation. The supply of competent instructors will not be long delayed, for Mr. Kempster, the principal of the Lucknow Training College, not to be outdone, is also about to open a workshop and with most praiseworthy zeal has been devoting a good deal of the leave he has recently taken to acquiring up-to-date methods of work. The few candidates who have presented themselves in this subject at the school leaving certificate examination are reported by the examiner to have acquitted themselves quite creditably."

#### VI.—Methods.

208. The topic of courses leads to a consideration of the methods employed. *Defects of teaching.* Teaching method in India (as in some other countries too) suffers from the lack of sufficient training facilities and the tyranny of the external examination. Subsidiary causes that tell against improvement are the poor pay attaching to the post of teacher and the particularly unalluring prospects in privately managed schools, the consequent habit of regarding the profession as a stepping-stone to other things; the necessity of attracting pupils to schools that depend mainly on fees by the adoption of methods purely designed for examination results, the slender control exercised by the inspecting staff and their total exclusion from any voice in the final test. A deplorable symptom is the prolific output of 'keys.' In Eastern Bengal and Assam alone 144 keys were produced during the quinquennium. These are not limited to English works, but attempt explanations of vernacular text-books as well—generally a string of synonyms. Their number and their high price indicate their popularity. Even more deplorable is the fact that in many schools of certain provinces the teachers do not suppress the use of these works—nay, it is to be feared, even encourage them. The writer cannot refrain from a personal reminiscence—the shock he received on entering a privately managed school in Eastern Bengal to find that not only all the pupils of a certain class, but the teacher himself, were studying the daily lesson from keys to the text-book; neither teacher nor pupils had ever purchased or probably seen the

original work it was considered sufficient if the key was memorised. This is an extreme instance. But an examination of the pupils' books generally discloses (in all controlled schools) almost as many keys as text books. The patent defects are cramming, a failure on the part of the teacher to ask questions or stimulate thought, the habit of lecturing or the delivery of long notes to be learnt by heart, the treatment of subjects like history and geography as ordinary reading lessons, the attempt to impart knowledge through English before the pupils can understand that language, the neglect of practical and manual work (such as drawing) which does not tell in examinations and too often an undesirable slovenliness in written exercises. In well managed schools (those which possess a levelling of trained teachers and where the inspector is able to exercise some influence) things are very different. The weakness of the organisation lies in the fact that the diploma gained too often has equal value whether the pupil has frequented a school where cram is rampant or one where good method and thoroughness are the order. Systems of school leaving certificates are calculated partially to remedy these defects.

*Improvement  
in certain pro-  
vinces*

209 It is a matter for congratulation that reports speak of marked improvement during the quinquennium. This has taken place (as was natural) where care has been bestowed on the training of teachers and where rational school leaving tests have been adopted. In Madras a solid advance is recorded. Of course results differ in different circles and schools and the usual defects still linger. One inspector complains that history has nowhere received local treatment, no school has specialised in any short period of Indian history in any particular feature of geography or in any one branch of science. Another says that it is insufficiently realised that English is a foreign language and must be taught as such; reformed methods are only adopted in name and the teachers' preparation is usually inadequate. Another observes that history is still inadequately treated; teachers give notes slavishly, on every point some do not try to prevent the learning of books or notes by heart; the subject gives the teachers too many opportunities to spout and to presuppose too much knowledge in the class without troubling to elicit their ability by questioning. Another remarks that pronunciation leaves much to be desired though attempts are being made to improve it by the use of phonetic script. But Sir A. Bourne says of Madras that the conception of the functions of an inspector has greatly developed during the quinquennium. It is now a commonplace that inspection work should be constructive; the inspectors spare no pains in improving method and despite some inevitable disappointments it is evident that a real reform is in progress. The direct method of teaching English is now almost universally employed and with marked success. Composition is attended to and boys are encouraged to read outside their text books—a reform to which the university has contributed by dispensing with the requirement of a detailed knowledge of prescribed works and the inclusion in the matriculation examination of composition subjects taken from those and other books. In mathematics he continues, practical methods are increasingly employed and the prescription of syllabuses in which the artificial barriers raised between arithmetic, algebra and geometry are broken down has done much to rationalize the treatment of the subject. Science teaching is probably least well done. There are some schools with well equipped laboratories for pupils work but these are exceptional and outside them it is not surprising if work in physics and chemistry is still little better than text-book study with at best a few demonstration experiments. History and geography teaching have been greatly improved. The making of relief maps and maps to show special features such as climate, distribution of population and trade routes is common. Teachers strive to represent the facts of both history and geography in their causal relations.

210 The Bombay report emphasises the excellent effect which the opening of the training college has had on teaching but does not give details. Mr de la Fosse shows that improvement has taken place in the United Provinces in every subject. In English, though in the inferior class of school the old weary round of reading translation and parsing still continues as ineffectual as it is monotonous, the introduction of more intelligent methods

has worked a great change. The director cites the following passage from Mr. Bilgrami's report:—

“I would like to make mention of an interesting experiment which was carried out last year in the Anglo-Vernacular High School, Deoria. In that school class III where English is begun was divided into two sections. The one section was put in charge of a teacher who taught it by the direct method, while the other section was taught in the ordinary way to read the primer by another teacher. Six months after this experiment had been in progress I examined both sections of the class. The result was very interesting. I found that the section which had been taught by the direct method could understand simple spoken English. For example, if asked in English to get up, sit down, fetch a book or sharpen a pencil the boys would understand and obey, and they could, on their part, make up and speak similar easy sentences. They had not been taught the regular primer used in class III, yet I found that, given the primer, they could read and translate any sentence in it just as readily as the boys of the other section who had been regularly taught the primer, and they had a better pronunciation. They could also construct sentences with the words of the primer. The boys of the second section who had been taught in the usual way were up to the average of class III, so far as proficiency in the primer was concerned, but they could neither make original sentences in English nor understand English when it was spoken. The difference between the two sections was very marked. These results in the use of the direct method were obtained by a teacher who was neither trained nor in any special way qualified to apply the method, except that he had a natural aptitude for teaching. I have no doubt that a trained teacher specially versed in the direct method would have obtained even more striking results.”

Of mathematics it is said, “The raising of the average standard of professional qualification and the undoubted improvement in methods, produced by the system of keeping school records and the insistence on neatness, have certainly brought about a change for the better in the higher classes.” The advance in neatness appears to be due to the abolition of the ‘rough’ book in schools—a volume in which the pupil did all his written work in every kind of subject, and the substitution for it of separate exercise books. Another inspector speaks of the improvement in the teaching of modern geometry; he adds, “With special reference to graphs I note that in the high school scholarship examination one question is always set under this head, and, though formerly the proportion of candidates who got marks for the question was very small, this year it has risen to about 55 per cent. In the case of the school leaving certificate examination the proportion is probably very much greater.”

211. Professor Ward of the Canning College, an experienced educationist, has expressed his surprise as an examiner at the strides made in the schools of the *United Provinces* in mathematics. The teaching of the classical languages is apparently impaired by the obsolete methods of the *pandits* and *maulvis* and their weak discipline. But the most unsatisfactory subject is history. The teacher is generally devoid of real historical training, and, as the medium of study is English, the lesson is apt to become a mere verbal commentary on the text-book. Mr. de la Fosse complains that although the knowledge of history required is simple enough, the school-boy, despite the multitude of keys which support the theory of propensity to cram, appears incapable of cramming historical facts which will give him an elementary groundwork. “Perhaps,” he pertinently remarks, “the parrot-cry against the exercise of the memory has something to do with it. The self-appointed expert never seems to be able to steer a middle course or to carry in his mind more than one idea at a time.” Geography is another ‘fatal’ subject; but its teaching has improved, largely, it is thought, owing to the introduction of excellent text-books in place of a syllabus which led to the use of cram-books. Here also it is observed that good teaching must include the inculcation of facts by heart. The standard of drawing, previously described as hopelessly bad, has risen steadily. Science, especially in its practical aspect, has been converted from an easy option into a subject that requires steady application but continues to attract by reason of its intrinsic interest. This is due to the erection of laboratories, and, above all, to the institution of a practical examination *in situ* for the school leaving certificate. Object-lessons, “a form of instruction to which the Indian teacher does not take kindly,” are still vitiated by formalism and the weariness induced by a persistent inclination to dwell on the obvious. Efforts have not been wanting

to introduce realism. The pupil for instance, draws in colours the animal studied and writes his observations on the opposite side of the page, while occasionally animals are introduced into the class room for study.

212 In reports from other provinces either less is said or the record is less satisfactory. The introduction of the direct method in *Bengal* has been mentioned as a part of the change in curriculum. Mr Prothero complains of the influence of the matriculation as antagonistic to the laying of the ground work of a good general education. It leads to subjects which are not compulsory for that examination being excluded from those courses which should be common to all high school pupils up to at least the age of 14. In this way, owing to the vicious system encouraged in many schools of regulating the education of their pupils solely with a view to ultimate success in the matriculation examination, such subjects as drawing, history other than Indian and geography (except for those who take it up for the matriculation) have largely fallen into neglect, while science has never been taken at all, except in the depreciated B and C classes. A similar result has followed in the two higher classes as well, from the comparative limitation of the subjects, compulsory or optional, prescribed for the matriculation, and because the inducement to take up a subject which does not pay becomes still less at this stage, both to the managers and the pupils of a school.

213 In the *Punjab* the direct method of teaching English has been successfully tried, and a monograph on the subject, by Mr Crosse, inspector of schools, will be found as appendix XIV. Improvements are reported in the teaching of science and geography and mathematical training is given on right lines. But teaching here as elsewhere, is prejudiced by its divorce from observation and experience. Mr Wyatt, the inspector of Jullundur, says—

“As the candidate is usually expected to attach dates to events or *vice versa*, he collects them in pairs miscellaneously, ignoring historical significance or perspective, and in a similar way he gets up accounts of ‘acts’ attributed to various historical personages. ‘Causes’ he merely memorises and an inexperienced inspector sometimes suspects him of an intelligence of which on further probing he proves himself innocent. In this division too the map in teaching history is rarely or wrongly used, and much illuminative local history is overlooked. In one town I asked the pupils of a third middle class to mention important buildings that would not have been there a century ago. It took minutes of apparently hard thinking for a single boy to suggest a single building—the dak bungalow. The teacher of history seldom refers to the present in dealing with the past, which is neither explained, as it might be in high nor described as one might expect in middle classes. This ‘unreality’ in the teaching is not, of course confined to history, which I have merely taken as an illustration. The vice is universal. In the teaching of mathematics pupils are not taught to weigh or measure to estimate heights, distances or areas, or to deal in actual current prices. And if I ask a class how far a ship going in turn five miles due north, due east and due south will be from its starting point, boys stare blankly who know all about the four sides of a square. In geography schools situated on hill tops make no use of the advantages of their position—boys draw maps from the black boards or the wall map of the scene that is spread at their feet—abstractness appears to be a deliberate aim in the teaching. In science, again, the teaching is mainly of set experiments with specially purchased apparatus, performed and described by teacher and pupils. Notes are dictated, and at home a diagram is drawn showing not the process or the principles, but the particular bit of apparatus employed. This teaching of science does not deal with universals, it discourages the pupils from applying principles or observing the experiments of nature for themselves. It is thought necessary for instance for pupils who live within hearing of a Persian wheel to have a special mechanism set before them. Costing, I am told, Rs 3, that they may learn the lesson that water reaches its own level. Apparatus in schools is indeed both widely abused and ignored. I have just seen a district middle school in which pictures showing the process of glass making and another of an English threshing machine (in section) and a number of ‘object-lesson’ pictures dealing with natural phenomena have been in the school, and on the walls, for years, and not one of them has been used in the teaching, and in that same school before an upper primary class I saw a teacher begin a lesson on the cow with two models of a cow and a horse quite unlike the actual animals that could be seen by any pupil any day in the village. And this is typical of what occurs even in government high schools. Much apparatus in schools weakens the teaching by accustoming teachers and taught to depend on ready made illustrations, and to avoid observing outdoors for themselves, and much that might strengthen the teaching hangs unused on the walls. The teacher will not vary his syllabus to include it.”



presented themselves for it in 1901-02. It apparently attracted youths of inferior attainment who felt they had reached the tether of their capabilities, in the year mentioned only 26 per cent passed. In 1904, the department assumed the conduct of the examination and remodelled it. It can now be taken as a modern side test, or with a classical language, according to the optional selected. The University of Allahabad held school final examinations commencing from 1894. These latterly attracted some 400 candidates a year, since they admitted pupils (equally with the matriculation) to the university courses. Most of the students took science, the other and more practical subjects were but little taken, probably because they promised no assistance in the course for the intermediate and the degree. With the institution of the matriculation this examination ceased. The Punjab University instituted science and clerical examinations, the former as an alternative to matriculation. The numbers that competed were very small. Finally, in 1901, the Bengal Government promulgated two modern side courses and examinations—the B course, leading to the technical schools (see paragraphs 205, 356, 413 and 446) and the C course leading to clerical and commercial employ. The former was taken by some of the comparatively few who desired a technical education and the curtailment of the sub-overseer course by a year, the latter failed because it appeared to ensure no certain career which could not be equally attained through the matriculation.

#### *Defects of matriculations*

217 This history shows three distinct stages. The first idea was to produce a modern side course and examination which should serve as entry to immediate employment and not necessarily to the university. The second was to frame a course with similar aims but not confined to modern side characteristics. The third phase is the recognition of defects not merely in the matter but also in the manner of examination, resulting in an attempt to substitute records and broad, practical tests for a purely written investigation of the pupil's knowledge carried out by an external authority. Provincial reports speak of the shortcomings of the matriculation. The standard is capricious. Sometimes it results in enormous numbers of failures. The syndicate of the Madras University appointed a committee in 1908 to investigate the causes of this, and their report, while attributing the result mainly to defective staffing, management and equipment, also threw considerable discredit on the examination. In some cases the standard appears to be undergoing a lowering process. The authorities of the Wilson and Dayaram Jethmal Sind Colleges in Bombay mention undue leniency and the passing of unfit candidates. The startling results in the placing of candidates in divisions at the Calcutta matriculation have already been mentioned. One of the inspectors says of them—

"If the matriculation examination is a surer test of ability and intelligence than the old entrance examination, such an inversion of the natural order of success is inexplicable. I invite attention to this feature of the matriculation examination, for I am painfully conscious of the tendency of the quality of teaching in our high schools to deteriorate under such an unhealthy influence. The questions set at the last two examinations, in English particularly, were such as an average boy of the third class could have fairly secured pass marks in. If there were some assurance that the candidates had really intelligently gone through even a fair proportion of the formidable number of books recommended to them, the easy nature of the questions set in English would not matter, for real knowledge of English is better tested by the extent of one's reading than by the chance result of any examination however skilfully devised. But the questions set have been such that any boy who has been properly taught up to the third class of a high English school could pass in them (of course not in the first division), without having read a single book of those recommended to him, and the result is that students in the first two classes have ceased to work hard in order to add to their knowledge of the subject."

Another inspector, in Eastern Bengal, remarks—

"No satisfactory explanation of this unexpected phenomenon can be furnished unless the matriculation is accepted as being a much easier test than the old entrance examination, for it is impossible and absurd to argue that a large proportion of the candidates have suddenly developed higher efficiency than before. That the matriculation is a very easy test is certainly the opinion of the majority of headmasters with whom I have discussed the matter. And, except for a better knowledge of English, I regret to have to add that very few consider the candidates for the matriculation any better in general knowledge than the boys who were formerly sent up for the entrance examination."

Mr. Covernton states that boys who pass high in the matriculation fail in the high school final for Burma, which the university has grudgingly and under hard conditions recognised as the equivalent of matriculation. Mr. Wright complains of the startling variations in the matriculation results both in the Central Provinces and over the whole area of the Allahabad University. Apart from this consideration, Mr. Prothero says that the influence of the matriculation extends through too many classes of the school, that the limited number of subjects prescribed deters schools from offering a sufficient variety of courses, and that no provision is made for *rirā rocc* or conversational tests. It may be added that the external examination takes no adequate cognisance of the school record, and does not utilise the experience of the teaching or the inspecting staff. "The opinion," says Mr. Prothero, "has been steadily gaining ground that a mere school final examination affords no satisfactory solution of the problem. What is really wanted is the institution of a school leaving certificate, which will contain a record not only of one single examination, but of the whole work of a boy during at least the last three years of his school career. It is only by some such agency that the domination of a school final or of a matriculation examination over the work of our high schools can be avoided; but unfortunately it presupposes a co-operation between teachers and inspectors which is hardly possible so long as the bulk of the secondary schools in Bengal are so inefficiently staffed as they are at present."

218. This is not the place to enter into a general discussion of the merits *Recent schemes* and defects of external examinations or the extent to which their retention is *of school* necessary. The question has recently attracted much attention in England. *leaving certi-*  
The following is a description of the attempts made in India during the last *ficates.*  
few years to combat the practical difficulties.

219. In view of the failure of the upper secondary examination in (a) *Madras* *Madras* a committee was constituted consisting of the director and four offi- *school leaving*  
cial and four non-official members to draw up a scheme which should serve *certificate.*  
as an entrance test to public service, to technical institutions and to university courses, and as evidence of the satisfactory completion of a secondary course. The committee went further than their instructions and decided that what was required was the award of a school leaving certificate giving complete information as to the character and career of the pupil without any statement of his having attained a fixed standard or passed any examination. Any pupil who had gone through the secondary course to the satisfaction of his headmaster could, under this scheme, receive a certificate the value of which for any particular purpose could be estimated by any person of the necessary competence such as an officer of government or the principal of a college. Sir A. Bourne thus describes it:—

"The list of subjects includes all those now studied in schools as well as others which it is thought ought to be provided for, and may be enlarged by any that the department may hereafter approve. The subjects are grouped in three divisions known as A, B and C. The A subjects, English, vernacular composition and translation, and elementary mathematics, will, it is assumed, not ordinarily be omitted in any school and an annual public examination is held in them. The B subjects, geography, Indian history, elementary science, drawing, physical training and, for girls, domestic economy and needlework, should similarly find a place in every school course. Experience shows, however, that the subjection of pupils to a public examination in these subjects prevents variety and originality of treatment, induces cramming and impairs their value as mental training. It is impossible to say moreover what, if any, fixed quantity of knowledge in them is necessary for entrance on any career. There is therefore no public examination in them. The C subjects are indefinitely numerous. They include all those subjects proficiency in one or more of which is plainly necessary for entering the university, a technical institution, or business, or is recognized as forming part of a good school education. Among them are the more specialized parts of elementary mathematics and science, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and botany: English history: classical, foreign and vernacular languages: commercial subjects, shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, practice: and geography, agriculture, music, needlework, dressmaking and lace-making. Since heads of colleges, officers of government and others require precise information as to the progress made by a pupil who claims to have to some extent specialized in any of these subjects a public examination is held in them.

It is to be observed that the scheme makes no subject compulsory. The department expects schools to take up the A and B subjects and a school will not be allowed



TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE. PART C.—SIKKIM.

BIRTHPLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>87 970</b>	<b>43 059</b>	<b>42 861</b>
<b>A BORN IN INDIA</b>	<b>61 893</b>	<b>30 890</b>	<b>31 003</b>
<b>I SIKKIM</b>	<b>58 043</b>	<b>28,383</b>	<b>29 502</b>
<b>II PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND SIKKIM</b>	<b>3 808</b>	<b>2 307</b>	<b>1,501</b>
(a) <b>BUTAL (ADJACENT PROVINCES)</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1 400</b>
(1) <i>British Territory</i>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>1 400</b>
Dajeling (Cool ghous)	<b>2 923</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>1 428</b>
Other Districts	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>55</b>
(b) <b>OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>41</b>
(1) <i>British Territory</i>	<b>663</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>36</b>
Ajmer-Merwara	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Bihar	<b>228</b>	<b>228</b>	
Bihar and Orissa	<b>189</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>12</b>
Punjab	<b>138</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>12</b>
United Provinces	<b>99</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>
(*) <i>Feudatory States</i>	<b>91</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>
Bikaner	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Baroda	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Bombay States	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
Central India Agency	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Assam State	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Punjab States	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	
Rajputana Agency	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>B BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>	<b>26 013</b>	<b>11 153</b>	<b>11 838</b>
Afghanistan	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Bhotia	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>
China	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>
Mongols	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
Nepal	<b>23 610</b>	<b>13 903</b>	<b>11 707</b>
Tibet	<b>339</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>C BORN IN EUROPE</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	
England and Wales	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	
Scotland	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Germany	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	

rather than its concentration to a feverish degree prior to the matriculation examination of the old days—these features remain true of 1912, but in common with many other schools we take the opportunity of voicing the request, rising in chorus from school-masters throughout the presidency, that the principals of colleges and those who examine these certificates when appointments depend on the result of the scrutiny, give full weight to the school record and that the public examination result on the last page be not allowed to monopolise their attention. The school record is the result of a much more prolonged and thorough examination of the pupil, and if the school work is done carefully by competent masters and headmasters the estimate should be more reliable than that of the examining board. That such a statement should seem extravagant indicates a regrettable state of affairs.”

Some may think that the examinational element has been too fully eliminated.

221. In the course of framing new regulations, the University of Allah-<sup>(b) United Pro-</sup>abad abolished the school final examination which (as stated above) it had held <sup>vinccs school</sup> as an alternative to the entrance; both examinations were absorbed into the <sup>leaving certifi-</sup>matriculation. In connection with the Naini Tal conference of 1907, a scheme <sup>cate examina-</sup>of study was framed, the examination concluding which is conducted by the <sup>tion.</sup>department of instruction in the *United Provinces* and accepted as qualifying for employment and by the university as admitting to its courses. It is thus described by Mr. Burrell, the first Registrar of the examination:—

“The plan of the examination consists of four compulsory subjects and eleven optional subjects, and in order to obtain a certificate candidates must pass in the four compulsory subjects, and one optional subject. The compulsory subjects are English, mathematics, the history of India with the outline of the system of administration, geography, and a vernacular. The optional subjects are (1) one of the classical languages—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian with Arabic, and Latin, (2) commerce, (3) physics and chemistry, (4) physiography, (5) a further course in mathematics including mechanics and trigonometry, (6) botany, (7) agriculture, (8) drawing, (9) manual training, (10) a modern European language, and (11) domestic science. The courses are in principle only model courses, and schools are at liberty to propose alternative courses of equal difficulty to suit their requirements. But in practice this liberty has not been exercised and the courses drawn up by the board have, except in one instance, been universally adopted.

New important features of the examination are the following:—First, no particular text-book is prescribed for English, headmasters being allowed to use with the sanction of the department books selected by themselves. The same is the case for the vernacular. But it is the duty of the Text-Book Committee to recommend books suitable for study, and a separate list of such books is published annually for the guidance of headmasters in making their selection. Secondly, number and length of the written papers are reduced to a minimum. Thirdly, to make up for this, the written examination is supplemented by an oral test in English and a modern European language, and by practical tests in physics and chemistry, commerce, further mathematics, and manual training. In the first year there were also oral tests in classical languages and the vernacular, but they were discontinued partly because they were considered less necessary, and partly because it was difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for them. Fourthly, the records of the work done during the course of preparation by the masters and boys are inspected at the school *in situ* by the oral and practical examiners, and the headmasters' recommendations are also considered. The object is to make the examination as thorough and searching as possible and extend its influence over the regular work done in school. It will be observed that, although the co-operation of teachers is sought by taking their opinions of their pupils and the records of their work into consideration, the examination, oral and written, occupies a primary position as the criterion for determining the merits of the candidates. In introducing a scheme of this kind from elsewhere, it was necessary to adapt it carefully to different conditions and there can be no doubt that the circumstances of education in this country require that the centre of gravity shall reside in the examination.

*Central Examination Board.*—The conduct of the examination is entrusted to a board of ten members, presided over by the director and including two representatives of the university, one of the Thomason College, Roorkee, one of the Chamber of Commerce, two officers of the department, and two non-official members appointed by government, and the assistant director as secretary. The board meets ordinarily twice a year and brings out the examination results. Its first meeting was held in April 1908 and from that time it has been busily engaged in amending the provisional courses and building up the arrangements of the examination. Its proceedings require the confirmation of government.

*The machinery of examination.*—The actual arrangements for the examination, which are in the hands of the assistant director who is *ex officio* registrar, are somewhat complicated and have had to be built up slowly in the light of experience. In the

first year 1910 the written examination was held in January before the oral and practical tests so that the examiners might look over the written papers first. It was found however that this arrangement unduly curtailed the period of preparation and would be unworkable when the numbers increased. Next year therefore the oral examination was held between December and March and the written examination postponed till February. Last year the arrangements may be said to have reached their final form. It was decided to hold the oral examination between January and March and the written examination early in April. A head examiner is appointed for each subject and he is helped by assistant examiners. In order to produce uniformity of standard careful instructions have been drawn up for their guidance. The machinery of the examination is now complete at least in outline and will probably only require adjustment in detail.

*Records of work*—Great importance is attached to the maintenance of records of school work as evidence of steady and continuous preparation. One of the greatest difficulties has been to put this matter on a sound basis. The old tradition is to have two standards a daily routine of *kutcha* and an occasional incursion into *pukka* work for the purposes of display at inspection time and the results were inaccuracy and slovenliness. Again the teachers had a constitutional objection to correct work and a singular lack of judgment in assigning marks. The order of the day was to scratch along anyhow during the term and trust to cramming of the worst description just before the examination to pull the boys through. The problem was to break an old tradition and start a new one. At first the schools were left more or less at liberty to systematise their work on their own lines. But experience showed that they required more direct guidance. Certain rules and forms have therefore been prescribed by the department requiring masters to draw up syllabuses of their work to keep a diary of the work done in class and to maintain a mark book showing the progress of their pupils. They are also required to exact neat and carefully written work from the boys to correct it punctually and preserve it for inspection.

The initiation of the scheme was attended with much difficulty and opposition. The recognition of the examination by the university led to the closing of some matriculation classes and an outcry that a blow was being aimed at higher education. To allay suspicion matriculation classes wherever there was a demand were re-opened—to the detriment of school work since provision had to be made for two separate courses. But this arrangement ceased when opposition gave way to embarrassing popularity. Recognition for the examination was sparingly granted in 1910 eighteen schools were recognised and 325 candidates admitted. In 1911 the numbers were 39 and 946. In 1912 forty five and 1196. A dilemma was produced in 1909 by the issue of an order closing the lower ranks of government service to holders of the leaving certificate the choice lay between recognising all schools or inflicting hardship on pupils of the less efficient. The operation of the order was postponed.

(c) *Bombay school final examination*

222 The school final examination in *Bombay* is a direct descendant of that instituted in 1889. As already stated its conduct was handed over to the department in 1904 and certain changes have been made. But it remains a written examination with oral tests in English and the vernacular differing from the matriculation less in its method of test than in the subjects of its course the sole passport to government service at that stage of a candidate's career but not recognised by the university as the equivalent of matriculation. The changes in the curriculum have already been noticed. Two remarks in the report are significant. The director is trying to arrange a scheme of science study with the university which will serve for both matriculation and school final otherwise headmasters will have to make doubtful arrangements if they wish to prepare boys for both. This is a warning against troubles that have been felt elsewhere and are always apt to occur with a multiplicity of tests. Again I think says Mr Prior the school final leaving certificate would be much more valuable if it contained a reference to the boys' conduct for the last two years and if the examiners had before them a record of his progress in each subject during that period. In 1912 677 pupils passed this test against 2025 who matriculated.

(d) *Attempts in Burma and the Central Provinces*

223 The only province situated within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University which has attempted to establish a general school final preparing both for employment and for the university is *Burma*. And the scheme has fared ill. Mr Covernton writes

The introduction in 1910 of a high school final examination held by the department for Anglo-vernacular high school pupils is an event of very considerable significance.

cance. Essentially it represents an effort to break away from the literary and academic traditions of the matriculation course and to substitute a test more consonant to the needs of ordinary school education and the requirements of practical life. Candidates are required to pass in four compulsory (English, arithmetic, vernacular and geography) and two optional subjects. The optionals may be selected from a list including literary, scientific, commercial and practical subjects; oral and practical as well as written tests are required. The new examination in Burma has been severely handicapped in competition with its old-established rival, the matriculation, by the terms exacted by the Calcutta University as a condition of its recognition (a high school final candidate for entry to the university having to take not only harder but more papers than those required of a matriculate), by the requisition of a higher fee from candidates and by the unwillingness of some schools and teachers to brace themselves for the higher standard of test which it imposes. Schools and candidates moreover have been reluctant to specialize on one or other of these two examinations, and in many cases headmasters have sent in the same candidates for the two tests in one year. The net result has been, so far as subjects are concerned, to drag the high school final into the same grooves as the matriculation. On the other hand since January 1912 the high school final supersedes matriculation as a passport to government service, and negotiations have been entered into with the university to procure a modification of the terms of recognition. Confidence too is slowly growing. In March 1912, 104 candidates entered (of whom forty-seven passed) from sixteen schools, as against eighty-one entries with thirty-two passes from ten schools in March 1910. The percentage of passes compared with that of matriculation, in which in 1912, 134 candidates passed (many in class I) out of 164 entries, bears eloquent testimony to the difference of the two tests in respect of standard, testimony which is enhanced by the fact that pupils who passed high in matriculation failed in the high school final. From an educational standpoint the competition between the two examinations is most undesirable. What is now wanted is the abolition of the matriculation and the creation of a general school leaving test of an elastic character, adaptable to the requirements of employers generally, yet such as the university could accept as suitable for its own purposes."

224. The *Central Provinces* has a school final examination. It has not proved a success and is to be reconstructed. "So long," says Mr. Wright, "as our curriculum is fettered by university requirements there is no hope of an examination that depends on these, whatever title is given to it, effecting any change or development in education."

225. The position may be summarised. While the inadequacy of a literary and purely external examination has long been recognised, early attempts to establish other kinds of tests were not successful—save in Bombay, where matriculation ceased to qualify for government employ. Within the last quinquennium, new systems have been framed in Madras and the United Provinces. Both lay stress on school records. The former, while it involves examination, does not make the grant of a certificate conditional on the attainment of any standard in the examination. The latter depends partially on written and oral tests. Both are recognised by the local university as an equivalent to matriculation; but the one is, while the other is not, the sole qualification for government service of certain grades. The one appears to be open to pupils of all schools; and has practically superseded the matriculation; the other is open only to those of certain recognised schools; and is making rapid headway. The only other province that has an effective system of school leaving tests is Bombay, where the scheme, though somewhat reorganised, is generally that which has been long in force. It is examinational, is not recognised by the university and is regarded as the sole qualification for government employ at that stage. The practical difficulties of working an examination over a large area with a small agency are exhibited in the United Provinces scheme, where the oral precedes the written part of the test. In Burma and the Central Provinces the schemes have been a comparative failure. Save for special examinations, such as the B and C finals in Bengal, other provinces have not attempted any scheme. The matriculation is for the most part still the goal of the high school course, though its defects are realised. "The only remedy," says the report from Eastern Bengal and Assam, "is the institution of school final examinations and the abolition of the practice of making the matriculation examination the gateway to the public services. The domination of the latter examination has exercised a most unwholesome effect on the character of the education imparted in high schools and no great improvement in their work can be expected until that domination has been removed."

## VIII--Wastage in schools

Success and  
failure in  
examinations

226 In a notable passage of the last review Mr Orange observed that a return of 1903 showed that more than 16 000 Indians were employed in the public service on pay exceeding Rs 75 a month, and that the annual output of graduates had only once exceeded 2 000, many of whom entered private employment. In 1911-12 the outturn of graduates was 2,742—a large advance. But, in the past nine years, the demand has undoubtedly increased. A point for consideration is the inequality of output in different parts of India. As a result, there is a lack of qualified Indians in some provinces, and there is probably—at least in some walks of life—an excess in others. Owing, however, to the comparatively restricted production, the increased demand and the great rise in the standard of living in no part of India can Indians be readily found to take service on terms which were accepted by men of like qualification a few years ago. 'The most striking feature,' said Mr Orange,

about the numbers of graduates at the Indian universities is not the magnitude of their total or any increase in it, but the very high proportion of wastage. It takes 24 000 candidates at matriculation to secure 11,000 passes, it takes 7 000 candidates at the intermediate examination to secure 2,800 passes, and it takes 4 750 candidates for the B A degree to secure 1,900 passes. The disparity between candidates and passes is now less marked. At matriculation or equivalent tests 28 000 candidates produce over 16,000 passes, at the intermediate, out of 9,600 candidates over 4,700 are successful, at the degree examination over 2,700 pass out of less than 5 000. That is to say, whereas formerly out of 100 candidates for matriculation 8 obtained the degree, now  $9\frac{1}{2}$  become B A's or B Sc's.

Continuance of  
pupils under  
instruction

227 Some of the reports suggest that the standard of matriculation has been lowered. And it must be remembered that the school leaving certificate in Madras does not definitely depend on attaining an examination standard. Unless, however, the degree standard has also been lowered (a supposition which is not put forward in the reports—though it appears to be prophesied in the Bombay report) the figures last quoted would indicate an improvement in the candidates throughout the university career. But there are two other ways of regarding the wastage problem—the percentages of pupils in all different kinds of schools and the percentages of those in different stages of secondary and collegiate education.

(a) from school  
to school

228 As regards the first of these considerations, the following comparison between Japan and India is of interest—

Kind of institution	Percentage of population up to 15 years of age	
	Japan	India
Universities	0.1	0.7
High schools	0.8	6.8
Middle English schools	1.7	4.9
Primary (including middle vernacular) schools	92.5	87.1
Normal schools	0.4	0.2
Special schools	0.4	0.1
Technical schools	4.1	0.2

The figures must be regarded with caution—first, because the wide extension of elementary education in Japan reduces the percentages in other kinds of institutions, second, because the middle and high school in India contains a large number of pupils in the primary stages. But these two conditions do not affect the principal point of contrast. In Japan only 2.6 per cent of the school population proceed to a literary course, while nearly 5 per cent proceed to technical or specialised courses, in India the answering percentages are 12.4 and 0.5. The conclusions are that the percentage of those in India who study beyond the primary stages is comparatively high, and that these seek almost exclusively a literary education and professional employment. Japan, with a population of 51 591,361 has 7,559 students in its universities and 289,902 pupils in its technical schools. British India with a population of 255,368,553 has 36 284 students in its universities and only 12 064 pupils in its technical schools.

(b) from stage  
to stage

229 Secondly, if we regard stages, it is a most remarkable fact that out of every five pupils in India who complete the upper primary stage, no less

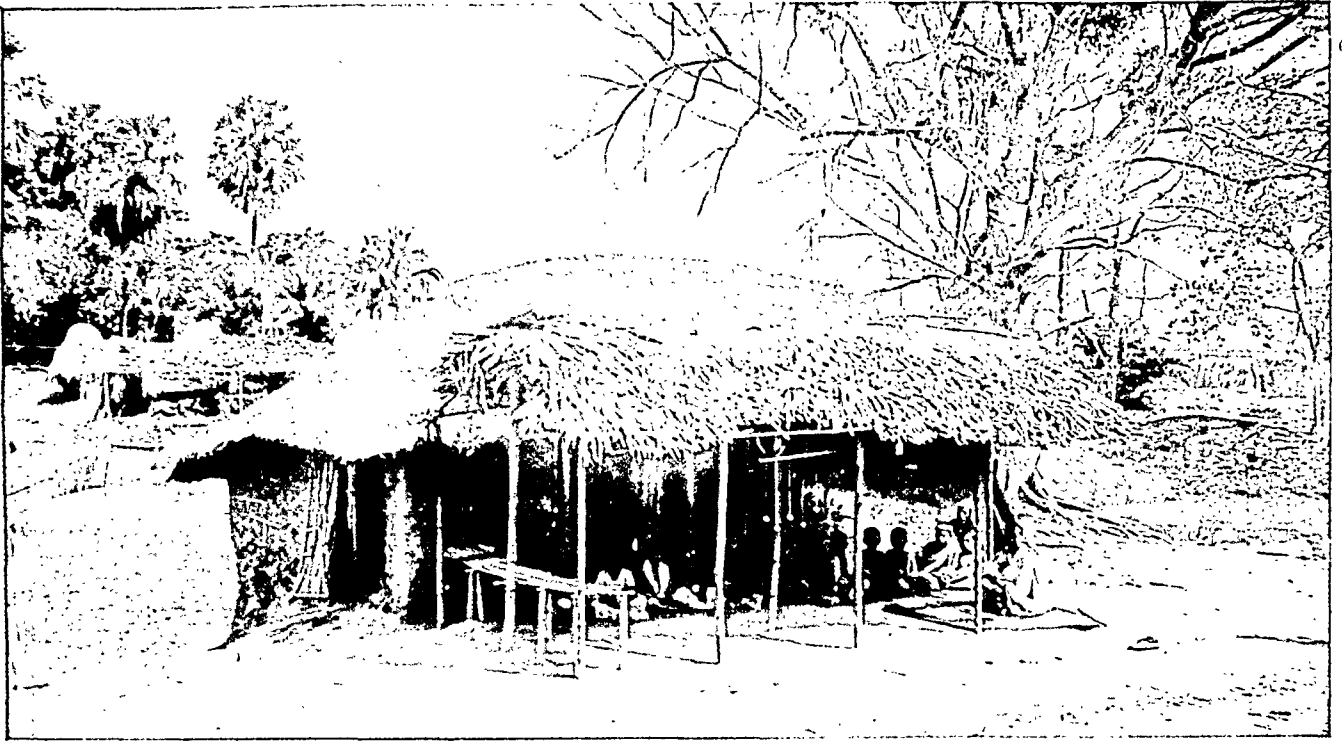
than four proceed to a secondary school. A recent report has shown that in England one pupil in twenty-two who leave a public elementary school proceeds to a public secondary school.\* The comparison is defective, because in India the figures include those who read in primary stages of secondary schools and also because a vast number of pupils never rise above the lower primary stage. Nevertheless, the figures are impressive and show the ease with which, in India, the primary pupil transfers himself to higher courses. But, when we come to regard the numbers reading in secondary stages, the comparisons they offer, and the paucity of those who come through to a successful issue, the tale unfolded is very different. There are 263,346† pupils in the middle stage, 139,151 in the high. The full secondary course occupies some six years. If we divide each number by three, we find that about 88,000 is the probable number in each middle class, 46,000 in each high class. There are also 36,000 students in the universities, that is, since the college course is of four years, each class averages 9,000 students. The numbers in the lower classes in each stage sometimes (especially in the collegiate stage) exceed those in the higher. This is not always the case, however, and, as a rough calculation, we may regard the numbers just given as indicating the annual admissions to various standards. In other words, about one-tenth of those who enter a secondary school go on to college. The number of those who matriculated (or passed equivalent tests) in 1911-12 was 16,351; the number of those who graduated was 2,742. Accordingly less than one-fifth of those admitted to secondary courses passed the examination that concludes the school course, while about one in every thirty-two succeeded in obtaining a degree. Even were the examination tests of extreme difficulty, so large a wastage could not be so explained. And the figures show that the percentage of those who pass examinations to candidates is on the increase. The inference is inevitable that large numbers of pupils enter the secondary classes, especially those of the middle stage, who have no intention of persevering to the conclusion of the course or the attainment of a standard in English which will be of practical value to them. The loss of energy entailed upon such pupils and their teachers is considerable. It may be urged against this calculation that it confuses the school with the college course. This argument would be cogent if the school course led in any substantial degree to other avenues of life or education than the university. But the majority of those who matriculate enter college—even if the conventional figure of 9,000 such entrants be regarded as correct. As a matter of fact the number of students in the first year class of colleges is probably much greater; the number of those who completed the second year and appeared in the intermediate of 1912 was 9,600. Thus, for those who complete the school course, the university offers the natural continuation; and, of those who enter the university, not one in three manages to graduate.

230. The whole subject is one which demands close consideration. In the *Conclusion*. first place, it is obvious that large numbers of pupils are entering English schools (often of a very inferior type) whose pecuniary conditions or mental calibre will not carry them on to the conclusion even of the school course. Their time is mainly occupied in learning a foreign language up to a standard which can be of little or no value to them, while mental development and the gathering in of information which would be possible for them in a place of vernacular instruction are checked and superseded by a short-lived attempt to master a difficult tongue. Secondly, the avenue of education which is selected is narrow and monotonous. The great majority of pupils crowd into the literary courses with a view to entering professions. The number of those who bifurcate into technical or other specialised studies is small. The result is that there is little or no free play for those whose intellectual characteristics are not fitted for the high school or university course. The institutions which impart this kind of education suffer from overcrowding and the admission of pupils whose slender capacity is bound to react adversely upon others, while the rush into examinations necessitates wooden (and lifeless) systems of testing.

\* Report of the Board of Education for the year 1911-12, paragraph 11.

† This includes middle vernacular schools. But the number in the middle stages of these schools is small and not infrequently the pupils are learning English.





A LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL, BENGAL.

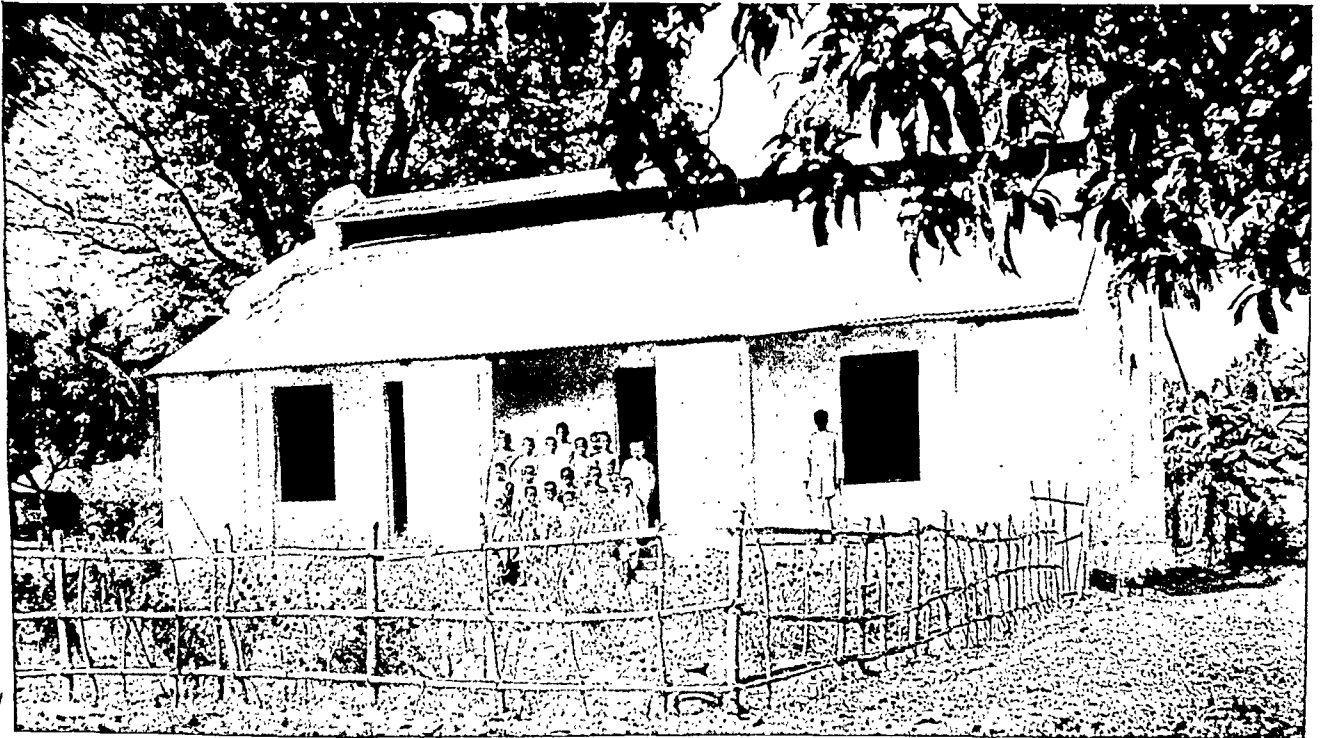
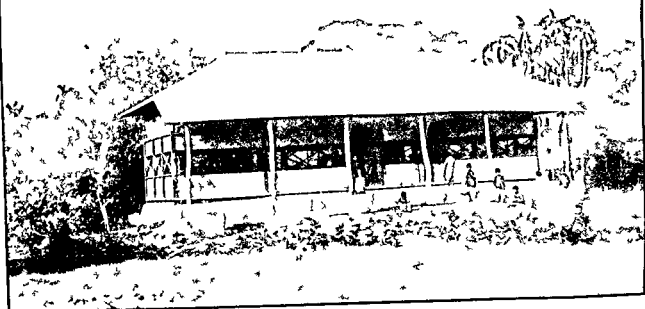


Photo-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

TYPE PLAN UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL, BENGAL.





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LOWER PRIMARY BOARD SCHOOLS DACCA

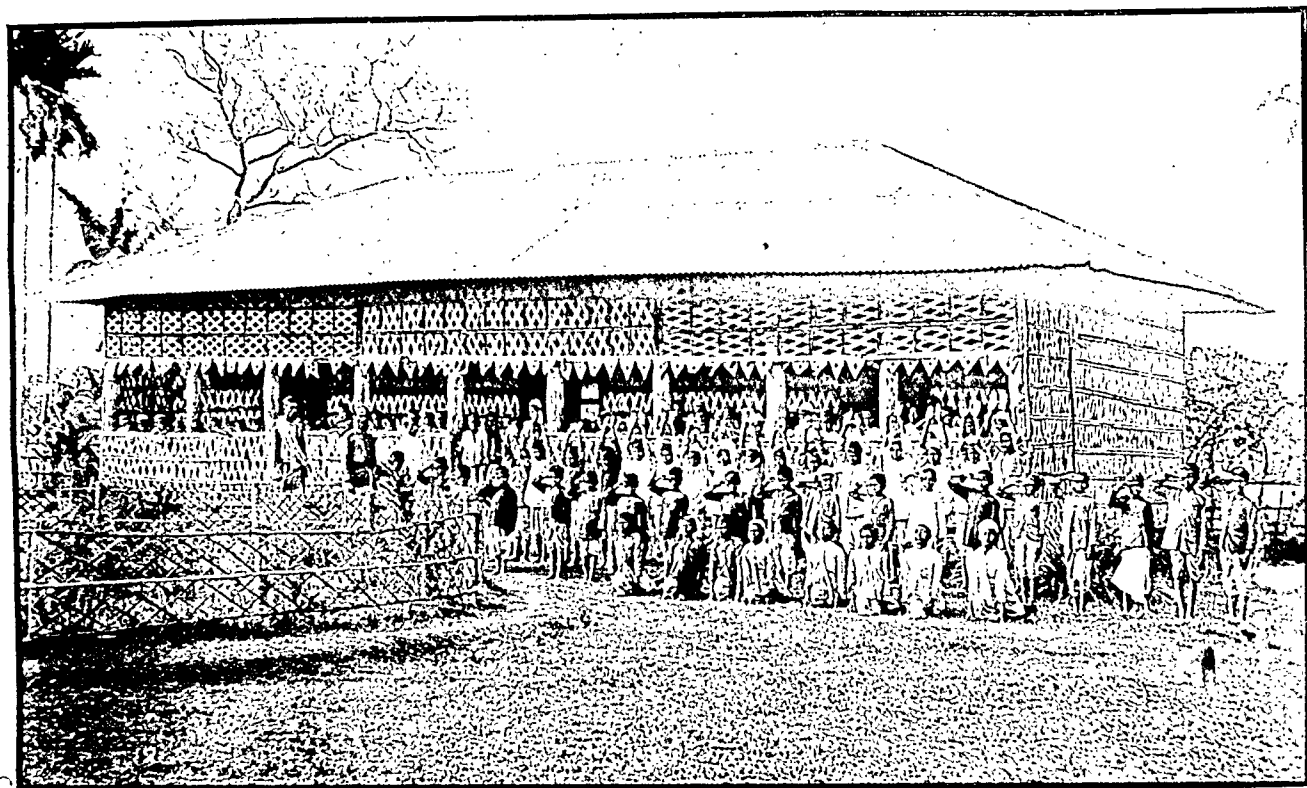
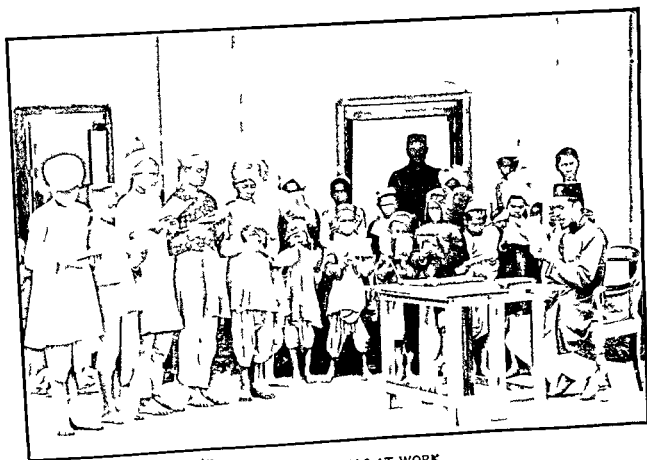
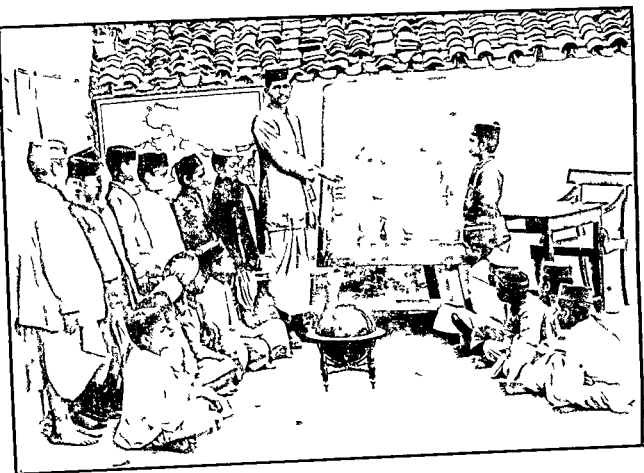


Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

LOWER PRIMARY BOARD SCHOOLS, CHITTAGONG DIVISION.



Pho o Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Boo kra.

# PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT WORK

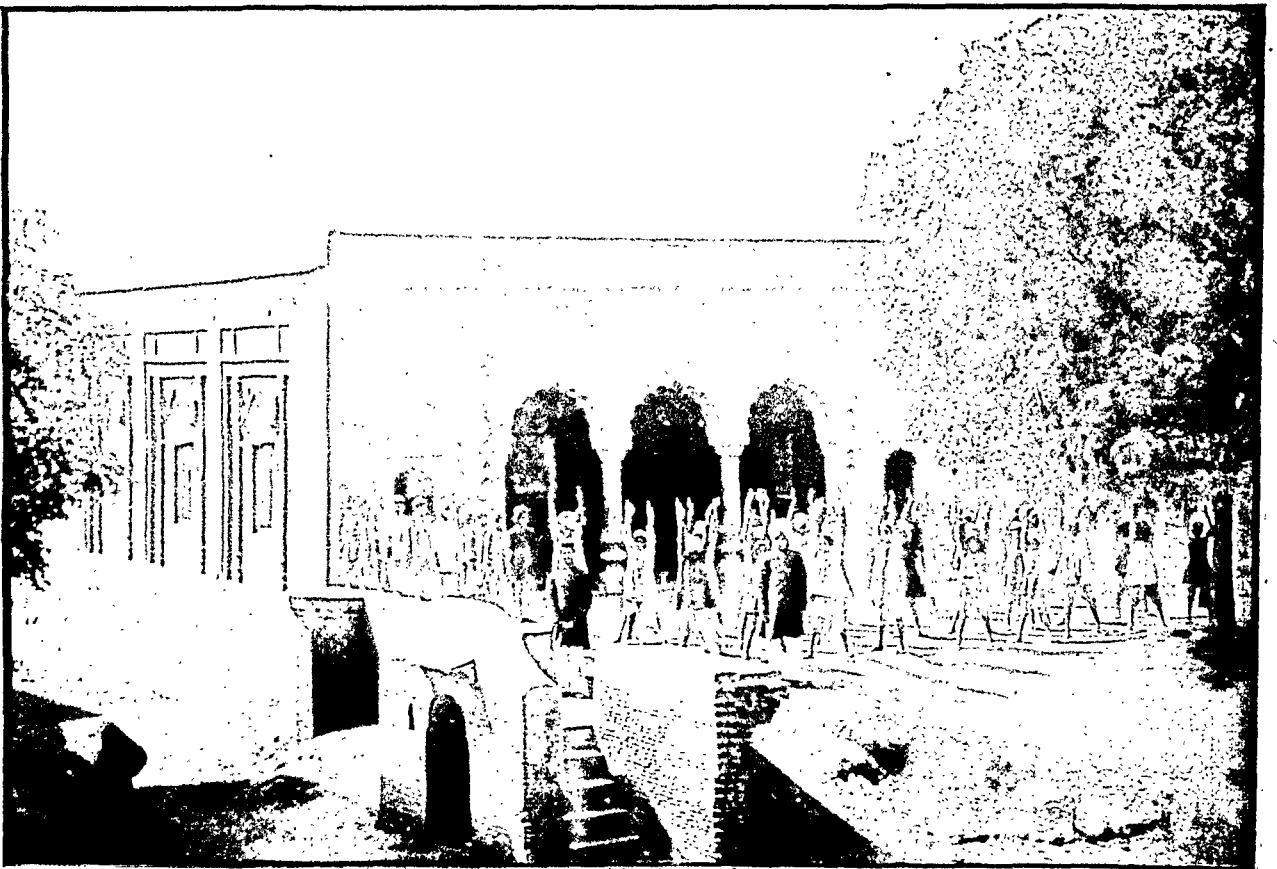
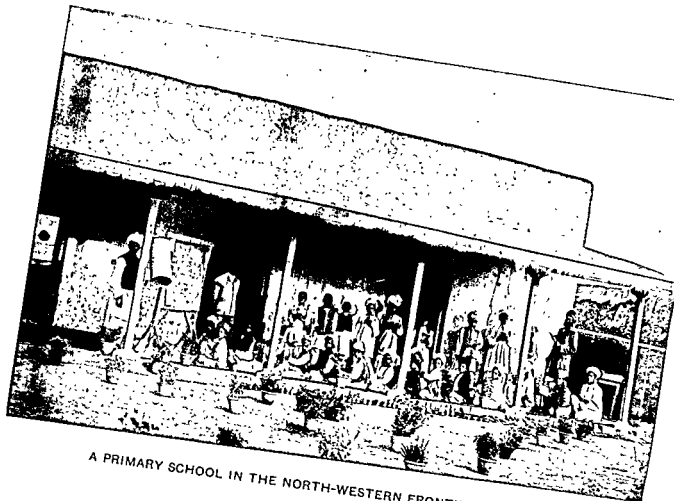


Photo. Mech. Dept., Thomason College, Rockee.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT WORK AND PLAY.



A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

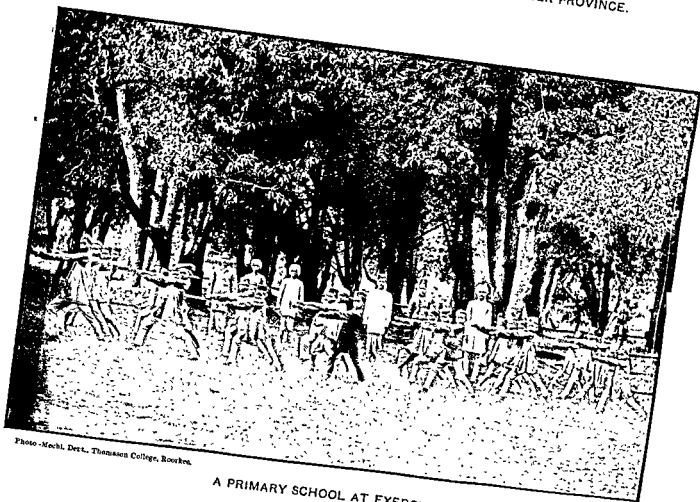


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A PRIMARY SCHOOL AT EXERCISE.

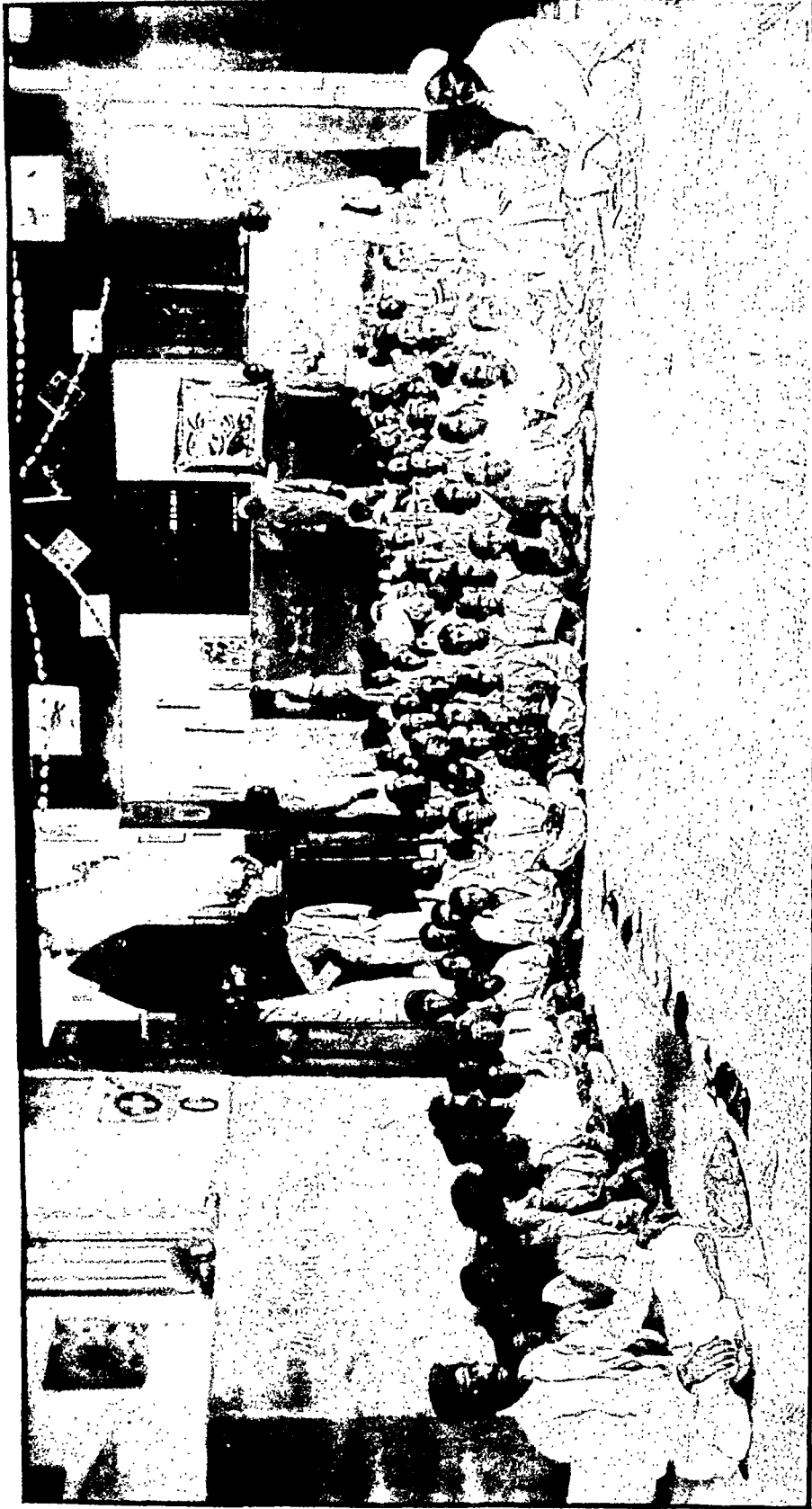
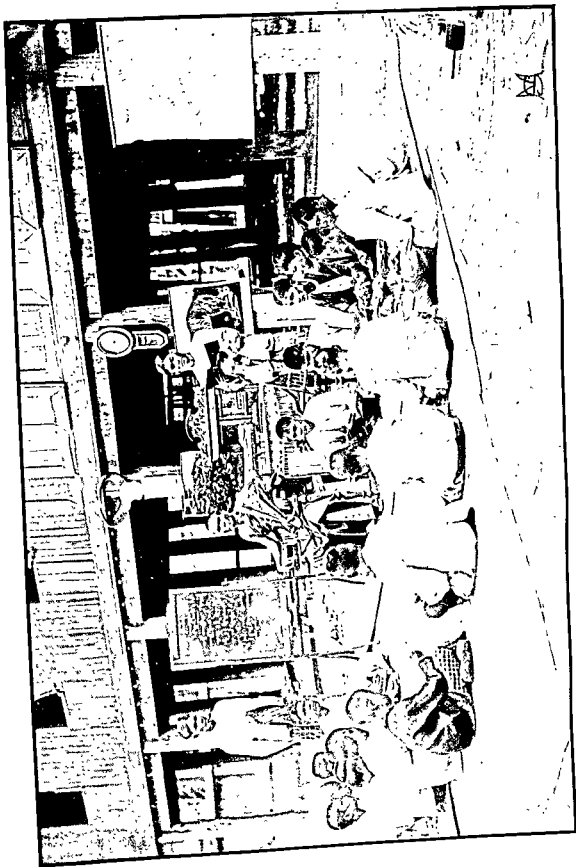


Photo.-Techl. Dept., Thomson College, Roorkee.

DAMODHAR NAIK SCHOOL, TEYNEMPETT, MADRAS.



A VERNACULAR SCHOOL IN BURMA.

Photo-Mechl. Doyle, Thonson College, Knoxville.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION.

*I.—General.*

231. Primary education, as defined by the Indian Education Commission *Definition.* of 1882, is the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life. It is mainly carried out in vernacular primary schools. In Bombay and generally in the Central Provinces the same kind of school that educates the boy whose instruction will cease with the primary stage educates those also who will proceed to secondary schools. In Burma, too, the primary departments of secondary schools are sometimes held in separate buildings and ranked as primary schools; English is taught in them. There are a few other exceptional cases where English is taught in primary schools, as for instance in Madras where it is an optional subject. In the main, however, the definition holds good; and all these institutions are included in the figures of this chapter. Where necessary for purposes of calculation, primary sections of secondary schools are also included. In the section on literacy, the figures of girls' schools are taken into consideration. For the rest, the chapter deals with primary schools for boys, Indian and European.

232. The general organisation of schools has already been described and *Organisation.* shown in diagram form in the preceding chapter. Ordinarily speaking, there are two infant classes, followed by two or three standards; these constitute what is called, in some provinces, a lower primary school or the lower primary section. Some schools have two higher classes and are generally known as upper primary schools. The addition of yet a further two classes constitutes a vernacular middle school. As this kind of school is really the last link in the chain of vernacular education, it is classed for purposes of description and statistics as primary and is dealt with in the present chapter. Middle vernacular schools are unknown—or rather not so named—in Madras and Bombay; they are classed as elementary or primary schools in those provinces.

233. Primary schools are managed either by local bodies or by private *Management.* agency. In either case, however, the local authority (for the most part the district and local boards) is often entrusted with the control and the finance of this most important branch of education. Here the grant-in-aid system has admittedly disappointed anticipation. But it is largely retained—for the most part in the Bengals, Madras and Burma, and to some extent in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where, however, the board school system prevails. The reasons for this difference are partly financial, partly historical. Where the tradition of education existed and schools were numerous, the state or the local authority could not undertake the support of all institutions and contented itself with the grant of a small subsidy to persons who established or maintained schools. Where these conditions did not exist, the local bodies themselves founded schools—generally of a markedly superior type to the privately managed institution. Secondly, the system of grant-in-aid has taken root where the indigenous school abounded or was discovered capable of development. This statement, however, must be received with some caution. On the one hand, we have the successful utilisation of the *mulla* school in Sind; on the other, many of the so-called *pathshalas* of Bengal are not of the indigenous type at all or of any antiquity, but simply venture schools set up by men who wish to derive a competence from teaching. Accordingly some areas are covered with a network of small aided schools, often ill-found and poorly staffed; others possess board schools in central villages with their own buildings and teachers on assured pay; others again exhibit a mixture of both systems. Burma is, as so often, exceptional. There are no district boards in that province. Cess schools,



however, are maintained, and considerable use is made of the truly indigenous *pongyi kyaung*. The subject of management is treated in detail in a separate section.

## II—Progress in the quinquennium

Numerical  
increase

234 In the quinquennium 1897—1902 there was an actual decrease in primary schools and pupils. In the quinquennium 1902—1907 there was an increase of 10 721 public schools and of 621,539 pupils in them. This increase was described by Mr. Orange as the largest, both as regards schools and pupils which was recorded as having taken place in a similar period. During the period under review the increase in schools was less rapid than in that preceding and amounted to 7,745. But the increase of 891 980 pupils far exceeded previous records.

Just as in the case of secondary education it is necessary to exclude those studying in primary departments of secondary institutions so, in the case of primary education, the full number of pupils must be calculated on the number in primary schools and in primary departments of schools of higher status. The result is shown as follows—

	Total number of pupils in		Percentage of increase
	1907	1912.	
Pupils in primary schools	3 630 668	4,522 648	24.6
Pupils in primary departments of secondary schools	356 061	475 361	33.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 986,729</b>	<b>4 998,009</b>	<b>25.4</b>

Primary schools have increased during the quinquennium from 102 947 to 110 692 and the pupils in them from 3 630 668 to 4 522 648, or by 7.5 and 24.6 per cent. To these should be added (as explained in section XII) the pupils in special schools and in private schools of an elementary character. These number 470 669, and the total of boys reading in such schools thus comes to 4 998 317. Details of the figures are given in supplemental tables 96 and following. These deal with primary schools only—save where pupils in primary departments of secondary schools are specially mentioned and the same remarks apply to the figures embodied in the present chapter.

Distribution

235 There is one primary school for every 5.3 towns or villages in British India varying from one for every 2.2 in Madras to one for every 14.2 in the Central Provinces. This however is no sure criterion of the distribution of schools since villages differ in point of organisation, size and distance from one another. In Bengal for instance, where schools are most thickly scattered the number of villages served by a single institution is almost double what it is in Madras. A safer guide is the number of square miles which go to each school. This is 10.2 for all India as against 10.9 in 1907. In Bengal a school serves 3.4 square miles. Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam (the last notwithstanding considerable waste tracts of grass and jungle) fall into the same class with 5.9 and 6.3 square miles respectively. In the next class come Bombay, the United Provinces and Coorg ranging from over 11 to nearly 20 square miles per school. In no other province is there a school for an area less than 28 square miles and in Burma and the North West Frontier Province the figure rises to 48.4 and 50.7. Here again however any conclusions that are drawn must be modified by three considerations—the density of the population, the size of the schools and the uniformity of their distribution. The number of souls per square mile varies from 52 in Burma to 440 in the United Provinces. The number of pupils contained in a school varies from 31 in Bengal to 75 in the Central Provinces. Nor are schools always equally parcelled out. Tracts inhabited by the higher castes are sometimes over thickly schooled to the detriment of other areas. There are miles of forest and barren hill sparsely populated by aborigines in small and widely scattered hamlets where, even if schools were established each could draw only a bare handful of precarious attendants.

TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE	DOH *		DOM.		DOWDH		GANDA.		GANDHABANIK.		GANGAI (GANGA) *		GANGAR *		REMARKS.
	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	
BENGAL	6,228	6,267	88,101	82,890	33,072	12,791	660	604	59,516	59,909	10,615	10,171	810	911	Does include 79 males and 29 females returned as Animist, viz: Midnapore (6), Howrah (1), Jalpaiguri (2), Tataba (19)
(1) British Territory	6,228	6,267	87,747	82,548	32,159	12,671	530	253	59,368	59,852	10,615	10,168	810	911	Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Darjeeling (6), Jalpaiguri (31)
BURDWAN DIVISION			63,750	63,466	6,361	3,034	126	120	28,083	29,183					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Burdwan			29,069	19,330	1,311	977			8,944	9,023					Does include 21 males and 19 females returned as Animist, viz: Darjeeling (6), Jalpaiguri (31)
Birbhum			19,155	18,551	80	15			6,120	6,785					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Bankura			8,612	8,100	50	1	123	120	2,403	2,411					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Medinipur			8,738	8,408	50	1			2,403	2,411					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Hooghly			5,350	6,071	1,683	716			1,793	1,502					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Howrah			1,356	1,377	3,187	1,562			1,793	1,502					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
PRESIDENCY DIVISION			9,875	8,678	13,435	5,771	97	51	15,397	14,255					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
24 Parganas			1,723	1,463	5,093	2,509	15	30	1,822	1,037					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Calcutta			3,101	2,300	6,172	2,893	12	12	1,291	1,037					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Xaver's			1,021	969	723	1,079	13	11	7,121	3,407					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Murshidabad			3,417	3,416	1,296	1,079	30		7,121	3,407					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Jessore			460	473	1,068	1,079			1,946	1,700					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Khulna			54	59	18	6			503	527					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
RAJSHAH DIVISION	2,929	2,395	3,043	2,741	9,545	3,139	93	60	3,264	3,097	10,615	10,168	191	115	Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Rajshahi			315	287	353	140	29	25	707	777					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Dumkura	47	41	609	643	1,002	135	3	3	316	235					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Jalpaiguri	70	81	613	420	992	227	64	34	89	81					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Darjeeling			72	63	252	65	2	1	17	79					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Rangpur	2,100	2,520	623	411	4,121	660			691	391					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Rogra			290	184	278	110	8		253	210					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Pabna	12	30	239	274	735	521			917	1,081					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Malla			671	661	1,613	1,675			215	233					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
DACCA DIVISION	3,999	3,872	1,297	1,165	2,609	682			9,129	9,756					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Dacca			985	920	654	321			3,220	3,733					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Mymensingh	3,097	3,573	786	1,411	1,411	311			2,720	2,893					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Rangpur			191	119	307	101			1,075	1,075					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Backergunge			36	36	27	13			1,068	1,068					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
CHITTAGONG DIVISION			9,783	10,498	319	52	61	2	3,182	3,291					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Tippah			309	330	298	33	62	2	9,121	9,097					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Nankhal			39	31	3	3			1,161	1,100					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Chittagong			9,302	10,137	8	10	2		1,161	1,100					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Chittagong Hill Tracts									1,161	1,100					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
(2) Feudatory States			354	342	920	120	280	371	119	57					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Cooch Behar			354	342	920	120	280	371	119	57					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
Hill Tippera									1,161	1,100					Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).
SUKKIM			3	1											Does include 23 males and 13 females returned as Animist, viz: Jalpaiguri (9), Chittagong (2), 24 Parganas (6).

\* Comp led for Eastern Bengal only.

justify their existence and when the boards came to scrutinize the results obtained it was inevitable that many of these should be closed. Moreover in many cases the eagerness for expansion had thrust aside financial foresight and when boards came to review their commitments they found themselves faced with the necessity of neglecting other services in their charge if they attempted to maintain efficiently their new educational enterprises. His Honour has no wish to prejudge an enquiry which has not yet concluded but he finds in the recent history of primary education a strong *prima facie* corroboration of his belief that unless the enthusiasm for education is balanced by the clearest provision for its financial requirements the result is bound to be ineffective and disappointing. Haste in spending our grants is not necessarily true service to the cause.

The other province whose figures demand comment is Burma where the increase is small. Mr. Covernton remarks that reductions in grants and bad seasons have weeded out the weakest public schools and he surmises that some of the pupils have been relegated to unregistered institutions. It is to be remembered that in Burma the unregistered monastic schools (which probably do not include more than half the pupils that their figures (which probably do not represent the full number of pupils) are not shown in the table above that the percentage of literacy is higher than in other provinces and that the margin for increase is consequently smaller.

Percentage of  
boys at  
school

238 The percentages to those of a school-going age who are reading first in primary schools, second in these and the primary classes of secondary schools are shown below —

Province	Percentage of boys in primary schools to boys of a school-going age	Percentage of boys in the primary stage to boys of a school- going age
Madras	27.1	28.4
Bombay	30.0	30.3
Bengal	25.5	28.1
United Provinces	12.7	13.8
Punjab	10.9	14.5
Burma	13.5	19.1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	25.3	29.7
Central Provinces and Berar	19.6	22.3
Coorg	27.2	27.3
North West Frontier Province	8.0	11.7
AVERAGE	21.5	23.8

Bombay, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras and Bengal show the largest numbers under elementary instruction. In Burma, where education is wide spread, the number of unrecognised schools marks the true condition of things. In Bombay, where secondary schools have no primary classes, the difference between the columns is insignificant.

Schools and  
pupils by  
management

239 A special section will be devoted to management. And it is only necessary to give here the classification of schools and pupils for India.

	Government	Board	Native States	Aided	Unaided	Total
Primary schools for boys	500	26,115	2,889	65,650	15,633	110,692
Pupils in primary schools for boys	25,773	1,564,306	176,770	2,352,243	403,556	4,522,648

The principal increase has been in board schools; the reasons for this will be explained later.

240. The distribution by race and creed is shown in the same manner as *Distribution by race and creed.* for boys' secondary schools.

Race or creed	Total number in primary schools.	Number of pupils of a school-keeping age of whom 10 are in a primary school for boys.	Percentage of increase in the last five years
Europeans and domiciled community	1,786	218	+ 5.5
Indian Christians	114,069	30	+ 25.7
Brahmans	471,420	32	+ 16.1
Non-Brahmans	2,721,403	91	+ 25.6
Muhammadians	924,713	94	+ 25.3
Buddhists	146,770	109	+ 2.1
Parsis	4,316	30	9.9
Others	138,171	99	+ 76.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,522,648</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>+ 21.6</b>

The small number of Europeans reading in primary schools is accounted for by the fact that this community generally frequent secondary schools with primary sections attached. The increase in the number of non-Brahmans and Muhammadians is noticeable.

241. It is important to consider the relative number of pupils in the three *Distribution in divisions of the primary stage.* This is shown for provinces in the supplemental table no. 105, and is calculated on the numbers both in primary schools and in the primary stages of secondary schools. They are given below in brief form.

Stages.	Total number in each stage.	Percentage to total.
Number of boys in the upper primary stage	582,163	12.5
Number of boys in the lower primary stage reading printed books	2,894,807	62.1
Number of boys in the lower primary stage not reading printed books	1,181,131	25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,658,101</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Since 1907, the number in the highest stage has increased by 25.2 per cent., that in the second stage by 19 per cent., and that in the lowest by 35.2 per cent. The large increase among the infants is inevitable where there is a large increase in the total of pupils. But it is satisfactory to find that the increases in the two higher stages taken together have been proportionately greater.

242. The subject of the last paragraph has to be regarded in another *Pupils in the light—the length of time for which children remain at school.* This has considerable bearing upon the question as to how far the population of any *upper primary* province is touched by education; for the numbers actually at school are affected by the duration of school life. A very rough guide to the length of school life in different provinces is shown by the proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage to the total in primary stages.

Province.	Proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage to those in the primary stage in	
	1907.	1912.
Madras	7.2	5.8
Bombay	33.3	31.0
Bengal	6.0	6.9
United Provinces	12.0	14.1
Punjab	18.9	19.7
Burma	16.5	20.3
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7.2	7.5
Central Provinces and Bearar	14.9	13.9
Coorg	33.3	25.0
North-West Frontier Province	21.4	19.0
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>



TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	HINDU.				JOGI AND JUGI.		KACHARI.*		KADAR.*		KAHAR.		REMARKS.
	HINDU		ANIMIST.		HINDU		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	162	153	181	185	186	187	183	189	190	191	192	193	
BENGAL													
(1) British Territory													
BURDWAN DIVISION													
Burdwan	436	192	341	380	182,903	178,238	937	873	485	450	61,928	27,758	Jatija Kacharita.—See Kacharita.
Birbhum	436	192	341	380	177,673	173,905	933	871	485	450	61,308	27,620	Jamaita.—See Tipara
Parkura	1	1			8,514	8,705					12,083	7,874	Jogi and Jugi.—It was found im-
Wardha	1	1			1,084	1,811					1,699	950	possible to make any distinction be-
Hooghly					618	654					851	1,006	tween Jogi and Jugi. In Eastern
Howrah					207	335					45	9	Bengal the persons shown against this
					2,518	2,599					731	686	head are usually called Jugs but they
					1,570	1,530					6,069	3,831	themselves claim to have their caste
					2,127	2,044					3,665	1,312	name spelt as Jogi.
													Jogi includes 13 males and 13 females
													in Hooghly returned as Mahatma.
PRESDENCY DIVISION	10	5			24,409	23,371					29,275	11,854	Kachari includes 1 male in Chittagong
24 Parganas					7,186	6,745					6,510	2,478	Hill Tracts returned as Animist.
Calcutta	3				1,311	1,118					17,782	4,316	Kachari includes 49 males and 44 females
Nadia					4,933	4,025					1,209	913	in Rajshahi returned as Animist.
Murshidabad					1,834	1,750					1,876	1,657	Kachari includes 7 males and 2 females
Baranpore	7	5			4,339	4,262					1,664	1,319	in Calcutta returned as Jain. It also
Khulna					5,840	5,387					1,230	1,213	includes 3 males in Calcutta returned
													as Sikh and 6 males in Jalpaiguri
													returned as Animist.
RAJSHAH DIVISION	101	177	339	380	13,312	13,925			463	445	8,647	3,498	
Rajshahi					2,171	1,948			52	44	445	163	
Dinajpur					3,605	3,199			283	202	1,280	891	
Jalpaiguri					1,170	1,075					687	271	
Darjeeling					312	274					138	44	
Rangpur					3,358	3,300					2,749	407	
Dacca					2,160	1,985					471	83	
Pabna					663	1,011			2		1,309	149	
Malda					314	381			126	139	1,572	1,600	
DACCA DIVISION					47,588	45,413	883	823	22	5	8,783	2,559	
Dacca					10,030	10,150					2,480	627	
Mymensingh					21,087	21,685			22	5	1,452	571	
Fardpur					2,571	2,621					1,613	1,138	
Backergunge					10,091	10,038					332	225	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	21	9			83,491	83,491	50	48			2,520	1,835	
Chittagong					39,572	38,403	40	43			805	104	
Naokhal					26,568	26,679					1,028	1,708	
Chittagong Hill Tracts					17,131	18,106					80	25	
					80	3							
(2) Feudatory States					5,330	4,333	4	2			650	138	
Cooch Bihar					2,014	2,198					531	89	
Hill Tracts					2,581	1,867					80	60	
SHAKIM					114	107					11	1	

\* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.









TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	KHAMBU.								KHAMLI.*		KHANDAIT.		KHAMIA.				REMARKS.				
	HINDU.								ANIMIST.		HINDU.		ANIMIST.								
	TOTAL.				JIMBAR.				KHAMBU.		Males.		Females.		Males.			Females.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.	
1	233	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249							
BENGAL ..	22,831	22,270	21,723	21,567	1,108	703	747	714	28,605	7,803	6,533	6,106	1,820	1,553	Hindus includes 1 female in Darjeeling returned as Brahmin and 83 males and 69 females in Jalpaiguri returned as Animist. It also includes 19 males and 16 females returned as Buddhist in Bengal, viz., Jalpaiguri (6), Darjeeling (29) and 3 males and 1 female returned as such in Sikkim.						
(1) British Territory ..	22,830	22,270	21,723	21,567	1,107	703	747	714	28,602	7,803	6,519	6,185	1,820	1,550							
BURDWAN DIVISION ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,513	6,639	2,530	2,310	257	165							
Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	129	..	..	..	..							
Bachham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	87	..	..	..							
Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,652	6,231	2,050	1,890	23	19							
Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,134	49	135	119	..	..							
Hiboghy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,631	211	68	65	..	..							
Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,603	1,109	75	33	22	..							
PRESIDENCY DIVISION ..	21	5	..	..	21	5	..	..	7,074	818	74	20	..	..							
24-Parganas ..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9,409	284	1	..	..	..							
Calcutta ..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	254	..	..	13	..	..							
Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	3	..	..	..	..							
Murshidabad ..	7	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	59	1	..	..	..	..							
Besae ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	47	3,876	3,838	1,541	1,391							
RAJSHAHI DIVISION ..	22,783	22,262	21,723	21,567	1,060	695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	49	..	..							
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	233	3,150	3,319	1,369	1,260							
Jalpaiguri ..	2,729	1,902	1,970	1,447	740	435	..	..	48	47	112	208	172	131							
Darjeeling ..	20,049	20,360	19,744	20,150	303	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Rangpur ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..							
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..							
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
DACCA DIVISION ..	26	3	..	..	26	3	..	..	216	2	36	3	..	..							
Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..							
Byensingh ..	19	2	..	..	19	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..							
Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..							
Backergunge ..	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..							
CHITTAGONG DIVISION ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Tippura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	714	132	6	2	1	..	..							
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	4	..	..	..	..							
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	2	..	..	..	..							
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	714	..	..	..	..	..	..							
(2) Feudatory States ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	14	11	..	..							
Cooch Behar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Hill Tippura ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..							
SIKKIM ..	7,939	7,933	7,914	7,891	25	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							



CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	KHYANG.*				KICHAK.*		KISAN.		KOCH.		KOHRI.		REMARKS.
	ANIMIST.		BUDDHIST.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	
BENGAL ..	150	182	203	256	55	57	792	663	63,315	61,731	19,902	5,912	Khyang (Animist) includes 4 males returned as Hindu, viz., Chittagong (1), Hill Tippera (3).
(1) British Territory	147	182	203	256	55	57	792	663	62,616	61,083	19,183	5,837	
BURDWAN DIVISION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kisan includes 58 males and 51 females returned as Animist, viz., Jalpaiguri (23), Darjeeling (59).
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hogghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nadia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
DACCA DIVISION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buckergungo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	147	182	203	256	55	57	787	659	62,890	62,729	18,223	5,061	
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nakhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(2) Feudatory States	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cooch Behar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hill Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SUKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

\*Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

proportions in which the district boards and the government bear the expenditure on primary schools have been reversed since the last quinquennial review, and that the district board funds intended for the support of primary schools are growing inadequate for the purpose."

As regards the distribution of provincial funds among boards, the method adopted in Eastern Bengal and Assam has already been described. The following passage from the Punjab report is of interest on this subject —

"An important step forward was taken in 1910-11 by the introduction of a system of proportioning the grants made to district boards for the extension of primary education on the basis of teachers' salaries. The imperial and provincial grants had hitherto been distributed on rough and ready methods, lump sums being handed over to the boards according to an estimate of their probable requirements but without any guarantee that payments on the same scale would continue. The system now in force may be briefly explained. Government undertakes to defray two thirds of the salary of every qualified teacher in a vernacular school, plus all contributions made by the boards to teachers' provident funds and half the cost of school repairs. The condition attached is that a teacher for whom a salary grant is claimed should be in receipt of a minimum salary of Rs 15 if a head teacher, and Rs 12 if an assistant. In addition special recurring grants are made for backward districts, and grants are also given for capital expenditure on buildings. As the small amount needed for school contingencies can be met from the fees levied, the net cost to the boards of maintaining each vernacular school is approximately one third of the pay of the teacher or teachers employed, and less in backward districts. Should larger subsidies be sanctioned from imperial funds without a corresponding expansion of the income of the local bodies, a raising of the rate of grant will doubtless be considered, but on the presumption that part of the cost of primary education has to be met from local taxation, the proportion recently sanctioned does not appear to be an illiberal arrangement for the local bodies concerned, it has at any rate the advantage of substituting a system resembling that adopted in European countries for a more or less haphazard distribution of bounties, and enables the boards to forecast their income and expenditure."

*Municipal schools*

266 A word must be added about schools maintained or aided by municipalities. These are included in the returns along with district and local board schools, but a distinction is made between the funds contributed by these two kinds of bodies. The income of municipalities throughout India is Rs 7,49,32,941\*, the amount expended on schools and colleges is Rs 30,88,283 or 4.1 per cent. The amount of literacy in cities far exceeds that in rural areas. But the condition of privately managed schools in municipal areas is often very inferior, the teachers are ill trained (frequently too old to be trained) and accommodation is a difficult problem where unsuitable rooms have to be hired at a high price.

*Schools in Bombay and Calcutta*

267 The Inspector of the Central Division writes of Bombay city —

"As regards Bombay, the prominent feature of the quinquennium was the adjustment of certain charges between the government and the Bombay municipality, whereby the Bombay corporation was relieved of all expenses on account of the city of Bombay police and in place thereof undertook certain medical, educational and other expenses, till then devolving upon government. By virtue of this arrangement the entire management of primary education now rests with the corporation, which is wholly responsible for it in the city. From the year 1903 a general IVth standard examination is held at different centres in which all municipal schools and all aided schools, with a few exceptions join."

Mr Prior remarks that this change has made little difference, the corporation has always paid its educational servants liberally and treated them considerably though it appears to remain lethargic about the housing of its schools. Mr Prothero gives a somewhat dismal account of the state of affairs in Calcutta. In 1911-12 the Calcutta corporation spent Rs 34,688 on education, but of this, Rs 7,694 went on secondary schools, Rs 11,756 on special schools, Rs 2,923 on objects of indirect expenditure, and only Rs 12,315 on primary schools for girls and boys. "During the quinquennium under review the attention of the chairman of the corporation was drawn to the fact that the municipality was spending over Rs 4,000 of the Rs 20,000 given annually in capitation grants to primary schools on schools which the department would not aid because they taught English or were guilty of other breaches of departmental rules. It was also brought to his notice that exemptions from rates, amounting to another Rs 20,000 a year, were injudiciously given, and

\* Including figures for 1910-11 in the case of the Bombay Presidency from which later figures were not received when this review was under preparation.

that in some cases high schools enjoy this privilege illegally." A committee met in 1910, when it was decided, among other things, that the grants to schools should in future be distributed in consultation with the department. In 1909-10 it had been proposed to open at the expense of the corporation thirty schools for Indian boys and girls, with industrial annexes. Nothing has come of this scheme, "and generally," adds the report, "the amount spent for primary education still falls far short of what might reasonably be expected from the municipality of the first city in India."

#### V.—Systems of grant-in-aid.

268. In the board school the teacher is a board servant. His pay is fixed *Difference be-*  
—generally by qualifications, length of service and success. Other expenses *tween board*  
are also met by the board, sometimes also from fees. In Assam, however, a *and aided*  
system still prevails in board schools, approximating to that generally fol- *schools.*  
lowed in aided schools. The pay of a teacher is partly fixed—Rs. 8 a month  
if he is certificated, Rs. 5 if he is uncertificated, but with some concession in  
view of ordinary examinations passed—and partly dependent on a capitation  
grant graded according to the stages in which the pupils are reading.

269. Privately managed schools still form the commonest type in India; *Systems of aid.*  
and the method whereby they are aided must be described. It is not necessary  
to enter into this subject with the minuteness displayed in the fifth quinquen-  
nial review. Full treatment was then required owing to the recent abolition  
of the results grant system and the reconstruction in every province of code  
rules which that abolition entailed. The systems then evolved stand almost  
unchanged to-day—bewildering, as Mr. Orange described them, in their  
manifold variety. Only their salient features are indicated here. A synopsis  
of the rules is to be found in appendix XVI. The grant is sometimes paid  
from provincial, sometimes from board funds. In Bombay, Burma and the  
Central Provinces it is paid by government.\* In Bengal and Eastern Bengal  
and Assam it is paid by the board. In Madras, the United Provinces and the  
Punjab† it is paid sometimes by the one, sometimes by the other; in Madras  
the payment is now almost entirely direct from provincial funds. The  
authority which supplies the funds has the principal voice in deciding their  
distribution and the rules whereby subsidy is earned. But the rules framed  
under the Local Self-Government Acts and the inspecting officer serve to  
introduce a certain uniformity into the operations of the different boards in  
each province.

270. As in secondary, so in primary schools, the methods of assessing  
annual grant are based on different principles which, however, frequently  
overlap. The amount of private resources, the qualifications of the teachers,  
the extent to which the prescribed curriculum is followed, attendance, the  
numbers in different classes, and general efficiency—all these, in varying  
combinations and with different values, are determining factors. The sys-  
tems may be ranged in order according to the extent to which they permit of  
fluidity in assessment.

The simplest system is that of *Madras*, which gives Rs. 36 a year for each teacher  
in employment and eight annas a year for each pupil in attendance. Even here, the  
amount may be enhanced or decreased by 25 per cent. on the recommendation of the  
inspecting officer, and further increased by the director. Next come those systems  
in which the grant depends primarily upon the income and the expenditure, but may be  
modified on other considerations. This system prevails in *Bombay* and the *Central*  
*Provinces*, where the subsidy may not exceed one-half the local income or one-third the  
expenditure. In the former province the rule is mitigated by special terms for schools  
recently started and for those which deteriorate owing to no fault of their own. In the  
latter, the administration or the director may sanction an additional grant of one-third;  
and the amount is also determined by the condition of the school under various heads.  
In both provinces, the grant thus calculated is continued as a fixed grant subject to  
general maintenance of standard. The *United Provinces* has a system of fixed grants,  
which differs according as the money is provided by government or by the boards. The  
so-called primary English school is aided by government and may receive Rs. 150 a

\* In certain parts of the Central Provinces and especially in Berar small local schools are also  
aided by the district and municipal councils.

† In the Punjab now entirely from local funds.

year fixed, an attendance grant of Rs 2 or Re 1 8-0 a year for each pupil in average attendance according to the standard in which he reads, and a special grant not exceeding one fifth the salary of each trained teacher in the upper primary section. The ordinary vernacular school is aided by the board and receives, if it fulfils the necessary conditions, from Rs 4 to Rs 6 a month. Where the number of pupils has exceeded 20 during the previous year, one rupee extra is given, if there is only one teacher, Rs 3 for each assistant if his presence is required. In Assam upper primary schools are aided, lower primary are, save in the hills, board institutions. In an upper primary school there must be a local contribution apart from fees and the grant may not exceed five times (or, where education is in demand, two and a half times) this amount. The grant is partly fixed partly dependent on the number of pupils enrolled in each class (as is the case with board schools in that area). While the Assam rules apply strict conditions to upper primary schools, the system of aiding lower primary schools in the hills of that area is very different and will be presently described. Grants in the Punjab are assessed on attendance (modified by classification and general condition) and on staff. The block grant is a capitation for each pupil—Rs 2 a year in the lower primary and Rs 4 in the upper primary department. Grants to indigenous or elementary schools are made under separate rules but the rates are approximately the same. The staff grant is one third of the salary of certificated teachers and monitors. Of the remaining provinces it may be said generally that the grant is calculated with reference to the condition of the school. In the two Bengals, subject to certain general requirements a school may receive a subsistence allowance paid quarterly and a deferred allowance paid at the beginning of the next financial year. The amounts are often calculated on a test-card system prescribed by certain boards, under which marks are assigned for the proficiency of the school in point of buildings, staff, attendance, instruction, etc. This method has now been made more generally applicable by the publication of model rules. Too often, the amount is determined by what the restricted funds of the board can find for distribution among a host of institutions. The subsistence allowance may range from Re 1 8 0 to Rs 9 a quarter, the deferred allowance from Rs 12 to Rs 36 a year. Burma offers alternative systems of grant applicable to the class of schools known as A schools (which form the great majority). It retains a results grant system where the subsidy depends on examination, but is capable of enhancement in special cases. Such a method of assessment was considered peculiarly suitable to Burma. As an alternative a fixed grant may be given calculated on the average of the results of three years with an increase of 10 per cent for schools of growing efficiency. This grant remains dependent on the result of annual inspection. Or, again salary grants may be given. "B" schools (which are of inferior status) receive an attendance grant of Rs 2 a year per pupil, limited to Rs 150 and a grant of Rs 2 for each month during which the attendance is certified as properly recorded. Lastly it remains to notice the primary schools in the hills of Assam. These schools are largely managed by mission bodies and aided by government, which gives to the mission a lump sum per annum without asking how it is distributed among the schools, the checks being inspection and a periodical statement of accounts. The condition of these hill schools was found during the quinquennium to be defective, the larger missions were persuaded to accept a partial distribution by capitation varying from class to class. It should be mentioned that these missions generally spend large sums on the maintenance of their schools—much in excess of the grant.

Two tendencies may be discerned among these various methods. First, though the results system has been abolished, save in Burma, the general efficiency of the school is always a determining factor. This characteristic approaches nearest to the old system when it takes the shape of capitation rates graded for different classes. But the capitation system does not involve the substitution of examination for inspection and it fixes a wholesome responsibility on the teacher who makes the promotions, but suffers if his promotions are obviously improper. Second, grants tend to become fixed and liable to reduction, increase or suspension on the result of general inspection.

271 The rules applicable to ordinary schools generally admit of some relaxation or modification in the case of indigenous institutions, night schools, and other kinds of institutions which require special fostering. Thus, Bombay gives Rs 2 for each boy in attendance at an indigenous school till its stability is assured, and Re 1 per pupil in night schools. The United Provinces code allows a grant from Rs 6 to Rs 10 a quarter in indigenous schools. In the Punjab these institutions receive special capitation rates. Bombay also offers a grant not exceeding Rs 15 a year for the purchase of slates and books in such schools.

272 It is not essential to enter into details of building and equipment grants. The former are generally limited to one third or a half of the total cost. But there are exceptions, and details will be found in appendix XVI.

## VI.—Teachers.

273. In 1902 there were 106,000 teachers in primary schools—that is, one *Number of* teacher for every 26 pupils. There are no certain figures for 1907; but, at *teachers.* the same rate, there would have been about 140,000 teachers. In 1912 there were 171,359 teachers in primary schools—that is, one teacher for every 29 pupils.

274. Of these teachers, 42,554, or one-fourth, have received training. In *Qualifications.* board schools something less than half are trained, in aided schools less than one-sixth, in unaided schools less than one-twelfth. (These figures are for boys' and girls' schools, for masters and mistresses.) As regards qualifications in different provinces, Sir A. Bourne says of *Madras*:—

“The qualifications of the teachers show a considerable advance during the quinquennium. The number of those without any qualifications fluctuated somewhat, but was the same in the first and fourth years. The number of those with professional certificates increased by 46 per cent., and with general educational certificates by 29. Professional certificates are now of two kinds. They are either probationary certificates granted on the result of a written examination at the end of the training school course or final certificates granted to teachers who have satisfied a board as to their professional skill at the end of a probation ordinarily of from one and a half to three years. The grant of certificates of approved service has been discontinued for many years, so that the number of teachers holding them is now inconsiderable. The department recognises also a class of teachers of proved ability, though untrained and not formally certificated. Teachers of both these classes appear in the tables as without professional certificates. The professional certificates are of two grades, secondary and elementary, but the demand for teachers of the secondary grade for secondary schools leaves very few of them for elementary schools and these are mostly employed as headmasters in the model schools of training institutions and in municipal board schools.”

The circle reports in *Bombay* (save that from Kathiawar) give good accounts of the increase in those who are trained or have at least passed some qualifying examination; and this is generally attributed to the more liberal scale of pay. Teachers in British districts are more numerous, better qualified and better paid than ever before. The “face-value” of a first year training certificate is Rs. 12 initial pay, that of a second year certificate is Rs. 15; the maximum pay for which the holder of a third year certificate is eligible is Rs. 25. As already stated, these cannot ordinarily be given. Mr. Prior says, “I do not myself see that it will ever be necessary to make full provision up to the maxima offered in the vernacular masters’ codes, as, if all could look forward to regular increments whether their work were good, bad or indifferent, every incentive to steady conscientious work would be removed.” In the *Bengals*, where pay is low and the training schools are indifferent, the condition of affairs is worse than elsewhere. Things are slowly improving; but one fears that the training given by instructors who themselves draw only Rs. 18 cannot be of great value—a case of the blind leading the blind; while the proportion of teachers who possess no educational qualifications whatever is appalling. “The total number of teachers,” says Mr. Prothero, “employed in primary schools for Indian boys and girls at the end of 1911-12 was 43,776. Of these 5,017 or 11·4 per cent. are returned as ‘trained,’ whilst 9,707 or 22·1 per cent. are returned as having no special qualifications. The remainder 66·5 of the total are returned as possessing ‘other qualifications.’ The ‘other qualifications’ are practically confined to the certificates of the former school examinations (middle English, middle vernacular, upper and lower primary). In 1911-12, a little less than 29,000 employed and returned as possessing ‘other qualifications’ had passed the lower primary examination only; and seeing that, under this head are included not only all the school examinations referred to above, but also the Sanskrit title and *madrassa* central examinations and ‘other examinations,’ the conclusion that practically all the 9,707 teachers, who are returned as possessing no special qualifications, have not read up to the lower primary standard seems inevitable.” This is not a bright picture, but it is brighter than that of five years ago. Trained teachers have increased by 2,816; those who possess no qualifications have fallen by 2,617. The proportion of those who have only passed the lower primary examination is 52 instead of 60 per cent. It is observed that the main problem to be solved is “how to increase the primary school teachers’ pay suffi-



ciently to attract a better class of teachers, who will have their hearts in the work, and to prevent the leakage from the *guru* training schools." In the Bengal districts of *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, things are no better, and the percentage of trained teachers is actually slightly lower than in Bengal itself (11 per cent against 11.4). But the inclusion of *Assam* substantially increases the percentage. Great improvement is reported from the *United Provinces*, not only are trained teachers being supplied in greater numbers, but the type of man who presents himself for training is better qualified than was originally contemplated, and possessors of vernacular final certificates are obtainable even for aided schools. The *Punjab* leads the way in the matter of qualifications with 42 per cent of its teachers trained. The *North West Frontier Province* is close behind with 40 per cent. But, even in the *Punjab*, we are told the increase in the number of trained teachers has not kept pace with the increase of schools. *Burma* is ill supplied with trained teachers, perhaps the utilisation of monastic schools acts as a hindrance. In the *Central Provinces* somewhat less than one third of the teachers are trained, but steps are being taken which, it is hoped, will work a solid improvement.

275 The average pay of a primary school teacher throughout India can not be calculated with accuracy. But (still taking the figures for boys and girls schools together) the total direct cost of primary education, divided by the number of teachers, works out to a little less than Rs 10 a month. The figure in a board school is about Rs 14 a month, in an aided school about Rs 8, in an unaided school a little over Rs 4½. In order to rectify the figures, fees collected in board schools have been deducted (in those provinces where the teacher is not allowed to keep them) in the figures given here and in paragraph 280. The result cannot of course be taken as accurately indicating the average pay, something must be deducted for contingencies, on the other hand, the private teacher often receives gifts of grain and perhaps a free house—perquisites which do not show in the returns. Taking these points into consideration, it may be said that the monthly emoluments of primary teachers do not exceed the amounts shown above, the sum which must be deducted for contingencies being largest in the case of a board school, and practically nil in that of an unaided school. The pay of a board school teacher is ordinarily composed of a regular salary paid by the board. But, where board schools are few and aided schools are many, the system of payment in the former so far approximates to the latter that the teacher is allowed to retain fees. This is the case in elementary schools of *Madras* and *Eastern Bengal*. In *Assam*, too, fees may be retained up to a certain amount, but, as primary education is there free, this is of little moment. In the *Central Provinces* the fees are utilised by the school committee. In other kinds of schools the teacher's emolument depends on the fees he can collect, the grant he can earn (see paragraph 270) and such presents and privileges as the villagers provide. It is the existence of this last unreturned source of income that explains the otherwise incredibly low earnings of the unaided teacher.

276 The reports indicate that pay—at least in board schools—has generally risen. There has been a tendency to adopt a minimum rate. In *Madras* this minimum is Rs 8, but in elementary schools fees are retained and a capitation grant is given, averaging Rs 2. In *Bombay* Rs 9 has been fixed as the minimum for assistants, save in *Sind* where it is Rs 10, Rs 15 is the minimum Rs 12 and Rs 11 respectively are the minima for trained and untrained headmasters. Certificates of training also bear certain face values, which, however cannot ordinarily be given. To effect these improvements a grant of nearly three lakhs recurring was made during the period. The pay of a trained headmaster in a local board school of *Bombay* appears to average over Rs 18 in a municipal school over Rs 26. The *Bengal* report gives some estimates of the pay of primary teachers, in the case of schools under private management it varies from Rs 5.2 to Rs 7.5, but is under Rs 6 in six divisions. Here, where private management is the rule, payment in kind (not shown in returns) is probably more prevalent than elsewhere. One of the inspectors asserts that a considerable portion of the *guru's* income is derived from this source. In the *United Provinces*, as in *Madras*, the minimum has been fixed at Rs 8—which remarks Mr de la Fosse cannot be called an extravagantly high salary, but is far more than a large number of teachers were

receiving in 1907. In the *Punjab* the minimum initial pay is Rs. 15 in the case of a headmaster and Rs. 12 in that of an assistant. Compared with these rates, the incomes earned in *Burma* are high—in government vernacular schools the pay ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80; and in aided schools (which form the great majority) the fee income in Lower Burma is not uncommonly Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 and sometimes rises to Rs. 75, though in Upper Burma it hardly ever exceeds Rs. 15. In the *North-West Frontier Province* a notable step has been taken in the formation, for certificated board teachers, of an elementary teachers' service, containing four grades on Rs. 14, 16, 18 and 20. A teacher is entitled to promotion (provided there is a vacancy) after five years' approved service in one grade; and a limited number of personal allowances of Rs. 5 have been instituted for teachers of long approved service. Men of long and successful service, who are now disqualified from admission to the normal school, are awarded special certificates and thus gain entrance to the service.

277. Besides his actual pay, it is possible to hold out other inducements *Postal work.* to the teacher. The village school is the outpost of civilisation in remote places, and the schoolmaster is respected as the man of learning. He sometimes combines the office of branch postmaster with that of teacher and thus increases his slender pay. The reports do not show how far this practice extends generally, but several of them contain mention of it. In Madras the work is entrusted to government and local fund schoolmasters, of whom 521 are thus employed, on monthly pay varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12—in addition, of course, to their pay as teachers. The system works well; but it is observed that the percentage thus managed to the total of extra-departmental branch offices was only 35 in 1912 as against 43 in the previous quinquennium. In Bengal the number of schools in which a teacher is in charge of postal work has fallen from 602 to 532. While it is admitted that the additional duties tend to a certain interruption of school work, it is also observed that a little judicious arrangement can minimise the inconvenience; and one of the inspectors remarks, "I consider the expansion of the postal system as necessary for the education of the masses as the expansion in the number of schools; the former makes as much for their education as the latter, though indirectly, and I would therefore advocate the extension of the school post office system, even though the combination of schools and post offices may not, from the postal or educational point of view, be as efficient as a separate institution for each." The Punjab report speaks of allowances of Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem. In Eastern Bengal districts, there are 332 branch post offices attached to schools; in Assam the system appears to be almost non-existent. Throughout a long period of school inspection the present writer has found but one instance where postal work seriously interfered with teaching. The case was a peculiar one, where the village, though remote, was a large centre of local trade, shop-keepers formed the bulk of the population and the postal work was peculiarly heavy. Elsewhere, he has found that the two duties can be satisfactorily discharged together, and that the school which is also a branch post office is generally among the best conducted. The teacher is stimulated to effort by the desire to retain the extra emolument coupled with light work. It seems unfortunate that, at least in some provinces, the extent of the practice has been diminished.

278. In some provinces an additional and deserved attraction is held out *Education* to teachers in the shape of the exemption of their children from the payment of *of teachers'* fees. The *Bengal* code permits the son of a teacher in a government school *children.* whose salary does not exceed Rs. 50 a month to read free in the school in which his father is employed, and a second son may read at half rate. The same privilege is extended to government pensioners of the education department whose pension does not exceed Rs. 25 a month and to the orphans of officers who died in the service of the department or of pensioners. In the *United Provinces* teachers in government service drawing less than Rs. 50 a month pay one-half of the usual fee for their sons or dependent relatives, and aided schools may allow the same concession. In the *Punjab* the teachers in any recognised school whose salary does not exceed Rs. 30 a month may educate their children free in vernacular schools and vernacular departments of secondary schools. In the *Central Provinces* the sons of teachers of schools

under public management and likewise of inspecting officers and of deceased or pensioned teachers may read free in publicly managed schools. In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* the same privilege is extended as in Bengal.

Provision for  
old age

279 Perhaps no method of enhancing his prospects would prove so acceptable to the primary teacher as some provision for his livelihood in old age. Teachers of board schools have this privilege to a considerable extent. In *Bombay* their service is pensionable. The same is the case in *Berar*, and it is now proposed to make pensionable the service of all primary teachers throughout the *Central Provinces* who draw over Rs 10 a month. In *Madras* board teachers are required to contribute to the provident funds established by the boards, and it is noteworthy that such a teacher may continue so to subscribe even if his school becomes an aided school, provided his fixed pay is over Rs 10 a month. Board and municipal teachers of the *United Provinces* who draw Rs 10 or over are required to contribute to provident funds, and board teachers in the *Punjab* of the same minimum pay are similarly admitted, while many municipalities in that province have started funds. In *Burma* municipal school teachers are required to subscribe when the municipality maintains a provident fund. These concessions have not been made in the *Bengals* or in *Assam*. So much for teachers employed by local bodies. But the same is not the case with those in privately managed schools. There are perhaps few measures which would so surely improve the staff and tone of these institutions as the institution of provident funds. Some of the present proposals regarding provident funds in private schools of primary and of higher status have been mentioned in paragraph 43.

Comparison of  
training and  
pay in pro-  
vinces

280 The remarks which have been made regarding qualifications and pay in the preceding paragraphs are now brought together and summarised. The percentage of trained teachers to the total in different provinces is shown below. It is also a very rough calculation of the average emolument based on the cost of primary education minus fees in board schools which are credited to the boards.

Province	Percentage of trained teachers to the total	Average emolument of teachers per annum
Madras	36.0	104.3
Bombay	32.0	274.2
Bengal	11.6	77.6
United Provinces	31.4	103.3
Punjab	42.8	155.5
Burma	18.1	94.2
Eastern Bengal and Assam	15.9	80.6
Central Provinces and Berar	27.9	161.9
North West Frontier Province	40.2	171.7
AVERAGE	24.8	117.0

The data of past years are insufficient to permit of any general comparison of qualifications further than what has already been indicated.

The accuracy of the calculation of pay is impaired by the considerations already explained. Roughly, however, the fact that the annual cost of a boys' primary school has increased by Rs 29 on the average throughout India during the quinquennium shows that the pay of teachers must have substantially risen. In institutions under public management the increase has amounted to an average of Rs 51 a year. But the table sufficiently indicates the poverty and the inefficiency of schools over large tracts of the country. In the provinces where all or most of the schools are left to private management, the proportion of trained teachers and the pay offered are deplorably low. In both respects Bengal displays the poorest figures. The existence of a certain number of board schools renders the condition of Eastern Bengal slightly—but only slightly—better. Burma, wholly dependent on privately managed schools is next upon the list. Madras, with its mixed system, is fairly successful in training its teachers but offers low pay—a fact partly explained by the cheap rates which obtain in that presidency.

## VII.—Courses.

281. The primary curriculum comprises vernacular reading, writing and arithmetic, generally including the reading of manuscripts, the writing of letters and a certain amount of mental calculation, which is much appreciated. Physical exercises are also compulsory, save in Burma. Object lessons are almost everywhere given, drawing—generally and other forms of manual instruction seldom. Lessons on nature study (centred round the field, the crops and the cattle), the study of the village map, the records of the *patwari* or village accountant, some form of simple mensuration, and the method of keeping and checking household or shop accounts are generally included in the curriculum, partly as an intellectual training, partly with a vocational object. Some very simple instruction in hygiene and science is frequently included in the general reading book or in the object lessons. Simple geography is almost always compulsory, stories from history usually but not invariably form a compulsory or an optional subject. Second languages are prescribed only in Madras, the Punjab and Burma. In Madras schools, English, which is very largely used in that presidency, may be taught; in the Punjab Persian is occasionally included in the course for rural schools; and monastic schools in Burma take Pali. Such is the main outline of study. It is not a matter of great importance whether a subject is taught separately or as part of the reading course. Sometimes more noteworthy distinctions are introduced by the modification of the ordinary course to suit indigenous schools such as *maktabs* or *pongyi kyaungs*. Here secular instruction is more or less confined to the '3 R's' with perhaps physical training and a few other simple subjects; but the curriculum does not ordinarily permit of such luxuries as geography and history. Another source of variation is the occasional distinction between rural and urban curricula. In some provinces, such as Bombay, there are special rural schools and a village school need not necessarily be of the 'rural' type. Their organisation and the difficulties which attend them are alluded to under another subject (see paragraph 304). In the Central Provinces the village school offers a double curriculum—a simple course for all, and further instruction in such subjects as geography and arithmetic for those who are not half-timers, but return to school after the mid-day recess. And, both in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, there is generally some difference between the subject matter of certain parts of the instruction in village and in town schools—those subjects peculiarly suitable for agriculturists being omitted in the latter institutions and replaced by more advanced teaching in other branches. This difference can best be illustrated by the reproduction of a monograph on the subject written by Rai Sahib Lala Sundar Das Suri, inspector of schools in the Multan division of the Punjab. It figures in volume II as appendix XVIII.

282. Rather than detail the subjects in each particular province, it is proposed to show the general trend which has recently influenced Local Governments in modifying the primary courses. Briefly it may be said that the education imparted aims at instilling a knowledge of the '3 R's,' at stimulating thought and observation and at fitting the pupil for life both by the opening of his intellect and by the acquisition of some practical ability in matters which will be of material use to him. The curricula may be said to be more or less uniformly fixed with this goal in sight. The changes made are not so much in subject as in subject-matter, in the nature of books prescribed and in the methods which the master is exhorted to pursue. The traditional ways of rote teaching are to be abolished; new methods of rational teaching are to be introduced. The stumbling-block is the inability of the teacher; and one province differs from another mainly in the degree to which they risk failure in incompetent hands. Mr. Orange, when pointing out this fact, took as examples Bombay satisfied with its established scheme, Bengal admitting failure in an ambitious curriculum, and Madras recently entered upon a new attempt.

283. The results of the *Madras* scheme are thus described by Sir A. (a) in *Madras*. Bourne:—

"Strictly speaking this scheme makes no subject compulsory, but the following subjects are recommended as desirable for all schools. The vernacular, space and number work, general knowledge, drawing, recitation with appropriate ragams, i.e.,

singing and physical exercise. Instruction may also be given in any of the following English geography civics and Indian history nature study and elementary science Hindustani or any South Indian vernacular in addition to the pupils' mother tongue.

The names of the subjects intended for all schools are self explanatory except perhaps general knowledge. This comprises the simpler parts of nature study geography and civics as these are understood in elementary schools and simple and important rules of health and conduct. In particular pupils should be able to point out on the village survey map any particular field and its boundaries to calculate *kist*, to know what a *patta* means to know how to *durlast* (apply) for waste lands how to relinquish land how to apply for change of registry and how to apply for remission.

The underlying idea of the scheme is that schools should give the pupils that training that their parents' circumstances and their own prospects call for. It recognizes the necessity of acquiring the arts of reading writing and ciphering but it seeks to make their acquisition subserve the purposes of mental training. It adds drawing not so much as an end in itself as because it is a means of expression and is also a valuable mental and physical discipline. The knowledge sought to be imparted is that likely to be useful in after life and is of a kind that closely unites the pupil's school with his home life. In so far as his range of knowledge is extended by study of any of the additional subjects *the relation of it to his life is similarly kept in view*.

The methods of teaching recommended are realistic and practical. The lower classes should be kindergartens in the higher full use must be made of apparatus and illustration and everything must be done to prevent school work degenerating into a monotonous routine.

The change sought to be effected however is not only of curricula and methods. The scheme of studies also contemplates a more elastic classification or grouping of pupils than the rigid yearly standard system. Promotions may be made more frequently than annually. No special portion of the work is prescribed in any grade for any particular year or standard as the amount accomplished each year will necessarily vary according to the circumstances of the school. It is for the inspecting officers to see that work given for any particular class or group is suited to the capacities of the pupils.

The great work of the quinquennium in elementary education has been to bring the schools gradually nearer to the ideal put forth in this scheme. The inspecting officers have been warned not to force the pace. It is no part of their duty to try to make teachers do what they are obviously unfit for. For the most part the older men have to be allowed to go on in their old ways only conforming to the scheme so far as they are able to understand it. The younger men especially those who have been trained in recent years understand it better and the inspectors express themselves as not dissatisfied with the progress that has been made. It is not surprising that parents should be slow to understand the new system and should be opposed to play schools but often when they can be got to come to the school and see what is really being done they become warmly interested in it. Perhaps there is a danger lest the ordinary school arts of reading writing and ciphering should be neglected in favour of more showy subjects that it is easier to pretend to teach intelligently particularly as the teacher has no longer the same notion for results grants to give an artificial value to his work."

(b) in Bombay

284 The curriculum in Bombay as in most other provinces is fixed most of the subjects being compulsory. Its general aim as described in the last review is to develop the power of observation and reasoning instead of merely forming the memory. Mr. Karandikar speaks favourably of the work done by the majority of the trained teachers and also some of the untrained. A new feature has been the introduction of agricultural readers. It is early to judge of the results but reports indicate that the agriculture teaching is not practical and is only waste of time.

(c) in Bengal

285 The system introduced into Bengal in 1901 depended on Froebelian methods in the infant sections and the substitution in the lower primary classes for the ordinary reading book of a science primer containing lessons on botany natural history agriculture physics chemistry hygiene and domestic economy. The lessons on agriculture were to be read by boys in rural schools in place of physics and chemistry which were for urban schools. Hygiene was for boys domestic economy for girls. Arithmetic object lessons drawing and optional manual work of a very simple kind formed the other principal subjects. In the upper primary course historical geographical and literary readers were added and science readers of a wider scope were prescribed. This curriculum was to be imparted as pointed out in the report for 1907 by 50 000 teachers the accomplishments of the majority of whom might be described as an ability to read write and do a little arithmetic. The scheme failed, for the Froebelian spirit was not really introduced, the

children now merely memorised the science readers instead of the old reading books; reading about objects was substituted for study of the objects themselves and the faculty of observation was not developed; undue prominence was assigned to science, which is not a suitable subject through which to introduce a child to a knowledge of his mother tongue; and the readers produced were not good. Neither of the Bengals was satisfied with the 1901 curriculum.

286. In Bengal the operations of revision commenced with a series of committees, of which the first was called after the publication of the Government of India resolution of March 1904. This committee condemned the curriculum of 1901, and recommended that the lower primary school should offer a simple course suitable for agriculturists, the daily period of instruction not necessarily exceeding three hours. The findings of this committee were referred to a second committee which sat in 1905 and made somewhat different proposals—a half time system resembling that of the Central Provinces inasmuch as those who read the shorter course would attend school only once a day and learn the '3 R's' and simple facts relating to agriculture and village life, but differing from it as regards the subjects relegated to the whole-time course, namely, the training of the senses, drawing, drill and manual exercises. A third committee was then appointed to draw up the curriculum for rural schools—the only class of school affected by these proposals. This committee could not regard as sound the lines on which they were instructed to work. In the first place, the training of the senses appeared peculiarly essential for the children of agriculturists—a fact realised in the Central Provinces curriculum; a syllabus which confined itself to the '3 R's' would not make intelligent cultivators or train the pupils to be 'observers, thinkers and experimenters in however humble a manner.' In the second place, they held that the defects of courses and text-books applied as much to urban as to rural schools, since the same principles hold in both cases. The syllabus produced was accordingly intended to embody these principles in both cases and insisted on observation as a compulsory element. It was for adoption only in the elementary stages—the two infant classes and the first and second standards. In the former are taught accurate observation and expression, colour, form, number, reading and writing, nursery rhymes, action songs, games and free physical exercises. In the standards, the compulsory are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and modelling, nature observation lessons, hygiene, and (in the second standard) poetry and geography, *i.e.*, the observation of the chief physical features of the actual surroundings. The optional subjects are elementary drill, hand and eye training, including drawing, and further arithmetic and observation work. Teachers' manuals and literary readers were produced to carry out this curriculum. It was published in 1907 and followed at the lower primary scholarship examination of 1911. The upper primary and middle curriculum (standards III to VI) was published in 1909, and its study was to commence in 1911. Apart from English, which is to be taught largely by the conversational method, the course consists of vernacular reading (the text-book mainly comprising biographies, moral tales and sketches of natural history relating to Indian fauna), arithmetic, based on the comprehension of problems, science, hygiene, history, geography, drawing, geometrical drawing and experimental geometry, mensuration, drill and manual work. No difference is made between urban and rural schools and the only difference between the vernacular school and the primary and middle stages of an English school is that the time devoted to English in the latter is spread over other common subjects in the former and utilised for mensuration, the study of which is confined to vernacular schools. A difference is made between boys' and girls' schools, domestic hygiene and needlework being included in the course for the latter, while the geometrical subjects and mensuration are omitted. The science teaching is confined to natural phenomena and plant and animal life. The instructions regarding the first are as follows:—

"Continually greater stress should be laid on the keeping of a calendar in which all observed natural phenomena should be recorded. Now that the children are supposed to have learned to write, they may be asked to bring written record of their individual observations. All such observations should be recorded, and possibly the name of the individual observer, in order to endow the calendar with particular interest.

No effort should be spared to give it a permanent character, and it should be shown to, and utilised by, inspecting officers. Special attention should be given to meteorological conditions, and a school observatory might gradually be begun. The points of the compass must be discovered by observation of the sun. Each succeeding class must do this for itself independently, by erecting a vertical stick on a carefully flattened and smoothed portion of the school compound, and marking the shadow of its end at different times of the day. Having thus discovered the south, the other points of the compass should be marked on the ground and named. Then the position of the sun at rising and setting must be marked down every day, or noted particularly once a week, so that its gradual seasonal change may be noted. The varying height of the sun at noon should also be observed and noted. Thus a sun dial is constructed and its uses explained. When the apparent motions of the sun are thoroughly known, they may be contrasted with those of the moon whose regular study is, however, rendered difficult by its irregular hours, and it should perhaps only be attempted by schoolmasters who can arouse such enthusiasm that the children will volunteer to take turns at evening and early morning observations and then relate the results to their class fellows, these results should always be recorded in the calendar. The direction and force of the wind should be noted with the help of a streamer attached to a tall stick, and a locally made rain gauge kept, and the collected rain measured in the presence of the whole class. All these measurements—especially those connected with observations of the sun—will serve as practical illustrations of elementary geometrical drawing and measurement. Measurements of the length of straight and curved lines—every child being provided with a foot ruler marked with scales of inches divided along one edge into 10ths and along the other into 16ths. Measurements of areas and volumes by every member of the class."

A method of observation is also to be pursued in geography and hygiene. The effects of this change have still to be seen.

(d) in Eastern  
Bengal and  
Assam

287 In Eastern Bengal and Assam a committee after prolonged deliberations framed a course largely dependent on object lessons correlated with reading, arithmetic and drawing lessons. The number of books required for the pupils was to be reduced to a minimum and manuals were written for the teachers. The scheme was published two years before its introduction in order to allow time for changes in the training schools, the preparation and study of manuals, etc. The most recent administration report of Bengal describes it thus—

In Eastern Bengal a new curriculum for primary schools came into force on the 1st January 1912. It was drawn up after much discussion by a committee of official and non-official gentlemen. The course of study is designed to teach the pupils to think for themselves to train their powers of observation, and to impart practical knowledge that will be of use to them in their every day life. It will not lead the village boy to think that the pursuits of his father are derogatory and to be avoided but will train him to follow his hereditary calling with greater intelligence and thus to improve his material and moral condition. The subjects will be more interesting more familiar to the children and better adapted to rouse their intelligence. A distinction is made in the curriculum between rural and urban schools. Stress is laid on practical work in the school garden with a view to early training in the operations of agriculture. In fact the introduction of nature study has been one of the greatest reforms of the primary school curriculum. The number of classes has been diminished while at the same time the lower primary course has been made as far as possible, self contained for those pupils whose circumstances will not admit of their studying to the end of the full course.

Of the prospects of this scheme the report says, "It is impossible to say how far the new curriculum is likely to accomplish its object, as it came into force only on the 1st of January 1912, but it is to be feared that as with the curriculum which it replaces the want of qualified teachers will prove a stumbling block. There can however be no doubt that it is a great advance upon the old curriculum and that, if competent teachers were available, it would be more successful."

(e) in the  
United Pro-  
vinces

288 In the United Provinces there has been no change. The curriculum, says Mr de la Losse is practically identical in rural and urban schools, the only difference being that drawing and object lessons are made compulsory at an earlier stage in urban schools. The majority of the boys attending both kinds of schools belong to the same class, viz., the literary castes, and require the same kind of instruction. Moreover, the staple of education in our elementary schools consists of the three R's and these are as necessary to the village boy as to the town boy, for it is, or should be, the object of all to be able to read write and reckon. Similarly simple drill and physical exercises are suitable for all classes of scholars. It is possible to

adapt object lessons to the different types of scholars, but they hardly count as a means of differentiation." The following remarks are of interest:—

"Suggestions have been made from time to time by persons interested in the education of the masses, but not themselves directly concerned with it, for making the courses of study more useful and thereby rendering primary instruction more attractive. The question was first raised in the Legislative Council by a non-official member, whether it would not be well to introduce into the curriculum subjects more closely related to the every-day life of the people, and after some discussion there it was referred to the committee on rural education, mentioned above. There are two schools of thought—outside the department—wide as the poles asunder, in regard to what elementary schools should teach: one set of opinion would utilize the schools for the dissemination of useful information, on such subjects as agriculture, sanitation, malaria, plague, hydrophobia, snake-bite, rent and revenue law, co-operative banking, the silk industry, and even the state of the yarn-market; the other would confine instruction strictly to the 'three R's,' not even admitting drawing or clay modelling, observation lessons or geography. Amidst the bewildering multitude of counsellors the department has kept on its course undisturbed, holding fast by the guiding principle that a school is first and last a training ground of faculty and that nothing which cannot be made to minister to that purpose has any claim to admission into its courses of instruction. That in refusing to turn aside it has satisfied neither party goes without saying, and that not a few hard things have been said about it was to be expected; but the enthusiasts for useful knowledge are apt to forget that, just as you cannot pour a quart of liquid into a pint-pot, there is a limit to the amount and nature of what can be stuffed into a child's head. On the other hand the 'three R's' are not in themselves a sufficient training for the intelligence. The powers of observation and reasoning need to be cultivated, and no harm will be done by using things of every-day life for observation lessons and by training hand and eye by means of simple drawing and modelling. A little 'local geography' too will help to quicken a child's interest in its surroundings. It is alleged that the country folk object to their children spending time at school on studying anything but the 'three R's'; but their real objection is not to their learning other things, but to the poor results of the literary instruction given. If by awakening the intelligence generally the child's progress in its studies were accelerated and its memory made more retentive, there would be less indifference to education on the part of the people."

Some change, however, is contemplated. The question "whether a directly rural and even agricultural bias could be given to elementary education with a view to rendering it alike more attractive and more useful to the cultivating classes was taken up by government in 1909 and a special and representative committee was appointed to investigate the matter, to undertake the preparation of a new series of readers and draw up a syllabus of object lessons for use in primary schools. The committee has met several times, passed many resolutions, done a good deal of work through its sub-committees, and has submitted to government a syllabus of object lessons suitable for introduction into primary schools. It has also proposed certain modifications in the curriculum. But its work is still unfinished and none of its recommendations has yet seen the light."

289. The *Punjab* offers a plain curriculum, which includes object lessons (*1*) in the and (in the fifth standard) hygiene, but excludes history and (till recently) *Punjab*. drawing and manual training. Mr. Godley says:—

"At the close of the period under review a simplified course of study suitable for all village schools was prepared, on the lines of the rural school curriculum. The general adoption of this course will dispense with the necessity of retaining a separate class of 'town' schools as distinct from the anglo-vernacular departments and branches of secondary schools. The weakest features of the teaching in village schools have been, as before the modern innovations, book-keeping, land records, practical mensuration, and object lessons, especially the last-named. The Delhi inspector says: 'A few schools have small gardens containing plants included in the syllabus, but attempts are seldom made to demonstrate the lessons by means of fresh plants and living animals. Half the lessons selected for each class are on the objects peculiar to the locality, so that the teachers may have no difficulty in collecting materials to illustrate them, but this principle is not well understood. For instance, the lessons on plants, flowers, and fruits are not always taught during their season, and the order of the list is slavishly followed.' The Jullundur inspector says: 'I notice the same grotesque object lessons, the same unreal teaching of arithmetic, the same formal map-drawing and map-pointing in geography, the same sing-song recitation, and the same indifference to practice in speech that marked the teaching four years ago.' Mensuration is sometimes well taught where an itinerant *girdawar* is employed. The Rawalpindi inspector discerns an improvement in the teaching generally, but the common impression seems to be that pro-





TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	SANNYASI.		SANTAL.				SARAK.		BARAUCH.*				REMARKS.	
	HINDU.		HINDU.		ANIMIST.		HINDU.		HINDU.		JAIN.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
BENGAL ...	413	413												
(1) British Territory	2,107	1,388	84,022	81,229	272,355	231,737	1,960	1,999	107	10	70	11		
BURDWAN DIVISION	2,035	1,379	83,457	80,821	272,275	231,661	1,960	1,999	107	10	70	11		
Burdwan	379	216	47,459	46,734	162,463	162,489	1,956	1,998	...	...	...	...		
Bardham	11	17	22,619	21,291	11,316	10,763	579	671	...	...	...	...		
Bankura	116	7	1,604	1,814	29,514	29,031	33	...	...	...	...	...		
Medinipur	183	...	9,037	10,425	40,721	47,841	1,318	1,312	...	...	...	...		
Hoochly	183	...	10,230	10,435	64,611	72,016	35	...	...	...	...	...		
Howrah	20	4	2,637	2,697	9,023	8,670	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	20	4	134	72	151	123	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	89	105	2,310	2,201	5,247	5,893	1	1	...	...	...	...		
24-Parganas	67	61	289	133	164	61	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Calcutta	21	40	37	13	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nadia	4	3	161	165	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Murshidabad	...	...	1,525	1,721	5,419	5,487	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jessore	...	...	289	272	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khulna	4	...	102	67	61	63	...	...	...	...	...	...		
RAJSHAH DIVISION	1,151	853	33,179	31,703	83,435	80,092	...	...	61	10	60	12		
Rajshahi	7	...	370	237	6,935	6,412	...	...	1	...	8	5		
Dinajpur	61	30	10,207	9,657	45,693	43,717	...	...	7	...	2	...		
Jalpaiguri	277	200	4,433	4,102	6,211	6,211	...	...	2	...	4	...		
Darjeeling	681	479	403	397	713	701	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Rangpur	167	118	61	59	3,021	3,021	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bogra	6	7	211	220	2,728	2,637	...	...	6	2	19	3		
Pabna	15	...	91	87	2,728	2,637	...	...	41	14	29	1		
Malla	47	20	17,227	16,855	16,452	15,970	...	...	3	...	14	...		
DACCA DIVISION	142	76	149	81	153	7	3	...	1	...	7	2		
Dacca	33	31	31	21	152	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mymensingh	83	41	93	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Randpur	3	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dackergunge	21	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	274	129	214	96	277	180	...	...	45	...	...	...		
Tippera	156	83	22	4	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...		
Noakhali	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittagong	91	37	189	69	163	142	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	3	4	109	39	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(2) Feudatory States	72	0	572	478	80	76	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cooch Behar	72	9	33	11	63	61	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hill Tippera	...	...	539	467	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		
SIKKIM ...	148	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.



TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	SHAHIA.		SIYALPUR.		SONAR (BARDHAKAR).		SUBARNARAYANIK.		SUDDIA.*		SUNRI.		SUNUWAR.		REMARKS.
	HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		HINDU.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	468	169	470	471	172	173	471	475	470	477	478	479	480	481	
BENGAL ..	160,549	104,378	253	239	29,971	25,424	55,740	53,089	70,892	77,886	60,782	58,543	2,259	2,064	Shahia includes 3 males returned as Brahmo, viz. Dacca (2). Mymensingh Sunis, but at this census, under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, separate figures are given for them. Shahia is a common synonym for Sunni, but is also a designation used by communities who have now no connection with Sunnis. In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions Baluya Shahas were returned separately; their total number is 18,111 males and 17,214 females. Their local distribution being Calcutta (1,106), Nadia (2,653), Murshidabad (333), Jessore (12,312). Under the head Shahia are also included 111 males and 121 females who returned their caste as Sadhu-Bhauk, viz. Calcutta (653), Murshidabad (33), Jessore (9). Separate figures for Barandua Shahas are not available.
(1) British Territory ..	159,974	104,969	253	239	29,802	25,375	55,078	53,052	69,574	76,951	60,188	58,358	2,258	2,064	
BURDWAN DIVISION	179	144	253	239	13,437	12,476	17,879	18,058	...	...	37,106	37,734	...	...	
Burdwan	47	70	...	...	2,901	2,905	3,671	2,772	...	...	9,638	10,270	...	...	
Birbhum	57	71	...	...	2,660	2,212	1,791	2,413	...	...	12,919	12,717	...	...	
Bankura	...	...	...	...	443	624	439	4,413	...	...	12,919	12,717	...	...	
Midnapore	...	...	253	239	2,243	2,831	2,631	3,593	...	...	3,137	3,175	...	...	
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	2,400	1,011	2,684	3,063	...	...	1,118	1,633	...	...	
Howrah	...	...	...	...	2,141	1,851	1,639	1,781	...	...	2,109	1,659	...	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	13,716	13,250	...	...	12,571	10,468	24,654	21,912	...	...	20,086	17,783	1	...	
24-Parganas	9	190	...	...	4,080	3,278	1,911	1,870	...	...	3,870	2,811	...	...	
Calcutta	1,623	1,603	...	...	2,792	2,760	15,531	12,600	...	...	2,753	1,387	...	...	
Nadia	1,650	1,878	...	...	2,100	2,214	1,114	2,277	...	...	2,758	2,904	1	...	
Murshidabad	2,029	1,721	...	...	2,243	2,115	1,071	1,669	...	...	3,063	3,163	...	...	
Jessore	8,091	8,704	...	...	951	1,011	1,751	1,739	...	...	2,653	2,339	...	...	
Khulna	314	123	...	...	309	227	1,660	1,670	...	...	5,751	4,817	...	...	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	24,413	24,113	...	...	2,293	1,452	1,617	1,474	71	25	2,741	2,588	2,074	1,927	Shahia includes 3 males and 3 females returned as Brahmo, viz., Midnapore (5), Calcutta (5).
Rajshahi	1,571	1,270	...	...	154	47	606	385	...	...	257	251	...	...	
Dinajpur	2,845	2,495	...	...	404	103	61	139	...	...	537	610	...	...	
Darjeeling	410	271	...	...	359	189	71	29	...	...	245	117	109	71	
Raipur	...	10	...	...	333	80	30	...	...	...	294	149	1,001	1,850	
Dogra	3,391	2,410	...	...	312	58	167	115	...	...	62	71	...	...	
Fabna	2,693	2,107	...	...	39	12	167	63	...	...	63	46	...	...	
Pabna	12,583	14,199	...	...	31	6	609	683	...	...	158	131	...	...	
Madda	1,287	1,345	...	...	831	829	76	88	...	...	1,105	1,189	...	...	
DACCA DIVISION	89,341	93,785	...	...	1,075	555	5,231	6,109	30,020	33,811	255	253	...	...	Shahia includes 3 males and 3 females returned as Animist. In Jalpaiguri returned as Animist. It also includes 3 males and 2 females returned as Buddhist, viz., Rangpur (1), Darjeeling (3).
Dacca	33,381	38,721	...	...	267	132	2,518	3,259	11,170	13,328	20	21	...	...	
Mymensingh	27,878	29,210	...	...	134	187	707	633	8,012	8,012	113	108	...	...	
Faridpur	17,723	19,254	...	...	541	234	1,610	1,900	2,703	3,065	60	63	...	...	
Dachergunge	10,356	7,502	...	...	143	2	276	228	7,391	8,200	30	11	...	...	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	32,325	32,947	...	...	426	424	6,297	5,599	39,433	43,115	...	...	183	137	
Tippera	24,789	25,067	...	...	115	173	1,106	611	10,399	10,587	...	...	...	...	
Noakhali	6,619	6,250	...	...	61	67	1,145	1,384	3,384	3,387	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	1,718	1,721	...	...	245	191	3,031	3,813	25,175	29,116	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	5	...	162	...	466	25	...	...	...	...	
(2) Feudatory States ..	575	109	...	...	169	40	62	37	1,368	935	594	185	1	...	
Cooch Behar	81	23	...	...	169	40	31	37	...	...	601	185	...	...	
Hill Tippera	491	86	...	...	...	...	31	...	1,308	...	...	...	...	...	
SHIKHIM ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	477	

\* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.



TABLE XIII.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY. PART A.—HINDUS, ANIMISTS, BUDDHISTS AND JAINS—continued.

District or State.	TIPARA.*				TIYAR.		TOTO.*		TURAHA.		TURI.				REMARKS.
	HINDU.		ANIMIST.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	HINDU.		ANIMIST.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
BENGAL ..	493	497	493	499	500	501	503	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	Tippara (Hindu) includes 615 males and 477 females returned as Buddhist, viz., Chittagong (29), Chittagong Hill Tracts (99), Hill Tippara (3). It also includes 1,007 males and 83 females returned as Noatia and 83 males and 50 females returned as Jamatia in Hill Tippara.
(1) British Territory	57,494	55,547	8,717	8,267	108,909	107,061	125	110	3,092	319	8,504	7,964	650	518	Toto includes 56 males and 48 females returned as Hindu in Jalpaiguri.
BURDWAN DIVISION	..	..	..	..	20,421	28,520	..	..	75	16	273	168	36	3	Turi (Hindu) includes 1 female in Darjeeling returned as Buddhist.
Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	808	803	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum ..	..	..	..	..	2,170	2,200	..	..	..	..	210	120	2	3	..
Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	9,853	9,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manikpur ..	..	..	..	..	4,383	4,019	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	..	..	..	..	12,188	11,772	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	13	12	4	..	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	..	..	..	..	48,313	46,961	..	..	591	180	1,211	1,272	3	9	..
24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	32,504	31,534	..	..	271	135	672	556	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	..	..	..	..	700	92	..	..	311	45	63	37	..	..	..
Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	905	699	..	..	..	..	460	481	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	8,812	9,163	..	..	..	..	41	53	3	9	..
Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	1,383	1,153	..	..	..	..	100	145	..	..	..
Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	3,943	3,800	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
RAJSHAH DIVISION	..	..	..	..	9,144	9,939	125	110	1,528	100	6,746	6,301	611	536	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	1,202	1,380	..	..	..	..	4	455	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	317	389	..	..	..	..	63	2,257	32	33	..
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	115	715	297	204	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	110	..	..	24	80	298	270	..
Bangpur ..	..	..	..	..	61	5	..	..	..	..	253	123	34	25	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	107	201	..	..	1,111	30	253	123	10	4	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	655	610	..	..	..	..	601	644	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6,710	7,315	..	..	..	..	20	42	..	..	..
DACCA DIVISION	92	81	..	..	20,779	21,073	..	..	365	16	50	19	..	..	..
Dacca ..	92	81	..	..	9,236	9,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	11,304	11,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	200	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruckergunge ..	..	..	..	..	39	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	9,739	9,054	8,717	8,267	548	575	..	..	168	1	153	182	..	..	..
Tippera ..	2,220	2,213	..	..	21	..	..	..	108	1	10	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	1,077	900	14	13	521	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,428	5,940	8,703	8,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Feudatory States	47,063	46,412	..	..	4	..	..	..	365	6	41	22	..	..	..
Cooch Behar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill Tippera ..	47,063	46,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.



The inspector thus describes the school he visited in Dehra Dun: 'Excellent work is being done and boys are all very keen. They come along as soon as their work is over and stay for about two hours. They are taught reading, writing and a little arithmetic. The schools are conducted by the Arya Samaj and, as far as I remember, there are about 150 boys in the three schools that are being maintained.' In Gorakhpur the district board have provided teachers (three appointed by the Salvation Army and two by the board) in five *dom* colonies. The *doms* are said to be much opposed to the education of their children, and the progress up to the present is meagre; but as the chairman remarks, 'they started as an experiment and may possibly prove the pioneers in low-caste educational institutions.' In Allahabad and Benares there have been meetings to discuss schemes for educating artisans and domestic servants' children, but subscriptions did not flow in readily and the promoters seem to be rather discouraged. They need not anticipate anything but sympathy and help from government should anything come of their efforts."

306. Compared with the problem of the preceding paragraphs, that of (c) *in factory* factory children is minute in size, but important by reason of the desirability *employ.* of placing things upon a proper footing while they are of manageable dimensions in view of the possibility of a sudden industrial expansion. The Factory Labour Commission of 1908 did not consider that factory owners should be compelled to provide elementary education for the children employed, since education in India is not compulsory; but they thought everything should be done to afford facilities and that the only solution was the establishment of special schools for factory children at suitable centres close to the factories where the course of instruction would be repeated twice a day for the benefit of each set of half-timers and the maximum attendance for each set would be two hours. These special schools would have to be financed by the local authorities, but factory owners would probably assist. They also suggested that the child of thirteen years of age who could produce a certificate of proficiency should be permitted to work as a 'young person' if pronounced physically fit. Where industries are small and scattered, or where employment is of an intermittent nature, organisation is difficult. But the Government of India have urged the importance of adequate arrangements in larger centres, especially in cotton and jute mills, where it is probable that about 37,000 children are employed. Government, municipalities and mill-owners, separately or in combination, have opened schools at a considerable number of these centres—at Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hooghly, Cawnpore, Agra and Nagpur. Often the apathy or hostility of the hands acts as a check to attendance or quickly empties the school; and, where pressure is brought on children to attend by the mill-owner, the children sometimes leave the mill. Figures of attendance are available for four provinces, containing about half the children thus employed. About 16 per cent. of the children are at school. Disappointing as the result is, it is to be remembered that the percentage of those at school to the children of a school-going age of all kinds in India is but 17·7. The problem is a difficult one and calls for constant effort.

307. There is another class of organised and concentrated employment (d) *on tea* on the tea gardens. These are situated chiefly in Assam. The question of *gardens.* the education of the children of the garden labourers has for some time attracted the attention of government; and certain of the employers have opened schools on their estates at their own expense. During the quinquennium, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam deputed an officer to enquire into the conditions of education. It was found that the majority of boys and practically all the girls grow up illiterate. It was suggested that managers should be offered the choice of schools entirely maintained by government, of aided half-time schools under the control of the employer, but open to regular inspection, and of unaided schools under the same management and open only to informal visits from government officers. A programme was drawn up, a financial scheme was framed and money was allotted. It is yet too early to judge of the success of these measures. But the report sufficiently indicates the difficulties that may be anticipated. Some of the schools which were established have already collapsed. In the Rajshahi division of Eastern Bengal a fair number of schools have been opened; but the attendance seems to be mediocre.

308. There are night schools for adults. They are intended to provide *Night schools.* education for day-labourers who desire to extend the education they received



as boys or to repair its omission. Ordinarily they are free schools conducted by the teachers of day schools who thus earn some additional grant. In some places members of the police *chaprassis* and domestic servants are reported as attending them. But as pointed out in the Bombay report they are most likely to succeed in industrial centres. Thus there has been slow but steady increase in Bombay from 96 schools with 2198 pupils to 101 schools with 2571 pupils and in Bengal from 733 schools with 13728 pupils to 923 schools with 17215 pupils. In Eastern Bengal and Assam on the other hand where there are few industrial centres apart from tea gardens there has been decline nor is this to be wondered at since the report appears to indicate that the attendants are *rayats*. The comparatively small increase in Bombay is attributed by one of the inspectors to the poor instruction and the non-payment of fees and the report considers there is little future for such institutions. In the Bengal report the opinion of Rai Sahib Bhagavati Sahay (an additional inspector) is quoted to the effect that so long as the labourer for whom this class of schools is intended can earn a decent living without education there will not be any real demand for such schools and a night school in the sense of a continuation school is out of the question so long as education is not regarded as an end in itself. A popular night class is attached to the industrial school at Lucknow and another also fairly successful to that at Gorakhpur. Perhaps their comparative popularity is to be partly assigned to the nature of the institutions to which they are attached at Lucknow in response to the request of the labourers the workshops have been thrown open at night in order that the learners may study modern machinery in operation.

*Continuation  
schools*

309 A special kind of institution is mentioned in the Bengal report—continuation schools for those whose education has been slight and who also desire instruction in technical and commercial subjects. Their number has declined but they contain over 4000 pupils and government contributed nearly Rs 13000 to their cost. In addition to other defects they have not been established at centres of trade and industry and their condition is at present the subject of enquiry.

#### XI—Middle vernacular schools

*Definition*

310 The middle vernacular school had its origin in the United Provinces where it formed part of Mr Thomason's system. It is a kind of glorified primary school situated in a large village and continuing elementary instruction generally through two standards beyond the upper primary. The classification of these institutions is a difficulty. Under orders issued in 1883 they were placed among secondary schools but as regards both their character then intention and their effect they belong to the primary school system and they are now classed as such in Madras and Bombay. They contain all the classes of the primary school in addition to the additional so-called middle classes. They carry the education of the village boy whose parents desire for him something better than mere elementary instruction to a stage which will enable him to appreciate the literature of the vernacular and imbibe slightly advanced knowledge in geography history and perhaps science. They produce the material from which are found the most promising teachers of vernacular institutions in some provinces indeed they contain small training classes as well as classes of general instruction.

311 In the middle vernacular school the time of the pupil is not taken up nor the continuity of his studies broken and retarded by the necessity of learning a foreign language. In Madras and the Bengals indeed English is admitted. In the two latter provinces it forms a voluntary subject the introduction of which was popular owing to the fact that the general curriculum was the same in secondary and in primary schools. The sharp distinction now drawn in Eastern Bengal and Assam between the courses in middle vernacular and middle English schools and the reservation of middle vernacular scholarships to schools of that denomination have largely reduced the numbers of those reading English in the former kind of school.

312 Owing to the increasing popularity of English education the gradual decline and final extinction of middle vernacular schools are commonly prophesied. Yet the number shows an increase—from 2039 schools with

*Number of  
schools and  
pupils*





TABLE XIII.—CASTE. PART B.—MUSLIMANS—continued.

District or State.	KHWANDKAR.*		KULU.		KUMHAR.*		KUNJRA.		LABEGL.		MAHIFAROSH.*		MAHIMAL.*		MALLAH.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	63	69	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
BENGAL ...	2,485	2,597	38,217	36,079	1,818	1,988	2,465	1,890	161	149	2,903	2,770	382	359	176	154
(1) British Territory	2,485	2,597	38,216	36,074	1,818	1,988	2,457	1,899	161	149	2,903	2,770	379	356	176	154
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	...	3	...	...	...	207	115	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardham	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinsapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	...	14,657	14,068	...	...	595	175	148	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	...	...	1,738	1,632	...	...	105	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	6	...	...	...	33	26	147	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	...	...	4,659	4,773	...	...	74	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	1,590	1,593	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	4,719	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	1,590	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	341	301	8,970	8,478	...	...	1,618	1,003	1	1	264	240	...	...	17	11
Tajshahi	28	17	6,354	6,031	...	...	6	4	...	...	112	109	...	...	3	3
Dinapur	33	24	123	85	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipatari	3	...	7	6	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangpur	60	55	654	781	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Bogra	89	80	1,162	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Rajna	125	125	323	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
Madda	1	...	17	7	...	...	1,478	1,507	...	...	148	133	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	1,080	1,114	13,398	12,375	...	...	7	6	1	...	1,953	1,835	...	...	177	143
Dacca	200	221	3,116	2,878	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Mymensingh	770	820	9,950	9,431	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,030	1,095	...	...	142	139
Fatipour	39	44	1,632	1,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	71	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	1,064	1,182	1,188	1,153	1,818	1,988	...	...	3	...	686	695	379	356	2	...
Tippura	90	112	50	44	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Noakhali	76	62	302	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	326	...	...
Chittagong	888	1,008	770	838	1,846	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States...	...	...	1	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIRKIM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Compiled for Eastern Bengal only.











## APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII—continued

Caste	Religion.	Males.	Females	Distribution
1	2	3	4	5
(a)—BEYUL—continued				
Dhewar	Hindu	30	14	Rajshahi (14 + 12), Dinajpur (1 + 0) Jalpaiguri (8 + 2), Bogra (3 + 0)
Do	Animist	1		Jalpaiguri
Dhara	Hindu	19	10	Bankura (2 + 8), 24 Parganas (12 + 11), Calcutta (5 + 0)
Dharmar	"	13	6	Dinajpur (3 + 0), Jalpaiguri (1 + 1), Hill Tippera (9 + 4)
Dhonia	"	59	15	Dinajpur (18 + 5), Rangpur (5 + 1), Maida (14 + 9), Backergunge (22 + 0)
Dogara	Jain	6	1	Pangpur (3 + 0), Mymensingh (3 + 1)
Dumal	Hindu	41	34	Darjeeling
Ganta	"	1	1	Jalpaiguri
Gandharb	"	1		Langpur
Gandimali	"	1		Mudnapore
Ganganta	"	271	95	Rajshahi (35 + 5), Dinajpur (11 + 0), Jalpaiguri (16 + 19), Darjeeling (140 + 72), Labna (11 + 0), Faridpur (1 + 0), Tippera (27 + 0)
Ghani	"		3	Jalpaiguri
Do	Animist	2	8	Jalpaiguri
Ghantra	Hindu	34	33	Mudnapore (31 + 32), 24 Parganas (2 + 1), Calcutta (1 + 0)
Gharuk	Hindu	1		Maida
Gokha	"	3		Mudnapore (2 + 0), Jessore (1 + 0)
Gola	"	63	67	Bankura (1 + 0), Mudnapore (52 + 54), Jalpaiguri (10 + 13)
Gowdia	"	1		Rangpur
Gujar	"	2		Pabna (1 + 0), Dacca (1 + 0)
Do	Jain	2		Mymensingh
Gulgula	Hindu	4	4	Rangpur
Guria	"	419	53	Mudnapore (3 + 0), 24 Parganas (42 + 0), Calcutta (38 + 6), Nadia (72 + 1), Mur- shidabad (8 + 0), Jalpaiguri (33 + 21), Darjeeling (3 + 15), Bogra (8 + 0), Pabna (194 + 7), Mymensingh (8 + 0), Chit- tagong (4 + 0), Cooch Behar (3 + 0)
Guzrati	Hindu	1		Jalpaiguri
Hayo	Buddhist	15	2	Jalpaiguri
Hindu (unspecified)	Hindu	1		Maida
Hindustani (unspecified)	"		4	Bogra
Jagwa	"	1	4	Rangpur
Jain (unspecified)	Jain	12		Pangpur (3 + 0), Dacca (4 + 0), Chittagong (3 + 0), Hill Tippera (2 + 0)
Jais	Hindu	3		Chittagong
Jamnal	"	1		Pabna
Japanese	Buddhist	30	89	Calcutta (22 + 57), Nadia (0 + 1), Darjeeling (2 + 3), Dacca (4 + 0), Chittagong (2 + 0), Jalpaiguri (3 + 0), Rangpur (3 + 0)
Jat	Jain	6		Jalpaiguri (1 + 0), Rangpur (3 + 1), Pabna (1 + 0), Mymensingh (2 + 1), Chittagong (2 + 1)
Do	Sikh	9	3	Pabna
Jhumar	Hindu	2	1	Pabna
Jhora	"	41	27	Jalpaiguri (19 + 13), Chittagong Hill Tracts (1 + 0), Hill Tippera (21 + 14)
Do	Animist	21	14	Jalpaiguri
Joba	Hindu	2		Pabna
Kacharo	"	170	207	Pangpur (11 + 0), Pabna 50 + 72), My- mensingh (98 + 110), Tippera (11 + 16)
Kachera (Kachars)	Jain	5		Rangpur
Kahalia	Hindu	1		Langpur
Kaharoli	"	1		Pabna
Kalaung	"	2	3	Durdwan
Kalita	"	51	29	Jalpaiguri (10 + 20), Rangpur (2 + 2), Pabna (3 + 0), Dacca (3 + 1), Mymensingh (11 + 2), Faridpur (1 + 0), Tippera (12 + 8), Calcutta
Kallar	"	2		Pabna (1 + 0), Chittagong (4 + 1)
Kan	"	5	1	Jalpaiguri
Kanjar	"	7	4	Jalpaiguri
Kapuria	"	92	108	Dinajpur (30 + 34), Jalpaiguri (10 + 0), Pangpur (21 + 24), Bogra (5 + 4), Tippera (21 + 16), Chittagong (2 + 0)
Karanga	"	1		Chittagong
Karta	"	1		Dinajpur
Kasrawani	"	191	117	Bardwan (36 + 23), Barham (36 + 26), 24 Parganas (5 + 3), Calcutta (69 + 60), Murshidabad (14 + 2), Dinajpur (5 + 2), Jalpaiguri (11 + 1), Darjeeling (3 + 0), Dacca (2 + 0)
Kasandhan	"	9	14	Dinajpur
Kaur	"	17	7	24 Parganas (3 + 0), Jalpaiguri (11 + 4), Darjeeling (3 + 3)



## APPENDIX TO TABLE XIII—conclude 1

Caste	Religion.	Males.	Females.	Distribution.
1	2	3	4	5
(a)—BENGAL—concluded.				
Parear	Hindu	1		Pabna
Patra	"	89	4	Hooghly (33 + 0), Howrah (10 + 0), Calcutta (35 + 4), Jessore (1 + 0), Cooch Behar (10 + 0)
Pawaria	"	16	7	Jalpaiguri (5 + 2), Tippera (3 + 5)
Pendbari	"	1	2	Hill Tippera
Porawal	"	10		Jalpa guri.
Rajbhat	"	8	5	Rajshahi (1 + 0), Dinajpur (2 + 0), Bogra (2 + 0), Mymensingh (3 + 0)
Ramdas	"	1		Malwa
Rastogi	"	10	6	Jalpaiguri (4 + 0) Dacca (5 + 6)
Raut	"	6		Pabna (4 + 0), Backergunge (2 + 0)
Rawat	Ja n	0	6	Rangpur (3 + 0), Mymensingh (5 + 0)
Sadhu	Hindu	1		Pabna
Sansa	"	10	6	Hooghly
Shrimali	"	1		Mymensingh
Sikh	"	60	11	Rajshahi (5 + 0) Dinajpur (1 + 0) Jalpaiguri (22 + 4) Rangpur (18 + 3) Bogra (2 + 0) Pabna (1 + 0) Tippera (11 + 4)
Do	Sikh	73	6	Dinajpur (1 + 0), Jalpaiguri (12 + 1), Pabna (30 + 1) Dacca (3 + 0) Mymensingh (3 + 0) Backergunge (1 + 0) Chittagong (13 + 4) Hill Tippera (3 + 0)
Sonalese	Buddhist	2		Chittagong
Sokhar	Hindu	18		Hooghly (12 + 0), Calcutta (4 + 0), Pabna (2 + 0)
Sudha	"	13	6	Hooghly
Tamaria	"	33	27	Jalpaiguri (20 + 25), Darjeeling (2 + 1), Cooch Behar (1 + 0)
Do	Animist	24	11	Jalpaiguri (15 + 11), Darjeeling (9 + 0)
Tarkhan	Hindu	1		Pabna
Do	Sikh	32	19	Chittagong (30 + 19), Jalpaiguri (2 + 0)
Thakur	Hindu	4		Pabna.
Thakuri	"	41	21	Jalpaiguri (33 + 17), Dacca (11 + 4)
Do	Animist	2	2	Jalpaiguri.
Thami	Hindu	11	6	Jalpaiguri.
Thapa	"	5		Dacca (4 + 0), Backergunge (1 + 0)
Thathara	"	130	91	Midnapore (23 + 8), Howrah (1 + 0), 21-Parganna (23 + 22), Calcutta (18 + 1), Sadra (3 + 3), Marich-Labud (11 + 5), Rajshahi (15 + 16) Dinajpur (1 + 0), Bogra (3 + 0), Backergunge (3 + 10)
Uj a	Animist	37	33	Jalpaiguri.
Vallala	Hindu	3		Pabna.
(b)—SIKKIM				
Atith	Hindu	2		
Kaserwani	"	3	3	
PART B—MUSALMANS.				
Afghan	Musliman	7	3	Bogra (4 + 3) Pabna (1 + 0), Mymensingh (2 + 0)
Ashraf	"	17	16	Rajshahi (7 + 16) Rangpur (3 + 0), Mymensingh (7 + 0)
Bakali	"	22	10	Malda
Balho	"	20	35	Jalpa guri
Barbi	"	8		Faridpur (4 + 0) Faridpur (4 + 0)
Bhuyia	"	4		Rajshahi.
Chandhuri	"	5	4	Faridpur
Chunari	"	60	91	Dacca (2 + 3) Faridpur (3 + 5), Tippera (4 + 7) Noakhali (57 + 76)
Dafali	"	14	12	Malda
Gadhi	"	1		Dacca
Goham	"	1	2	Noakhali
Halalkhor	"	8	6	Rajshahi (6 + 3) Pabna (2 + 3)
Higra	"	2		Malda
Hossenai Goals	"	20	10	Malda
Kharachi	"	3		Jalpa guri
Laheri	"	27		Pabna
Mangta	"	30	7	Jalpaiguri (3 + 14), Backergunge (36 + 3)
Mehana	"	6	6	Bogra
Mirdah	"	11		Faridpur
Mirdah	"	34	5	Dinajpur (1 + 0) Jalpa guri (1 + 0) Dacca (14 + 3) Mymensingh (18 + 2)
Mirdah	"	11		Jalpa guri
Mirdah	"	11	2	Rangpur
Mirdah	"	2	7	Darjeeling
Mirdah	"	2	1	Noakhali
Mirdah	"	23	4	Jalpaiguri (3 + 0) Rangpur (7 + 2) Dacca (2 + 2), Chittagong (3 + 0)

TABLE XIV.

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***CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED  
CASTES.***

THIS table contains statistics of civil condition by age for selected castes or tribes, whereas Table VII (age, sex and civil condition) deals with the total population. There is this further difference between the two tables, that the age periods are not the same, the periods 5-12 and 12-15 being substituted in this table for the periods 5-10 and 10-15 given in Table VII. As in Table IX, the selected castes and tribes are grouped together for homogeneous districts, or statistics are given for single districts in which they are especially numerous.

The strength of some castes is not the same as in Table IX owing to the fact that figures have been compiled for different local areas.

TABLE XIV—CIVIL CONDITION

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Locality	Sex	Population decennial with	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-20	20-40	40 & over
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AGARWALA (Hindu)	Calcutta	Male Female	6 810 3 889	10 690 848	474 333	579 380	257 64	960 22	391 21	37 8
2	AILAF (Muslims)	24 Parganas	Male Female	67 441 56 753	124 194 17 167	8 183 8 713	17 416 7 963	3 999 167	2 815 68	1 211 144	21 23
3	AVOLO-INDIAN (Christians)	West and Central Bengal including and Sikkim	Male Female	9 408 9 379	6 037 5 147	1 251 1 341	1 403 1 409	739 636	841 709	1 289 763	304 289
4	BAGDI (Hindu)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	419 519 4 335	107 448 111 715	51 592 53 918	27 646 51 704	8 458 3 310	26 184 1 198	15 919 1 183	1 636 467
5	BAIDYA (do)	Bengal	Male Female	77 166 30 551	20 858 13 190	5 070 5 359	7 691 6 706	2 762 934	3 498 103	2 194 99	217 17
6	BAISHNAB (do)	Ditto	Male Female	182 914 213 653	89 117 45 903	10 677 20 907	29 077 20 976	11 074 1 833	10 340 815	8 851 986	3 170 359
7	BARUI (do)	Ditto	Male Female	77 579 67 931	36 778 20 801	9 689 10 059	17 072 9 881	4 009 4 009	4 801 738	3 277 86	457 58
8	BAURI (do)	West Bengal	Male Female	178 858 133 347	61 845 43 430	16 645 18 371	26 071 21 161	10 715 2 662	8 811 531	2 172 367	477 133
9	BHOTIA (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	8 532 9 039	4 479 4 063	893 990	1 273 1 419	802 765	487 410	864 348	149 71
10	BHUIYANMALI (Hindu)	North and East Bengal	Male Female	76 471 35 713	16 149 10 669	4 536 4 841	6 678 6 244	2 212 316	2 989 79	2 969 74	211 17
11	BHUIYA (do)	Bengal	Male Female	77 728 10 384	7 639 4 681	2 763 2 598	2 747 2 510	1 021 399	731 93	677 76	58 16
12	BHUMIJ (do)	Bankura and Midnapore	Male Female	71 479 33 405	15 772 19 573	3 894 5 284	6 401 5 581	1 965 1 095	1 670 438	1 115 276	106 48
13	BRAHMAN (do)	Bengal	Male Female	637 990 659 619	308 928 165 938	71 898 73 276	101 406 81 366	40 539 7 368	44 421 2 230	49 509 1 288	8 030 430
14	BRABMO	Calcutta	Male Female	774 755	485 413	78 71	100 122	50 80	89 79	165 60	10 1
15	CHAKMA (Buddhist)	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Male Female	28 748 25 236	16 773 15 096	4 733 4 000	6 366 6 090	2 179 1 746	2 232 1 100	1 737 217	86 33
16	CHAMAR (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	65 304 33 563	20 160 9 851	8 747 4 733	7 076 4 398	2 543 548	2 169 147	2 532 138	268 87
17	CHINESE (Confucian)	Calcutta	Male Female	899 140	211 48	13 18	16 26	6 26	26 4	133 15	15
18	CHINESE (Buddhist)	Ditto	Male Female	1 153 249	469 89	26 21	31 20	15 4	84 13	282 15	31 7
19	DHOBIA (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	100 167 93 310	48 540 28 914	11 899 13 484	17 794 13 911	6 384 1 017	6 789 280	8 179 303	699 64
20	DOM (do)	West Bengal and Calcutta	Male Female	64 998 63 119	27 274 16 368	7 053 7 265	10 993 7 577	3 895 1 061	3 101 247	1 887 159	393 59
21	DOSADH (do)	Calcutta	Male Female	6 472 8 331	1 435 506	346 217	409 203	79 43	211 17	222 20	26 4
22	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES (Christians)	West and Central Bengal including and Sikkim	Male Female	15 213 7 895	9 870 4 062	916 833	1 013 847	394 298	1 011 637	5 767 1 039	769 338
23	GANDHARVIA (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	11 577 10 869	5 255 3 183	1 318 1 599	1 776 1 474	716 102	799 87	606 42	77 9
24	GARO (do)	Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh	Male Female	965 943	470 341	161 144	178 106	40 15	47 19	43 4	8
25	GARO (Assamese)	Ditto	Male Female	20 117 19 313	10 759 8 391	3 399 3 853	4 515 3 853	1 187 601	1 016 382	676 108	36 15
26	GOALA (Hindu)	Total	Male Female	33,849 27,513	125 693 68 06	33 461 34 091	48 763 29,936	19 850 2 118	20 370 804	20 292 867	2 755 346
		West and Central Bengal	Male Female	267 613 225 638	117 899 63 453	36 723 28 966	20 718 22 364	16 642 1 698	16 937 679	15 633 819	1 015 197
		North and East Bengal	Male Female	68 230 49 501	27,885 14 609	6,638 7,098	9 017 6 652	3,268 409	3 633 134	4,639 238	740 89

## BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial No.	
Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.		
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
4,543 2,394	...	39 69	94 142	402 384	2,748 1,421	1,260 378	337 647	...	...	2	...	131 147	197 439	1	
81,453 30,785	21 179	251 3,553	525 3,067	2,267 5,948	17,727 14,782	10,662 3,256	1,504 8,841	...	3	8 98	8 75	29 192	392 2,173	1,067 6,300	2
2,818 2,997	...	...	6 1	108 177	1,538 1,973	1,166 846	551 1,228	...	...	...	1 23	194 344	356 861	3	
200,478 200,476	91 468	1,660 16,936	3,588 22,330	15,861 40,204	109,301 95,075	69,977 25,463	21,586 111,074	...	29	22 658	150 1,609	455 5,500	5,163 37,147	15,796 66,131	4
15,105 15,810	8 9	37 343	81 1,095	548 3,517	8,188 8,271	6,243 2,575	1,203 7,531	...	...	20	2 32	28 184	289 1,973	884 5,322	5
85,670 89,753	51 194	612 6,762	1,393 8,360	6,005 16,103	44,445 43,900	33,164 14,434	14,427 83,971	1 17	30 380	54 733	255 2,637	3,629 27,482	10,458 52,722	6	
31,652 31,396	19 26	121 2,258	448 3,647	2,000 6,987	17,212 14,834	11,852 3,644	8,642 15,795	...	18	2 71	35 169	95 600	906 5,354	2,604 9,583	7
61,137 66,623	24 76	1,154 3,766	2,812 6,356	7,713 13,001	31,796 31,719	17,638 11,705	6,156 23,294	...	2	7 124	29 225	396 988	2,206 7,567	3,518 14,388	8
4,106 4,537	...	15 18	25 103	132 518	1,998 2,349	1,936 1,547	354 933	...	...	...	1 2	6 25	48 193	299 713	9
16,220 16,722	7 14	105 1,085	189 1,519	787 3,357	9,020 8,098	6,112 1,649	2,059 8,922	...	1	4 59	2 75	19 330	544 2,987	1,490 5,470	10
9,381 7,738	1 8	97 426	155 629	626 1,353	5,272 4,183	3,230 1,139	728 2,970	...	...	1 10	4 25	12 83	253 1,076	458 1,776	11
14,807 15,192	4 19	73 561	206 1,021	1,144 2,582	8,485 8,425	4,895 2,584	1,501 6,161	3 2	1 24	15 33	126 187	483 1,909	873 4,006	12	
295,487 252,787	146 249	1,428 14,863	4,262 26,681	17,619 53,044	162,471 120,419	109,561 37,541	32,875 140,774	1 42	51 603	127 1,350	846 5,451	8,323 42,357	23,527 90,971	13	
260 242	...	...	...	6 30	119 153	135 55	29 100	...	...	...	...	...	8 33	21 60	14
11,137 10,842	...	32 26	34 167	365 1,411	6,035 6,897	4,671 2,341	925 1,318	...	...	...	...	...	212 142	709 1,161	15
42,308 19,721	37 33	494 1,172	1,362 1,508	3,378 3,378	24,321 10,919	12,716 2,711	2,877 5,991	...	1	13 31	36 52	139 198	1,283 1,804	1,406 3,905	16
668 83	...	1 3	...	8 2	454 63	204 15	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	17
681 130	...	...	1 3	18 10	487 87	175 30	3 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	18
45,847 42,693	25 72	310 3,173	856 4,256	2,991 9,209	25,549 21,038	16,116 4,945	5,480 22,536	...	12	11 105	49 259	109 940	1,554 7,881	3,757 13,339	19
33,210 32,779	26 98	411 2,793	1,083 3,356	3,457 6,803	17,475 15,103	10,758 4,626	3,764 12,972	...	4	3 87	17 197	173 576	1,257 3,743	2,314 8,365	20
4,659 1,328	7 ...	86 56	89 87	354 168	2,689 721	1,434 296	378 497	...	...	1 ...	...	20 10	172 144	185 343	21
4,890 3,202	...	...	...	29 92	2,687 2,151	2,174 959	453 631	...	...	...	...	1 1	146 154	306 476	22
5,681 4,987	7 5	23 275	71 563	341 1,106	3,111 2,397	2,128 641	581 2,632	...	...	1 13	3 27	11 180	157 788	409 1,624	23
483 503	...	3 23	2 27	16 95	241 269	221 89	12 98	...	...	...	...	...	4 27	8 59	24
8,928 9,368	3 14	100 388	151 712	560 1,625	4,742 5,313	3,372 1,316	424 1,554	...	3	2 19	6 23	27 79	157 516	232 914	25
168,908 125,564	138 238	1,039 13,953	2,818 14,784	10,857 24,152	95,772 66,571	58,284 15,866	21,241 81,413	6 19	34 622	110 1,198	519 4,192	5,954 27,370	14,618 48,012	26	
132,674 104,033	130 226	650 12,226	2,370 12,570	8,851 19,876	71,317 46,365	46,126 12,770	17,130 68,052	4 17	25 519	91 1,050	401 3,651	4,527 22,713	12,682 40,010		
36,234 21,531	8 12	189 1,727	418 2,211	1,976 4,276	21,455 10,296	12,153 3,096	4,111 13,561	2 2	9 71	19 118	118 599	1,427 4,657	2,506 7,972		

TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION BY

Serial No.	Caste, Tribes or Race	Locality	Sex	Population at last census	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over
					6	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	GLU'NG (Hindo)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	7 862 7 731	4 291 3 665	293 1 027	1 798 1 433	299 213	573 494	487 207	109 27
28	RAJYAN AND A PIT (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	293 630 213 300	109 678 90 793	26 955 28 103	29 483 29 308	11 519 20 000	15 457 6 000	11,000 488	1,316 192
29	RAJYAN (Musulman)	Jessore	Male Female	1 032 931	400 230	214 97	391 195	79 20	51 23	27 27	9 7
30	HARI (Hindo)	Bengal	Male Female	73 769 72 410	32,893 21 686	9 018 9 937	17 671 20 010	4 432 966	3 679 410	2 479 237	311 166
31	INDIAN CHRISTIAN	Ditto	Male Female	43 157 40,351	21 106 17,900	8 890 6 024	7 481 7 605	4 173 2 181	3 788 1 044	2 918 833	356 236
32	JOGI (Hindu)	Ditto	Male Female	100 593 150 864	40 186 46 433	19 911 20 404	30 990 23 505	19 736 1 007	11 199 343	8 767 613	1 261 96
33	JOLANA (Musulman)	Ditto	Male Female	114 619 114 853	61 418 37 904	17 696 17,570	26 361 10 874	8 181 1,365	6 967 792	4 267 449	699 84
34	KANAP (Hindu)	Calcutta	Male Female	17 773 4,313	3 771 1 004	517 380	934 306	271 176	698 21	979 119	87 6
35	KAIHARTTA CHABI (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	962 461 992 461	377 486 268 874	100 719 177,552	168 496 104 408	68 832 8 168	61 667 4 643	45 816 3,367	5,303 1,417
36	KAIHARTTA JALIYA (do.)	Ditto	Male Female	177 610 114 830	75 000 42 886	18 472 20 424	27 087 21,034	10 213 1,619	9 446 1453	8 931 633	493 156
37	KAIHARTTA (Unspecified)	Bardwan	Male Female	2 109 2 613	788 510	221 183	247 267	329 33	91 20	78 4	19 1
38	KANAR (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	116 904 110 788	5 133 31 105	13,564 11,501	19 376 11 341	7 781 1 264	7 604 608	5 998 361	819 109
39	KADRA (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	9 119 2 003	769 493	165 157	243 133	196 40	146 13	83 23	19 17
40	KAPALI (do.)	North and East Bengal	Male Female	41 933 41 335	2 063 1 880	6 271 6 262	8 192 6 994	2 630 907	2,593 76	2 767 300	213 17
41	KATASHTH (do.)	Bengal	Male Female	565 968 549 147	298 475 163 073	68 433 63 348	97 999 87 400	40 991 6 603	41 263 1 979	48 333 1 449	4,987 371
42	KHANBU AND JIM DAR (do.)	Darjeeling	Male Female	27 910 28,118	13 776 13 600	3 530 4 181	4 619 5 028	1 819 1 603	2 993 1 735	1 667 206	199 86
43	KHANDAIT (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	9,499 296	2 378 80	394 26	315 17	261 11	456 6	930 13	59 19
44	KHAS (do.)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	10 206 8,588	5 344 3 340	1,472 1 316	1 835 1 610	669 474	713 303	649 214	63 21
45	KHATRI (do.)	Calcutta	Male Female	2 866 900	968 179	100 84	126 89	100 16	101 2	380 6	27 2
46	KOCH (do.)	Dacca and Mymensingh	Male Female	21 899 2 937	10,509 8 368	3 610 3 899	5 398 4 979	1 643 502	1 999 191	1 038 45	91 1
47	KOIRI (do.)	Ditto	Male Female	3 344 261	775 163	157 57	143 54	86 14	140 10	241 3	38 2
48	KUKI (do.)	Hill Trappers	Male Female	1 140 1,141	608 540	190 159	293 210	78 63	83 43	49 28	1 1
49	KULU (Musulman)	North and East Bengal	Male Female	20 919 18 832	10 190 6 363	2 833 2 263	4 233 3 106	1 110 138	981 37	563 63	109 6
50	KUMHAR (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	113 793 736 066	62 910 318 559	17 396 18 559	21 831 17 001	9 269 7 089	9 990 445	7 313 2 817	1 681 193
51	KURMI (do.)	Bankura, Midnapore and Calcutta	Male Female	55 715 50 603	22 960 11 818	6 679 6 764	9 999 6 374	3 043 506	2 066 231	1 004 27	131 28
52	LEPCHA (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Male Female	9 360 9 330	4 377 3 767	960 967	1 540 1 306	571 474	693 460	758 309	78 40
53	LEPCHA (Christian)	Darjeeling	Male Female	691 619	377 353	91 106	130 100	46 53	50 30	60 39	4 3
54	MAGH (Buddhist)	East Bengal	Male Female	61 432 63 419	33 906 37 340	8 961 8 763	13 970 10 778	4 600 4,003	5 439 3 312	3 748 1 489	295 83
55	MALO (Hindu)	Bengal	Male Female	97 000 53 152	48 022 27 003	11 537 10 608	10,260 10 734	6 002 1 243	6 405 229	7 000 509	819 53

## AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES—continued.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial No.
Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
3,401 3,501	1 5	16 17	33 65	187 392	2,007 2,018	1,157 1,004	197 621	...	...	...	3 3	45 126	149 491	27
102,094 95,796	29 206	581 8,127	1,582 10,255	6,793 20,722	26,984 45,335	36,125 11,151	13,268 56,709	...	26 354	35 757	304 2,561	3,513 19,413	9,390 33,577	28
523 451	2 1	9 57	27 61	65 134	260 169	160 29	42 260	...	1 6	4 3	2 21	11 80	24 150	29
35,813 36,277	19 80	267 2,622	835 3,190	2,860 7,140	19,715 18,478	12,117 4,767	4,363 14,477	...	8 87	44 172	206 539	1,474 4,362	2,631 9,314	30
17,476 17,117	17 14	43 135	91 622	549 3,052	10,136 10,082	6,640 3,212	1,575 5,285	...	3 3	1 14	31 125	548 1,564	992 3,578	31
70,966 72,009	13 71	403 5,895	783 7,528	3,912 15,341	39,414 35,708	26,441 7,466	7,463 38,362	1 8	8 217	34 315	106 1,397	1,676 12,760	5,638 23,665	32
74,740 65,345	42 197	1,014 6,292	2,081 6,426	6,030 12,014	42,020 32,587	23,553 7,329	5,495 22,340	1 8	18 165	48 213	176 511	1,915 5,788	3,337 15,555	33
13,075 2,458	4 1	60 90	497 239	1,146 340	7,722 1,280	3,646 508	926 831	...	...	7 5	16 37	471 265	432 523	34
433,668 440,902	631 1,440	2,738 41,093	7,617 49,249	33,982 95,061	235,931 199,421	152,769 54,638	53,314 253,585	8 66	228 1,929	525 4,800	1,710 14,539	14,483 87,647	36,360 144,604	35
67,946 65,051	21 126	311 4,557	972 6,831	4,169 13,896	38,085 32,470	24,388 7,171	8,064 34,893	1 17	17 154	20 631	168 1,423	2,175 12,012	5,683 20,656	36
1,091 934	...	9 72	69 123	193 287	519 329	301 123	230 571	...	2 3	4 7	13 28	82 204	129 329	37
54,554 51,465	20 87	345 4,174	1,000 5,723	3,718 10,567	29,958 24,177	19,513 6,737	7,235 28,218	1 16	11 178	59 355	228 1,480	2,077 9,219	4,859 16,970	38
1,240 1,115	3 ...	5 31	24 104	126 178	697 620	385 182	140 508	...	...	...	4 29	57 193	79 281	39
18,014 17,921	6 32	101 1,877	261 2,069	1,170 3,409	10,024 8,713	6,452 1,821	1,856 10,519	...	...	9 119	30 349	447 3,602	1,370 6,382	40
241,957 225,485	82 172	1,162 7,986	2,400 20,955	10,355 48,830	131,379 116,212	96,579 31,330	25,536 145,589	1 39	32 420	133 1,071	1,024 4,861	6,008 44,792	18,338 94,406	41
13,196 12,045	14 19	93 131	168 140	544 933	7,407 7,488	4,970 3,334	938 2,574	...	2 1	2 7	9 29	260 666	665 1,871	42
6,726 128	2 ...	19 ...	295 5	689 14	3,705 74	2,016 35	435 73	...	...	...	60 5	145 30	230 38	43
4,637 4,062	6 6	46 86	82 172	293 485	2,642 2,357	1,566 946	225 596	...	...	1 2	2 7	98 134	124 452	44
1,628 557	1 ...	9 8	31 71	91 109	965 220	531 149	270 196	...	...	2 3	3 4	152 63	113 124	45
11,251 10,615	4 6	55 550	332 1,185	1,182 2,271	5,576 5,072	4,102 1,531	832 3,774	1 1	...	1 50	110 512	230 1,059	490 2,132	46
2,409 286	3 ...	4 5	57 15	163 38	1,578 159	604 69	160 106	...	...	1 1	6 7	73 39	80 59	47
466 461	...	...	2 13	8 53	287 306	169 84	46 150	...	...	...	...	22 50	24 96	48
9,518 9,575	2 14	223 737	150 912	765 1,922	5,299 5,172	3,079 818	581 2,894	...	3 25	3 30	21 69	216 790	538 1,980	49
65,682 61,677	25 124	383 5,986	1,169 6,611	4,708 12,489	36,272 28,962	23,125 7,505	8,901 36,830	...	13 191	54 524	277 1,808	2,310 12,990	6,247 21,310	50
30,305 26,894	9 62	317 3,036	1,340 2,510	3,289 5,034	16,050 12,841	9,300 3,431	2,448 8,911	...	4 56	86 260	129 256	878 2,491	1,351 5,848	51
4,694 4,775	2 5	15 14	22 38	175 217	2,327 2,626	2,153 1,875	296 853	...	1 ...	...	...	49 104	216 749	52
231 218	...	...	1 ...	...	153 145	73 53	13 49	...	...	...	...	4 8	9 41	53
23,512 26,328	1 ...	47 281	63 969	448 3,957	12,581 15,808	10,372 5,313	2,064 10,242	...	...	1 30	20 309	630 2,634	1,413 7,262	54
42,019 40,213	15 30	150 2,710	528 4,160	2,082 8,152	22,305 20,308	16,939 4,553	5,990 25,771	2 3	6 116	16 255	170 1,183	1,516 8,800	4,256 15,415	55



TABLE XIV.—CIVIL CONDITION

Serial No	Caste Tribes or Race	Locality	Sex	Population with	UNMARRIED						
					Total	0-4	5-12	13-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	MAYBA (Hnda)	Calcutta	Male Female	4 106 1 8 1	1 186 496	210 213	718 153	139 26	271 26	269 29	13 7
67	MECH ( do )	Jalpaiguri	Male Female	3 777 3 673	1 709 1 376	411 630	540 533	279 91	204 60	268 51	67 3
68	MECH (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	6 730 3 684	1 587 1 837	1 061 731	1 799 801	380 244	312 42	372 9	53 7
69	MICHI (Hinda)	Bengal	Male Female	207 987 187 077	87 571 53 160	25 180 23 638	76 979 23 811	11 001 2,134	9 167 9 5	8 639 461	610 191
80	MIGUAL (Musliman)	Calcutta	Male Female	602 243	227 80	37 26	40 13	31 11	88 4	78 12	3 8
61	MINDA (Hinda)	North Bengal	Male Female	10,388 10,090	6 701 8 501	1 007 2 003	2 701 2 534	789 467	493 239	697 293	229 2
61	MINDA (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	6 719 6 509	3 411 2 963	1 061 1 70	1 000 1 117	322 263	330 177	467 104	28 —
63	MUBMI (Buddhist)	Darjeeling and Kalin	Male Female	17 334 17 034	9 468 8,466	2 470 2,302	3 769 3 763	1 700 1 349	1 708 1 104	1 081 493	68 47
64	NANASUBRA (Hinda)	Bengal	Male Female	609,512 880,313	460,297 268,937	100,001 107,910	171,413 108,101	57,397 8,333	58,869 2,461	46,476 1,673	8,410 607
65	ORAO ( do )	North Bengal	Male Female	70,545 30,215	14 047 14 073	4,474 6 4 9	5,571 5,947	1,471 1,433	1 719 743	1,491 440	581 88
66	ORAOV (An mist)	Ditto	Male Female	27 817 26,667	13 674 11 806	4 660 4 560	5 768 5 181	1 423 1 064	1 769 608	1,154 331	80 13
67	PATHAN (Musliman)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	67 298 64 371	37,498 30 272	8 743 8 503	13,400 9 788	5,340 1 067	6 031 489	4 347 307	497 211
68	PATAI (Hnda)	Pabna and My- munsegh.	Male Female	14 014 13 439	7 570 3 609	1 540 1 611	2 779 1 800	780 107	1 014 1	1,680 3	150 6
69	POD ( do )	St-Parguass and Khaliss.	Male Female	279 737 68 313	116 488 68 313	35 474 36 493	47 880 27 533	14 607 1 315	11 617 404	5 487 540	870 210
70	RAJABAN ( do )	North Bengal and Jalpaiguri	Male Female	734 639 691 417	390 397 320,216	97,400 107,765	141 043 116 407	43 007 8 881	47,347 2 063	35 671 1,410	4 709 470
71	RAJPUT (Chhatris)	Bansura Midna- pore and Cal- cutta	Male Female	27 378 17,963	11 400 6 000	2 000 2 039	3 704 2 3 3	1,433 350	1 686 191	2,400 80	408 11
72	SADGOP ( do )	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	447 210 244 739	117 679 58 471	27 511 29 018	39 343 27 021	16 601 19 7	16 833 740	14 938 30	2 579 253
73	SAITYA (Musliman)	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	37 798 31 823	18 754 10 440	4 459 4 130	6 307 5 009	2 384 740	2 279 263	2 509 183	196 64
74	SANTAL (Hnda)	Bengal	Male Female	75 193 72,944	34 677 31 164	11 670 11,700	17 291 14,000	4 767 3 007	3 715 1,471	3 083 643	216 94
75	SANTAL (Animist)	Ditto	Male Female	53 567 231 668	108 004 104 288	35 817 38,291	57 943 47 503	16 706 10 370	13 489 6 660	8 544 2 185	771 437
76	SONAR (Sarmakar)	Calcutta	Male Female	2 799 1 593	1 047 491	061 139	304 170	105 29	101 60	180 19	20 —
77	SUBARNABANIS ( do )	Ditto	Male Female	15 779 10 606	6 840 3 161	1,651 1 80	1 684 1 3 9	1 033 411	971 50	977 70	386 26
78	SUDRA ( do )	East Bengal	Male Female	66 004 73 113	20,003 21,704	9 153 9 416	17 000 11 663	4 670 1 001	4 501 806	3 329 1 044	337 333
79	SUREI ( do )	West and Central Bengal	Male Female	53 103 50,048	21 947 14 8	6 043 6 780	8,870 6 711	3 463 943	3,001 263	2 784 187	584 46
80	SUTRADHAR ( do )	Bengal	Male Female	60 165 61 548	30 023 18 488	7 609 4 700	11,870 9 000	4 169 488	3 661 215	3 553 160	389 43
81	TANTI and TAT- TA ( do )	Ditto	Male Female	113 060 113 193	50 605 30 863	14 411 14,186	18 800 13 689	8 091 14 000	7,408 983	6 799 379	1 017 206
82	TELI and TILI ( do )	Ditto	Male Female	206 677 193 959	94 439 47 619	23 320 23 236	30 484 20 603	13 791 1 863	19 380 1 078	10 670 609	1 767 141
83	TIPARA ( do )	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Toppers	Male Female	43 397 43 830	22 685 21 780	7,401 8 176	10 985 9 015	2 541 2 141	2 365 1,201	2,600 1 340	63 41
84	TIPARA (Animist)	Ditto	Male Female	8 703 8 204	4 619 3 933	1 308 1 201	1 819 1 758	543 467	610 304	317 74	22 18
85	TIYAN (Hnda)	Dacca and Myrmunsegh	Male Female	18 043 19 370	9,479 6 477	2,473 3 264	3 049 2 676	1 577 415	1 061 89	972 47	310 16

## BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES—concluded.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial No.	
Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
2,688 861	...	4	8 36	52 105	202 171	1,567 392	859 153	252 465	...	...	5 3	15 25	71 168	161 269	56
1,457 2,035	...	...	3 137	16 64	54 207	760 1,193	624 434	151 264	...	...	...	4 4	39 44	108 216	
2,892 1,610	4 205	32 36	34 250	130 346	1,323 587	1,369 186	253 235	...	2 19	1 12	4 20	76 45	170 102	58	
110,049 94,118	57 229	1,191 9,517	2,712 9,737	8,955 17,549	61,491 46,177	35,643 10,909	8,399 34,744	...	30 286	103 585	472 1,406	2,599 10,314	5,195 22,130		
329 121	...	...	3	16 2	33 24	179 60	101 32	46 48	...	...	...	1 1	22 25	23 22	60
5,523 5,576	4 1	102 115	212 274	279 1,174	3,067 3,304	1,859 708	740 1,013	...	16 7	13 21	25 37	398 341	288 607		
3,010 3,090	2 1	16 40	23 86	85 300	1,854 2,176	1,030 427	295 456	...	...	3 1	5 9	117 157	170 289	62	
7,286 7,255	7 10	16 50	126 108	373 429	4,272 4,340	12,492 2,318	580 1,333	...	1 ...	...	...	175 268	404 1,065		
397,461 387,769	273 783	3,945 34,839	6,663 40,143	23,612 81,022	219,115 187,013	143,853 43,969	49,458 228,642	7 132	187 1,774	664 3,001	1,782 20,810	13,100 82,256	33,718 120,669	64	
13,985 14,785	3 3	75 304	277 735	740 2,659	8,360 9,009	4,530 2,075	1,913 3,358	3 ...	33 13	57 36	52 120	942 1,485	826 1,704		
12,876 12,263	8 ...	56 171	120 461	459 1,505	7,516 8,376	4,717 1,750	1,285 2,198	...	3 3	1 23	12 72	515 828	754 1,271	66	
42,229 31,491	21 41	292 1,816	1,051 2,822	3,069 6,055	23,262 16,473	14,534 4,284	3,576 12,118	2 4	21 67	54 160	171 412	1,284 3,546	2,044 7,929		
5,602 5,418	3 1	11 307	29 522	162 1,183	3,094 3,004	2,303 401	900 4,412	...	...	1 21	12 126	253 1,708	634 2,344	68	
115,136 114,720	92 1,650	1,593 15,953	2,850 13,089	10,154 23,343	61,596 48,873	38,851 11,812	8,143 47,033	9 35	33 452	27 768	196 2,652	1,831 16,443	6,047 26,683		
299,188 292,123	122 410	1,197 19,908	3,871 25,369	18,552 61,811	157,633 156,858	117,813 27,767	42,324 160,078	4 65	59 1,027	58 1,374	526 5,176	12,503 59,655	29,174 92,781	70	
14,143 8,453	6 19	87 729	273 961	1,153 1,603	8,080 3,871	4,544 1,970	1,829 4,512	...	...	14 64	96 256	714 1,560	1,005 2,599		
109,959 111,049	27 228	799 10,780	2,747 13,489	9,167 22,208	57,027 49,418	40,192 14,926	19,622 75,212	1 18	36 437	99 1,036	740 3,584	4,766 24,042	13,980 46,095	72	
17,589 15,114	15 41	103 772	348 1,308	1,285 2,911	9,357 7,915	6,481 2,167	1,475 6,273	...	5 4	20 57	56 171	459 1,775	936 4,230		
33,855 33,719	16 29	170 665	585 1,702	2,237 5,586	18,198 19,368	12,649 6,369	2,715 8,061	2 ...	3 38	18 86	86 347	894 2,597	1,712 4,993	74	
98,871 98,760	57 73	757 1,744	1,471 4,958	6,097 16,378	52,609 57,561	37,880 18,046	8,430 28,616	2 5	24 72	154 210	334 1,198	2,584 8,266	5,332 18,865		
1,505 891	...	4 10	37 48	99 153	737 386	628 204	240 371	...	...	2 6	22 19	87 160	129 186	76	
8,244 6,468	1 21	30 162	120 643	518 1,164	4,521 3,077	3,054 1,401	749 3,037	...	1 4	10 20	16 111	208 1,058	514 1,844		
26,463 31,105	4 5	187 1,279	720 2,683	1,841 6,194	13,861 16,233	9,850 4,711	4,518 17,296	1 3	9 37	17 132	68 475	1,050 5,352	3,373 11,227	78	
24,116 23,293	18 47	352 2,561	938 2,662	2,563 4,965	10,702 9,334	9,543 3,734	4,040 13,973	...	5 73	40 178	165 760	1,021 4,555	2,809 8,403		
29,162 27,361	4 24	124 1,984	435 2,901	1,818 5,725	15,914 13,599	10,867 3,128	3,740 15,699	...	1 83	9 222	99 633	1,004 5,480	2,627 9,270	80	
61,213 53,332	14 100	328 4,637	1,118 5,698	4,479 10,038	34,127 24,849	21,147 8,010	7,244 28,929	9 6	24 152	40 386	304 1,560	2,222 9,700	4,575 17,325		
98,292 97,395	34 187	727 9,393	2,369 10,087	8,670 17,387	53,191 40,046	33,301 12,495	13,853 56,045	...	12 396	59 791	485 2,793	3,689 18,541	9,608 33,501	82	
19,044 19,070	100 2	67 154	170 752	655 2,690	11,424 11,844	6,628 3,628	1,668 3,032	...	...	1 1	19 69	577 545	1,132 2,416		
3,768 3,777	...	4 18	6 99	134 581	2,164 2,273	1,460 806	516 545	...	2 3	...	1 14	107 82	206 446	84	
7,452 8,242	1 4	81 734	239 1,169	635 2,036	3,726 3,550	2,750 749	1,159 4,651	...	1 22	3 93	56 361	328 1,626	761 2,549		



TABLE XV.

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*OCCUPATIONS.*

For the purpose of this table, a new scheme of classification of occupations, based on that drawn up by M. Bertillon, has been framed by the Census Commissioner. All occupations are divided, according to this scheme, into four main classes and subdivided into 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups.

The table is divided into five parts, A, B, C, D and E. Part A is subdivided into two sections. The first section contains a general summary giving the total strength of each group, order, sub-class and class for (1) British territory, (2) Feudatory States and (3) cities. The second section gives for each district and State the total strength of each order and detailed statistics of those groups, the strength of which reaches 1,000 in any district. Part B shows the subsidiary occupations of those persons whose main occupation is agriculture. Part C (combined occupations), which is optional, has not been compiled for this Province. Part D shows the distribution of occupations by religion. Part E embodies the results of the industrial Census, and its scope is explained in the title page prefixed to it.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	OCCUPATION	BRITISH TERRITORY					
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS
			Total		Partial & agricultural		
			Males	Females.	Males	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	43,483 077	14,102 875	2 117,330	397,541	13 286	29 262 879
	<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	33 340 836	10,497,216	966 909	82 307	2 391	23 876 681
	<b>I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH</b>	33 871 939	10,456,919	941 743	81,410	1,416	23 876 303
	<b>1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b>	31 589,319	10,243 788	875 039	28,209	808	23 461 492
	(a) <i>Ordinary cultivation</i>	33 667 478	9 655,367	735,551	14 311		23 876 070
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	1 193,880	299 179	62 179			969,972
2	Ordinary cultivators	29 042,174	8 190 145	417 213			20 494,519
3	Agents managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent and income, etc.	207,237	76 341		14,311		130,846
4	Farm servants and field laborers	5,420,537	1,308,585	211,570			1 870,233
	(b) <i>Grocers of special products and market gardening</i>	347 293	128 989	93 413	7 643	539	119 890
5	Tea coffee and cocoa and other plantations	218 428	97 751	9 737	1 197	507	80 912
6	Fruit flower vegetable beds and area not etc. grown.	83 866	33 235	1,606	6,505		84,973
	(c) <i>Forestry</i>	29 069	17 263	4 727	1,080	74	12,985
7	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1 897	797	168	25		1 098
8	Woodcutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors, and charcoal burners.	28 972	11 465	4,614	1,055	74	11 976
	(d) <i>Raising of farm stock</i>	304 318	260,733	21 288	3 009	116	37 993
9	Cattle and buffalo herds and keepers	40 662	21 281	4 609	1 800	67	13 2 8
10	Sheep goats and pig breeders	1 936	696	212	129		839
11	Breeders of other animals (horses mules camels asses etc.)	126	61		5		75
12	Herdsman shepherds goatherds etc.	261 794	238 862	7 010	1,249	89	16 782
13	(e) <i>Raising of small animals</i>	47 633	8 995	14 058	2 274	68	19 607
	(Hens bees silkworms etc.)						
	<b>2.—FISHING AND HUNTING</b>	647 617	211 124	60 723	27 901	608	364 810
14	Fishing	549 972	210 063	66 514	27 901	807	363 448
15	Hunting	2,625	1 061	199	69	1	1 361
	<b>II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS</b>	115 877	40 334	23 764	917	978	50 379
	<b>3.—MINES</b>	114 714	39 499	20 013	907	978	50 070
16	Coal mines and petroleum wells*	114,693	39 499	20 013	906	978	50 115
17	Mines and metallic minerals (gold iron, manganese etc.)	21	4		1		17
	<b>4.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS</b>	883	599	147	2		116
	(Other minerals (jade diatom dolomite etc.) )						
	<b>5.—SALT etc.</b>	2 8	243	4	3		31
18	Rock sea and marsh salt	191	129		2		4
19	Extraction of saltpetre alum and other substances soluble in water	84	64	4	1		27
	<b>B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b>	6 677 771	2 336 914	789 615	239 961	10 131	3 346 746
	<b>III.—INDUSTRY</b>	3 471 647	1 124 401	539 786	113 907	5 787	1 762 493
	<b>6.—TEXTILES</b>	578 411	316 653	106 537	26,143	777	413 001
21	Cotton spinning cleaning and pressing	904	347	131	27	1	4 6
22	Cotton spinning ginning and weaving	458 761	119 590	44 572	10 820	553	270 069
23	Spinning weaving ginning and weaving	3 7 130	1 461	3 021	4,940	39	111,516
24	Spinning weaving ginning and weaving	20 181	569	12 36	171	1 16	8 35
25	Other fibres (cocoanut aloe, flax, hemp, straw etc.)	1 341	208	2 7	30	1	4
26	Wool carders and spinners weavers of woollen blankets carpets etc.	2,297	741	2 7	69	14	1 70
27	Silk rearing and weavers	48 783	17 879	9 443	1 619	37	21 411
28	Bar canvas and horse hair silk work brush makers etc.	280	132	70	13		157
29	Persons occupied with leather	41	19				22
30	Dyeing bookbinding printing preparation and spinning of textiles.	52	419	91	7		499
31	Other (lace embroidery etc.) and non-manufacturing textile industry	1 763	368	717	21	1	683
	<b>7 HIDES SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM</b>	57 561	7 074	1 017	1 903	13	32 973
32	Tanners curriers leather dressers and dyers etc.	37 629	13 079	419	1 690	11	22 477
33	Makers of leather, such as trunks water bags etc.	6,536	2 068	168		2	3 699
34	Furriers	18	18				8
35	Bone ivory horn shell etc. workers	9 558	3 336	4 6	174		5 246

\* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	OCCUPATION	BRITISH TERRITORY					
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS	ACTUAL WORKERS				DEPENDANTS
			Total		Partly agriculturists		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	
1	TRADE—continued.						
114	30—TRADE IN POTTERY	27 236	9 713	3 667	1 447	29	13 837
115	31—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (Trade in chemical products, drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	15,079	6 747	504	356	22	8 728
116	32—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, etc.	29 856	13 563	816	631	8	15 473
117	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	10 875	9 761	27	11	5	11 782
118	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, etc., and their employees	8 881	4 211	564	193	3	4,090
119	33—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	1 379 157	498 239	153,319	50,992	2 064	795 699
120	Fish dealers	319 878	81 667	24 831	9 972	204	178 990
121	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other commodities	352 945	177 963	12 107	11 631	2,7	21 133
122	Sellers of milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc.	141 409	42 707	14 973	9 280	417	80 734
123	Sellers of sweets, sugar, garans, etc.	11 181	27 776	2 800	2 363	64	40 617
124	Carriers of fruit and vegetables, fruit and groceries, etc.	229 787	70 581	27 807	6 145	207	14 203
125	Grain and pulse dealers	201 377	61 909	34 151	7,711	2,00	110,423
126	Tobacco, opium, and other sellers	32 845	13 065	1 070	1 407	14	18 904
127	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	5 777	1 814	3	1	21	3,436
128	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	7 828	3,062	949	229	8	3,87
129	34—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES (Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the like, including socks, ready-made shoes, perfumery, etc.)	23 753	10 653	419	439	1	12 681
130	35—TRADE IN FURNITURE Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Hardware, cook-utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	41 749	13 663	2,502	1 071	65	23,583
131		9,547	2 815	1,013	373	37	4 750
132		22,201	10 798	899	798	33	20 821
133	36—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS (Trade in building materials—stone, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.)	19 362	4 114	978	472	11	7 790
134	37—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT (Dealers in horse-drawn carriages, camels, horses, cattle, etc., and in motor vehicles, etc., not including carriages and carts, etc.)	16 341	6 260	2,07	755	2	9 874
135	38—TRADE IN FUEL (Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, etc.)	46 631	9 194	29 938	668	294	11 517
136	39—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETICES AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	68 259	29 737	5 331	2 187	61	63 891
137	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, etc.	13 861	4 867	131	384	5	8 928
138	Dealers in musical instruments, etc.	61 925	20 238	4 644	1 200	54	37 009
139	Dealers in books, etc.	13 173	4 837	5,2	213	2	7 984
140	40—TRADE IN REFUSE MATTER (Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.)	413	103	19			301
141	41—TRADE OF OTHER GOODS	110 157	41 086	3 308	3 376	41	65 758
142	Shopkeepers, etc., who are unclassified	92 781	31 101	1 715	2 834	40	66 816
143	Dealers in books, etc.	5 138	1 850	30	133	2	2 868
144	Dealers in books, etc.	5 873	2 117	70	2,07	2	3 685
145	C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	1 167 117	378 906	42 118	66 666	979	749 088
146	1 A.—PUBLIC FORCE	181 704	68 47		15 854		113 077
147	42—ARMY	8 713	7 173		1 017		1,590
148	Army (In persons)	8 646	7 101		1 017		1 515
149	Army (In persons)	67	22				45
150	43—NAVY	15	14				1
151	44—POLICE	173 006	61 340		14 847		111 666
152	Police	36,167	10 840		3 48		19 327
153	Police (In persons)	134 839	41 500		11 369		83 339

## A.—GENERAL TABLE—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

FEDERATORY STATES.						CITIES.						Group No.
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
	Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	8	9	10	11			12	13	14	15		
286	80	51	4	...	155	584	217	36	2	...	331	112
45	6	18	1	...	21	3,162	1,877	23	53	...	1,262	113
105	25	7	2	...	23	7,633	3,157	178	111	1	3,298	114
66	17	5	1	...	4	5,070	2,770	31	91	1	2,313	114
59	15	2	1	...	10	2,663	1,131	147	29	...	985	116
12,249	3,776	5,146	400	8	5,567	91,611	45,981	7,178	953	38	39,152	117
4,407	1,570	803	512	2	2,385	6,557	1,951	1,215	29	5	2,678	116
1,513	571	200	12	3	662	25,907	13,102	681	212	7	12,212	117
533	201	34	19	2	272	10,713	5,184	891	82	7	4,638	118
746	329	62	10	...	279	10,008	5,719	271	19	...	4,067	118
1,128	521	215	32	...	469	16,553	7,559	2,771	154	13	6,521	120
3,637	417	1,671	15	...	1,119	14,067	7,809	1,092	368	2	5,216	121
591	150	6	0	...	113	6,672	2,881	256	61	2	2,782	122
271	157	2	11	1	156	656	248	21	1	...	393	123
3	1	1	...	...	1	2,455	1,602	127	33	2	729	124
112	55	1	6	...	58	9,792	5,817	99	39	...	3,876	125
455	368	33	2	...	54	5,110	2,302	86	55	2	2,722	126
20	11	1	1	...	18	783	159	0	11	...	355	126
425	337	27	1	...	41	4,327	1,903	77	41	2	2,317	127
291	127	32	23	2	135	1,097	462	13	49	...	622	128
77	42	2	3	...	33	1,372	784	14	20	...	574	129
456	184	79	0	28	193	7,103	3,772	1,018	221	...	2,963	130
206	103	19	0	...	81	16,947	6,985	279	146	4	9,683	131
43	22	4	6	...	17	3,860	1,670	14	71	...	2,170	131
159	75	15	1	...	66	6,087	2,331	174	27	4	3,582	132
4	3	...	...	...	1	7,000	2,604	91	45	...	3,025	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	165	83	12	...	...	70	134
1,738	1,031	67	91	...	637	21,474	11,428	459	253	2	12,587	135
1,350	792	31	63	...	521	10,710	5,725	314	167	2	10,671	135
19	17	2	...	...	...	4,016	2,317	131	61	...	1,649	136
242	130	50	...	...	71	314	210	7	...	...	127	137
127	61	1	1	...	42	374	116	7	2	...	221	138
14,438	6,032	218	1,202	8	8,188	149,286	56,580	7,068	2,754	29	85,638	139
2,005	816	...	239	...	1,159	13,461	10,459	...	752	...	3,002	140
219	102	...	10	...	117	4,981	4,292	...	325	...	692	141
8	1	...	...	...	7	4,950	4,281	...	325	...	675	140
211	101	...	10	...	110	28	11	...	...	...	17	140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
1,786	744	...	229	...	1,042	8,477	6,167	...	427	...	2,310	142
580	251	...	38	...	307	8,393	6,167	...	427	...	2,236	142
1,200	463	...	191	...	737	81	10	...	...	...	71	143



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART

Group No	OCCUPATION.	BRITISH TERRITORY.					
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.
			Total.		Partially agricultural.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>VII—(ORDER 45) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>							
		130,810	41,852	617	5,934	2	58,311
144	Service of the State	111,725	25,152	29	5,359	2	79,540
145	Service of Native and Foreign States	573	96	—	11	—	207
146	Municipal and other local (not village) service	17,684	8,309	369	466	—	8,794
147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,128	300	—	139	—	769
<b>VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>							
		803,173	234,639	36,009	43,476	843	517,439
<b>46—RELIGION</b>							
		367,637	118,173	17,238	19,999	634	232,704
148	Priests, ministers, etc.	308,359	84,778	5,698	15,079	528	226,061
149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	47,664	16,250	11,177	967	92	16,979
150	Catechists, readers, chorists and musico services	4,361	942	274	14	1	3,081
151	Temple, burial or burning ground services, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	7,331	2,907	251	362	13	4,063
<b>47.—LAW</b>							
		74,733	18,624	—	5,716	—	56,114
152	Lawyers of all kinds, including kars, law agents and multikars	48,122	9,479	—	3,600	—	39,643
153	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	26,616	9,145	—	2,316	—	17,471
<b>48—MEDICINE</b>							
		161,918	47,480	15,197	7,359	156	105,241
154	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	133,099	37,125	927	6,814	10	96,027
155	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	28,819	4,355	14,800	845	146	10,904
<b>49—INSTRUCTION (Professors and teachers of all kinds except law, and also music, dancing and drawing and clerks and servants connected with education)</b>							
		95,867	37,439	1,836	5,699	23	56,599
<b>50—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES</b>							
		103,013	39,964	1,711	4,717	32	67,338
157	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	1,682	425	259	77	—	907
158	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	14,186	5,617	91	458	—	9,621
159	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers etc.)	18,119	4,166	156	326	5	9,907
160	Musical composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	73,126	28,816	1,206	3,797	27	43,001
<b>IX—(ORDER 51) PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME</b>							
	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), land and scholarship holders and pensioners	51,423	10,863	8,529	1,382	82	35,031
<b>D.—MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
		2,507,374	897,809	319,638	38,592	1,802	2,090,837
<b>X—(ORDER 52) DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>							
		519,851	249,692	110,915	8,360	518	159,243
161	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	498,789	236,178	110,738	8,058	517	151,875
162	Private grooms (coachmen, dog boys, etc.)	21,062	13,515	177	302	1	7,370
<b>XI.—(ORDER 53) INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS (General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation)</b>							
		1,346,184	593,907	43,349	27,210	334	779,628
164	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	14,080	5,019	40	560	—	9,013
165	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	181,459	76,657	1,091	4,144	11	103,802
166	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	82,258	8,923	75	176	2	13,200
167	Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,128,396	432,438	42,144	22,300	341	693,624
<b>XII—UNPRODUCTIVE</b>							
		436,789	119,911	164,394	2,992	930	151,934
168	INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS	14,009	13,082	999	154	—	25
169	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES (Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poachers)	422,790	106,829	163,402	2,838	930	151,939

## A.—GENERAL TABLE—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

FEUDATORY STATES.						CITIES.						Group No.
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPEN- DANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPEN- DANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPEN- DANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
	Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	8	9	10	11			12	13	14	15		
2,987	1,331	2	390	...	1,654	40,013	16,263	348	835	...	23,402	
117	60	...	21	...	31	30,511	10,719	18	614	...	19,774	144
2,762	1,182	2	293	...	1,579	52	23	...	...	...	20	145
90	68	...	3	...	22	9,449	5,621	330	221	...	3,558	146
18	5	...	3	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	147
8,766	3,786	122	625	6	4,888	71,152	25,067	3,470	1,028	18	42,615	
3,482	1,752	51	269	6	1,679	19,615	8,652	1,402	210	8	9,561	
3,167	1,579	50	231	6	1,538	14,324	6,269	235	182	7	7,820	148
96	65	1	10	...	40	3,621	1,779	1,022	8	1	870	149
219	112	...	28	...	101	922	198	127	...	...	697	150
						748	406	18	20	...	324	151
1,060	233	...	96	...	827	14,231	3,833	...	410	...	10,398	
825	162	...	78	...	663	10,558	2,472	...	301	...	8,086	152
235	71	...	18	...	164	3,673	1,361	...	169	...	2,312	153
1,087	364	52	60	...	671	15,092	4,164	999	194	...	9,929	
924	326	2	54	...	596	12,073	3,238	97	179	...	8,685	154
163	38	50	6	...	75	3,019	876	902	15	...	1,241	155
975	402	11	83	...	562	10,544	3,627	588	146	6	6,329	156
2,162	1,005	8	117	...	1,149	11,670	4,791	481	68	4	6,398	
174	104	...	5	...	70	933	277	240	...	...	416	157
70	37	1	5	...	32	5,524	2,081	16	43	...	3,427	158
1,018	864	7	107	...	1,047	2,162	883	41	9	...	1,178	159
						3,111	1,550	184	16	4	1,377	160
680	99	94	18	2	487	24,660	4,791	3,250	139	11	16,619	161
19,315	9,875	3,816	306	9	5,624	376,677	199,018	51,816	4,323	63	195,843	
7,039	4,695	675	106	1	1,669	133,137	70,115	25,788	1,366	31	37,234	
6,590	4,116	675	88	1	1,160	124,494	63,692	25,647	1,251	21	33,245	162
419	219	...	18	...	209	8,643	6,613	141	115	...	1,909	163
2,716	1,744	27	122	...	975	207,680	119,581	4,653	2,950	6	83,446	
97	43	...	10	...	54	5,138	1,518	9	64	...	3,241	164
927	527	3	49	...	397	95,436	43,713	125	1,008	3	24,406	165
15	0	...	...	...	6	15,694	6,671	47	65	...	8,882	166
1,767	1,165	21	63	...	518	92,012	67,340	4,279	1,723	3	29,741	167
9,530	3,436	3,114	78	8	2,980	35,860	9,322	21,375	7	26	5,163	
51	42	9	...	...	...	5,939	5,441	497	...	...	1	168
9,479	3,594	3,105	78	8	2,980	29,921	3,881	20,878	7	26	5,162	169



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order		CLASS A: SUB-CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.															
		I—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE (a)—ORDINARY CULTIVATION.															
		2.—Ordinary cultivation.															
		I—Income from rent of agricultural land					ACTUAL WORKERS.										
		TOTAL WAGES AND DEPENDANTS		ACTUAL WORKERS			DEPENDANTS		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS		ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDANTS			
				Total.		Partially agricultural					Total		Partially agricultural.				
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes			Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes.		
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
INDIA		120,506	63,728	63,728			97,849	29,719,666	8,422,860	192,998			20,812,808				
(1) British Territory		149,280	62,779	62,779			869,922	29,012,174	8,190,112	117,213			20,101,319				
INDIAN DIVISION		285,212	63,116	19,115			202,681	4,360,049	1,256,026	143,386			2,900,037				
Bihar		57,211	15,170	1,101			37,681	725,841	201,901	21,230			199,710				
Bombay		11,709	3,796	670			7,133	467,589	127,091	17,877			127,091				
Madras		75,324	9,846	3,774			7,188	1,711,771	171,120	21,710			171,120				
Central Provinces		49,878	11,119	9,111			67,414	1,821,771	60,876	10,981			10,981				
North-West Frontier Province		63,510	11,889	6,799			12,718	474,349	10,981	10,981			10,981				
North-West Frontier Province		28,600	6,750	1,210			21,630	316,282	77,612	9,168			220,681				
PANJAB DIVISION		314,078	75,992	17,911			250,165	4,743,696	1,433,074	44,400			3,266,222				
Amritsar		67,861	11,071	1,293			50,659	1,260,087	397,153	17,670			87,001				
Lyallpur		21,965	6,638	1,171			16,165	3,653	2,103	111			1,221				
Rawalpindi		38,011	7,939	3,984			28,227	743,662	259,889	6,773			107,801				
Faisalabad		12,133	2,471	926			8,901	672,861	18,881	11,019			128,062				
Sheikhpura		110,998	30,677	5,703			60,750	1,135,762	9,031	9,031			761,916				
Rawalpindi		87,081	16,125	2,376			68,380	931,966	290,818	1,623			610,185				
PANJAB DIVISION		127,221	30,022	7,071			89,525	7,395,772	2,219,101	110,897			5,055,571				
Amritsar		10,101	7,010	1,828			10,670	1,080,650	925,160	17,183			510,307				
Lyallpur		8,927	2,101	613			6,183	1,210,820	121,711	16,112			101,251				
Rawalpindi		26,216	9,710	2,751			15,710	562,077	185,711	8,523			37,008				
Faisalabad		8,910	1,400	1,074			6,436	1,052,530	31,165	10,997			1,071,048				
Sheikhpura		20,932	5,563	1,074			11,710	1,080,731	612,179	12,97			1,071,048				
Rawalpindi		11,121	1,290	1,002			10,119	792,932	299,106	1,451			1,071,048				
Sheikhpura		17,831	1,005	1,005			12,831	916,211	270,677	10,681			1,071,048				
Rawalpindi		1,115	409	153			415	568,082	168,101	20,710			171,784				
PANJAB DIVISION		308,371	66,561	11,902			226,910	8,760,572	2,412,207	73,596			6,271,769				
Amritsar		87,811	16,077	6,379			75,113	1,795,875	173,704	19,008			1,795,875				
Lyallpur		74,785	29,215	2,918			61,775	3,618,674	1,017,102	24,159			2,841,490				
Rawalpindi		69,185	11,172	3,107			52,116	1,607,875	1,400,278	11,910			1,105,717				
Sheikhpura		78,292	16,697	2,508			61,197	1,808,113	170,973	20,129			1,107,000				
CHITRA GONG DIVISION		127,980	21,578	3,777			100,671	2,792,087	868,911	71,914			2,818,220				
Amritsar		39,091	8,770	610			29,081	1,697,707	602,570	10,703			1,798,411				
Lyallpur		28,004	1,845	474			21,807	983,916	115,763	10,115			6,271,769				
Rawalpindi		59,913	10,717	2,171			16,682	762,618	171,078	9,940			1,107,000				
Sheikhpura		183	60	10			111	117,814	38,678	37,801			61,702				
CHITRA GONG DIVISION		12,780	3,100	519			9,537	700,193	23,271	37,801			1,17,949				
Amritsar		10,122	2,774	489			7,166	496,562	107,212	9,841			7,166				
Lyallpur		1,951	1,111	111			1,171	209,590	12,102	12,102			11,182				
Rawalpindi		221	56	10			179	5,267	27,517	27,517			27,697				



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class.	Order	CLASS A: SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.											
		I.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE. (b)—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.											
		TOTAL OF ORDER I (b).											
		TOTAL.											
		5.—Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.											
DISTRICT OR STATE.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.			Total.	Partially agriculturist.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
													Both sexes.
BENGAL.	...	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
(1) British Territory	...	312,640	129,236	93,432	7,655	550	119,972	248,491	95,791	91,776	1,137	502	60,921
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	342,392	128,989	93,413	7,642	550	119,890	248,496	95,757	91,757	1,137	502	60,919
Burdwan	...	11,167	4,214	268	780	15	6,985	151	60	2	2	...	89
Burdwan	...	310	166	2	8	1	151	29	11	...	...	...	18
Burdwan	...	332	114	35	25	1	183	6	...	...	...	...	2
Burdwan	...	1,231	342	43	71	1	1,246	6	...	...	...	...	4
Burdwan	...	2,620	1,001	68	530	2	1,553	87	...	...	...	...	51
Burdwan	...	2,616	1,002	65	75	1	1,572	87	35	1	...	...	11
Burdwan	...	4,410	1,682	57	71	1	2,680	16	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	20,385	10,137	413	802	7	9,835	1,015	476	96	29	...	443
Calcutta	...	6,005	3,081	97	213	1	2,924	394	206	45	1	...	143
Calcutta	...	2,814	2,526	38	148	...	2,800	184	103	59	...	...	133
Calcutta	...	3,300	1,283	92	199	3	1,986	369	139	22	28	...	208
Calcutta	...	2,498	1,890	145	41	3	1,454	24	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	2,760	890	38	27	...	1,722	39	15	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	2,928	760	3	274	...	2,160	5	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	224,362	97,529	89,971	1,883	505	66,879	239,688	92,425	89,413	1,068	498	57,850
Rajshahi	...	4,300	1,297	111	440	5	2,952	11	...	...	...	...	10
Rajshahi	...	213	89	5	6	...	110	4	...	...	...	...	3
Rajshahi	...	159,804	65,591	58,614	655	162	35,566	159,006	65,476	58,630	649	162	35,500
Rajshahi	...	80,373	27,114	30,706	417	336	22,463	80,016	26,926	30,782	417	336	23,308
Rajshahi	...	1,822	601	13	85	...	1,208	14	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	1,483	602	5	28	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	3,097	1,261	54	136	1	2,592	34	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	2,700	971	326	111	...	1,403	3	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	...	39,915	11,937	455	3,418	19	27,523	955	237	32	4	...	696
Dacca	...	22,493	9,479	78	2,620	1	15,930	505	34	...	...	...	471
Dacca	...	2,770	1,251	81	397	4	2,441	180	125	23	1	...	52
Dacca	...	7,110	2,510	133	303	5	4,707	161	58	9	...	...	97
Dacca	...	6,563	1,997	160	303	...	4,346	106	10	...	...	...	96
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	10,163	5,172	2,323	759	11	8,668	6,617	2,569	2,911	31	4	1,831
Chittagong	...	5,144	1,426	99	937	5	3,010	267	146	49	3	...	73
Chittagong	...	206	106	15	15	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	10,730	3,529	2,189	110	6	4,411	...	2,379	2,130	31	4	1,762
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	83	47	35	1	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Frontier States	...	349	247	19	13	...	89	...	31	19	...	...	12
Cooch Behar	...	209	146	10	5	...	63	...	15	...	...	...	4
Hill Tracts	...	139	101	10	8	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	3
SHIKHIM	...	22	10	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...







TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class

Order

District or State

CLASS A: SUB-CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH

J—FARMING AND AGRICULTURE (a) RAISING OF FARM STOCK

TOTAL OF ORDER I (d)

			ACTUAL WORKERS					DEPENDANTS		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS		ACTUAL WORKERS				PARTIALLY AGRICULTURAL		DISSEMINATE	
			Total		Partly agricultural		Total	Both sexes		Total	Disseminate	Total		Female		Male	Female	Both sexes	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
BENGAL	(1) British Territory	BURDWAN DIVISION	305 634	261 727	21 500	3 218	216	23 777	40 974	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500
			804 818	260 935	11 838	3 202	316	32 993	40 669	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500	4 068	25 300	21 500
			217 070	91 419	4 984	1 452	104	76 617	23 037	14 119	3 509	7 628	14 119	3 509	7 628	14 119	3 509	7 628	14 119
			58 816	20 153	1 943	554	48	4 740	5 041	2 118	541	2 608	2 118	541	2 608	2 118	541	2 608	2 118
			17 731	18 744	4 682	1 071	4	2 793	4 473	44	44	411	44	44	411	44	44	411	44
			27 031	29 134	4 687	1 071	4	2 793	4 473	44	44	411	44	44	411	44	44	411	44
			1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
			6 864	4 891	633	218	17	3 138	3 138	141	141	1 073	141	141	1 073	141	141	1 073	141
			2 468	823	90	90	6	1 291	1 139	23	23	1 073	23	23	1 073	23	23	1 073	23
			101 658	94 408	1 096	493	3	6 163	3 733	1 633	193	2 43	1 633	193	2 43	1 633	193	2 43	1 633
RAJASTHAN	PRESIDENT DIVISION	24th regat	9 528	8 471	163	29	714	972	574	21	21	59	21	21	59	21	21	59	21
			43 848	40 745	224	129	1 816	2 046	1 118	30	30	234	129	129	234	129	129	234	129
			32 069	32 189	404	35	1 318	84	118	1	1	3	35	35	160	3	3	160	3
			12 708	11 140	257	232	1 233	232	48	160	8	2	232	48	160	8	2	160	8
			1 183	1 183	23	11	1 233	232	48	160	8	2	232	48	160	8	2	160	8
			63 870	53 329	887	283	4	3 870	3 339	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049
			24 840	25 641	181	57	438	906	104	20	20	83	181	181	20	20	83	181	20
			2 069	1 838	67	6	174	23	4	1	1	1	67	67	11	11	3	67	11
			3 090	2 483	131	49	618	618	403	11	11	3	131	131	49	49	3	131	49
			4 319	4 007	131	49	618	618	403	11	11	3	431	431	49	49	3	431	49
RAJASTHAN	RAJASTHAN DIVISION	Bacheli	57 329	53 329	887	283	4	3 870	3 339	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049
			24 840	25 641	181	57	438	906	104	20	20	83	181	181	20	20	83	181	20
			2 069	1 838	67	6	174	23	4	1	1	1	67	67	11	11	3	67	11
			3 090	2 483	131	49	618	618	403	11	11	3	131	131	49	49	3	131	49
			4 319	4 007	131	49	618	618	403	11	11	3	431	431	49	49	3	431	49
			1 183	1 183	23	11	1 233	232	48	160	8	2	232	48	160	8	2	160	8
			63 870	53 329	887	283	4	3 870	3 339	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049	207	4 190	2 049
			24 840	25 641	181	57	438	906	104	20	20	83	181	181	20	20	83	181	20
			2 069	1 838	67	6	174	23	4	1	1	1	67	67	11	11	3	67	11
			3 090	2 483	131	49	618	618	403	11	11	3	131	131	49	49	3	131	49
RAJASTHAN	DACA DIVISION	Daca	34 390	33 123	117	259	3	3 179	2 669	23	23	360	23	23	360	23	23	360	23
			5 830	4 819	79	132	692	879	746	14	14	297	79	79	297	14	14	297	79
			6 829	5 282	62	124	385	223	300	11	11	11	62	62	11	11	11	11	11
			1 764	1 862	30	48	118	48	1	1	1	1	48	48	1	1	1	1	1
			1 499	1 499	6	6	40	36	9	9	9	9	6	6	9	9	9	9	9
			24 704	23 729	274	707	3	2 308	2 094	279	688	5 174	279	688	5 174	279	688	5 174	279
			6 020	5 835	124	130	3 040	5 118	1 901	116	116	1 045	124	124	116	116	1 045	124	116
			2 281	1 135	114	144	1 445	1 445	1 068	157	157	1 045	114	114	157	157	1 045	114	157
			5 119	4 360	131	31	688	688	446	23	23	473	131	131	23	23	473	131	23
			84	84	51	3	51	51	17	8	8	19	51	51	17	17	8	19	17
(9) Prudetary States	Cooh Bahar	H 17 regat	1 110	929	29	20	199	269	238	23	23	24	29	29	23	23	24	29	23
			904	746	10	9	109	169	109	12	12	10	9	9	12	12	10	9	9
			913	124	2	13	23	109	109	12	12	10	2	2	12	12	10	2	2
			594	480	129	11	30	309	239	79	79	59	129	129	79	79	59	129	79



TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

[illegible]

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS A.—SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.											
Order		3.—MINES.											
		TOTAL OF ORDER 3.											
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.	
		Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
						Both sexes.						Both sexes.	
BENGAL		109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(1) British Territory		114,714	39,499	25,013	907	978	50,202	114,093	39,495	25,013	906	978	50,185
BURDWAN DIVISION		114,714	39,499	25,013	907	978	50,202	114,093	39,495	25,013	906	978	50,185
Burdwan		114,487	39,438	25,012	904	978	50,037	114,474	39,436	25,012	904	978	50,026
Birbhum		110,715	38,288	24,077	821	954	48,352	110,715	38,288	24,077	821	954	48,352
Bankura		214	23	3	2	24	1,388	214	23	3	2	24	1,388
Midnapore		3,339	1,052	921	65	24	1,366	3,339	1,052	921	65	24	1,366
Hooghly		187	74	3	16	113	113	174	72	11	10	102	102
Howrah		32	3	11	3	18	18	32	3	11	3	18	18
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		173	51	1	2	121	121	168	50	1	2	117	117
24-Parganas		11	2	1	1	5	5	11	2	1	1	5	5
Calcutta		99	40	1	1	41	41	94	39	1	1	54	54
Nadia		46	2	1	2	4	4	46	2	1	2	44	44
Murshidabad		16	6	1	3	10	10	16	6	1	3	10	10
Jessore		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Khulna		16	1	1	1	15	15	16	1	1	1	15	15
RAJSHAH DIVISION		14	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	14
Rajshahi		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dinajpur		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jalpaiguri		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Darjeeling		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rangpur		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bogra		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feni		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malda		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dacca DIVISION		38	9	1	1	29	29	35	8	1	1	27	27
Dacca		23	7	1	1	16	16	23	7	1	1	16	16
Mymensingh		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Faridpur		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Backergunge		14	1	1	1	13	13	12	1	1	1	11	11
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tiptera		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Noakhali		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chittagong		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Feudatory States		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooch Behar		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hill Tippera		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SINGH		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.



not only for demonstration, but also for purposes of diagnosis and research. The courses of instruction at the various institutions and particulars of the teaching staff employed are given below.

387. The *Punjab* college is still the largest of all the veterinary colleges. *Punjab*  
The average number of students attending the college during the quin- *Veterinary*  
quennium was 238 and the average number who graduated 65. The additions *College.*  
which were made to the buildings during the quinquennium consisted of six stalls and a *post-mortem* room erected in the segregation ward. As it was found that the classes had outgrown the capacity of the staff, two imperial officers have recently been added to the latter, a post-graduate professor and a professor of pathology and parasitology, in addition to four assistant professors and three demonstrators. The sphere of work of the research laboratory attached to the college has been largely extended.

388. During the quinquennium the new *Bombay* college building, one *Bombay*  
of the finest and best in India, was completed and occupied, as were *Veterinary*  
also a hostel with accommodation for 76 students and quarters for *College.*  
Indian professors. The pharmacy was extended and the *post-mortem* room improved. A new cattle-operation shed was built and the dog ward reconstructed. The staff of the college was recently reorganised and an assistant professor added to it. Provision has also been made for holding a post-graduate course. The library is reputed to be thoroughly up to date. The work at the patho-bacteriological laboratory has greatly increased and the laboratory has been fully used for diagnostic purposes and minor research. Microscopes have been purchased for the pathology and histology classes and many new specimens have been added to the collections at the museum. The average number of students who attended the college during the quinquennium was 104 and the average number who graduated 21.

389. At the beginning of the quinquennium a new hostel with quarters *Bengal*  
for accommodating 156 students was opened in *Calcutta*. A *post-mortem* *Veterinary*  
room, hospital surgeon's quarters, quarters for married and unmarried over- *College.*  
seers have been provided, and the laboratory accommodation has been extended by the addition of a room for photo-micrography and a dark room. A private hospital for students and a football and cricket ground have also been added and the services of a trainer and gymnasium instructor have been provided. The work in the research laboratory has included the examination of and report on pathological specimens and blood slides, the preparation of a quantity of normal sterile horse serum, the bacteriological examination of samples of bone-meal and some work on the treatment of surra. A post-graduate course has been instituted at the college. The average number of students who attended the college during the quinquennium was 152 and the average number who graduated was 30.

390. The superintendent of the civil veterinary department, *Madras*, *Madras*  
has been relieved of the charge of the college and a whole-time principal has *Veterinary*  
been appointed to it. The result has been a steady improvement in the work *College.*  
of the college, facilitated by the smallness of the classes which enables the lecturers to devote more time and attention to them. Land adjoining the college has been acquired for a recreation ground and for building purposes. A bacteriological laboratory and pharmacy have been sanctioned, but the buildings have not yet been commenced. Valuable models and instruments have been added to the museum. There has been a large increase in the work of the hospital attached to the college. The college staff has undertaken the examination of the slides sent in by the superintendent, civil veterinary department, and his assistants, and the work has attained considerable proportion. The average number of students attending the college during the quinquennium was 67 and the average number who graduated 15.

391. The *Burma* school has been transferred to Insein. A temporary *Burma*  
laboratory has been put in working order and a large number of *Veterinary*  
smears examined, chiefly of diseases suspected of being of a contagious *School.*  
nature. In view of possibility of the future expansion of the school, about nine acres of land have been acquired. A laboratory assistant has been added to the staff. The number of cases brought for treatment at the hospital continues to increase steadily. A school for the training of Shans to deal with.

contagious diseases in the Shan States was opened in 1910 and is reported to be doing good work

392. *Particulars regarding the number of students and the expenditure in the different colleges during the quinquennium are given in appendix XXIII*

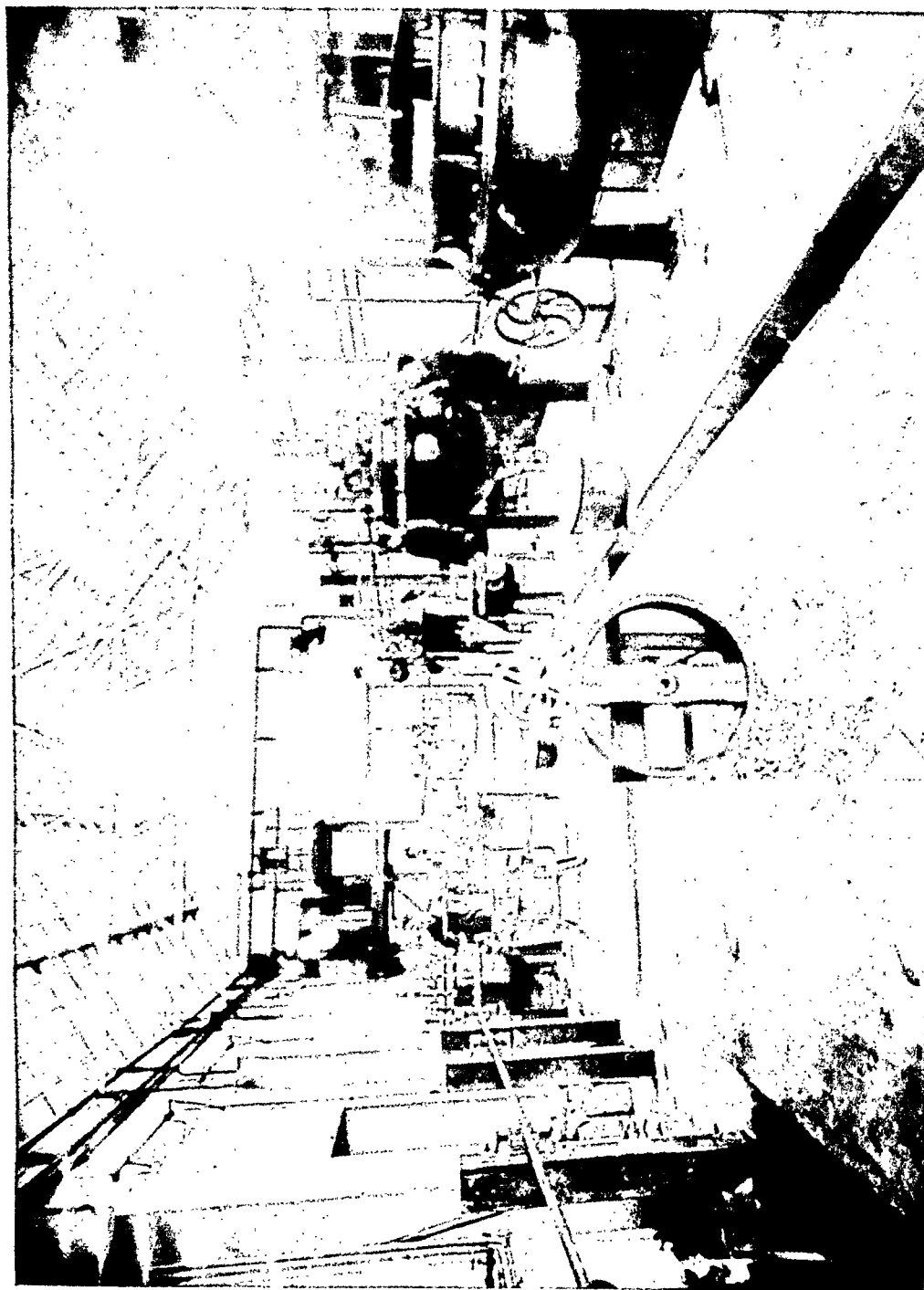


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DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.



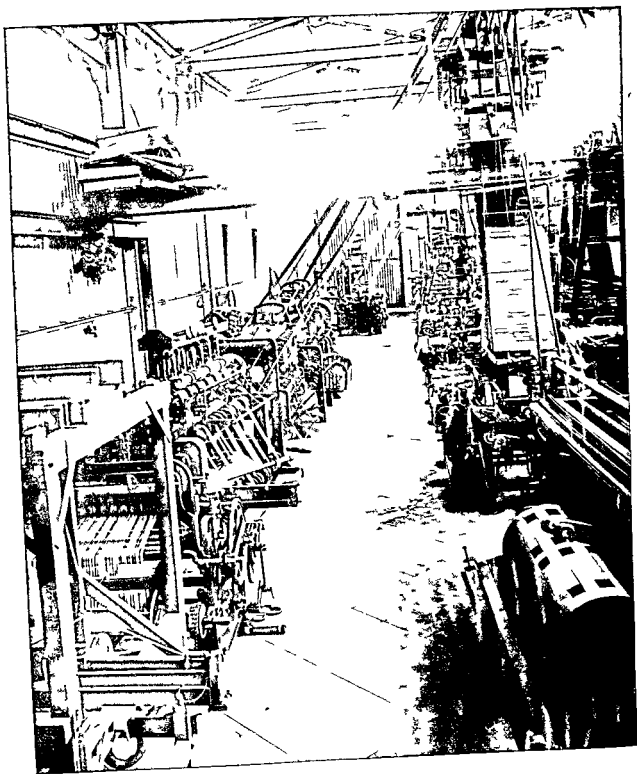


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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, WEAVING SHED BOMBAY

CHAPTER X.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

---

schools on the lines of that at Lucknow, an experimental weaving station and a carpentry school, the introduction of a practical character into general education and the appointment of a director of industrial inquiries etc. Much of this programme has already been carried out, as will presently be seen. A committee constituted in the *Punjab* in 1911 considered that there was nothing radically defective in the course of study at the technical schools, but that the industrial teaching was often unintelligent owing to the employment of ill paid artisans. It was suggested that the Mayo School of Art should specialise in the training of efficient craft teachers and that as an experimental measure schools should be started teaching particular industries by instructors trained in European methods without any attempt at general education. In 1909 a conference was held in *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, this also recommended the formation of a special department and the establishment of a central industrial institute at Dacca with demonstration factories. A conference was held in *Burma* in 1909 among the members of which there was considerable divergence of opinion. The recommendations included the establishment of a technical school in connection with the Insein engineering school with smaller schools at various centres the encouragement of missions and other agencies to start craft classes and the encouragement of technical and hand and eye training in vernacular schools.

*Progress during the quinquennium*

396 The general policy was thus laid down in 1904. It has since been expanded by the demand for institutions of a higher type than the trade school and elaborated for each province into schemes in general conformity with the main lines. The progress of the last five years has been considerable and may be described under the heads of supervision organisation and numbers. Finally it will remain to point out defects and difficulties and describe the most recent steps adopted for their remedy.

*(a) Supervision*

397 The question whether industrial education should be under the departments of public instruction, or transferred to departments of industry as they arise or transferred only as concerns schools organised on a more or less commercial basis is one which has not yet been fully decided. Different arrangements exist in different provinces. In *Madras* a department of industries was created in 1909 10 of which the director undertook the inspection of industrial schools. The creation of this department was vetoed by the Secretary of State and inspection was retained in the hands of a superintendent of industrial education under the department of public instruction. (Since the quinquennium ended the department of industries has been sanctioned and part of its duties will be the supervision of industrial schools—by which are meant those in which attention is to be paid to commercial considerations during the period of training—while for technical schools the education department under the director of public instruction will continue to be responsible.) A professor of the College of Engineering at *Pooné* is also inspector of technical and industrial schools in *Bombay* and there is a special inspector of weaving schools both are under the local department of education. A superintendent of industries in *Bengal* was appointed in 1910 he also is under the control of the director of public instruction and inspects industrial schools. Mr de la Fosse says of the *United Provinces*—

When recommending the appointment of a special officer for directing technical education the Industrial Conference had proposed that he should be styled director of industrial inquiries and industrial education that he should be independent of the educational department and that he should have the same status and emoluments as the director of public instruction. The Secretary of State did not agree with the view that technical and industrial education should be thus divorced from general education and in sanctioning the creation of the post he ordered that the designation of the new officer should be changed to that of inspector of technical and industrial institutions that his proposed salary should be reduced and that in regard to educational matters he should be subordinate to the director of public instruction. The actual designation of the post which the Local Government has adopted is that of director of industrial inquiries and inspector of industrial schools.

An officer was appointed in 1910. In his former capacity he deals with government direct, in the latter he is under the education department. There is a director of industries in the *Punjab* (who is also the director of

agriculture); but the inspection of industrial schools is entrusted to the staff of the school of art. In the *Central Provinces* also the director of agriculture undertakes the industrial branch, and here he supervises industrial schools. In *Burma* the ordinary inspecting staff appears to be the only agency.

398. The difficulty of classification of institutions of this nature is merely (b) *Organisation*. a manifestation of practical difficulties that underlie the problem. To the two types of schools foreshadowed by the Government of India in 1904 there has come to be added the idea (if not the fulfilment) of high technological institutions. Thus we arrive at the three-fold classification—which distinguishes between (i) technological institutions intended to instruct in the principles of science as applied to industrial arts and to produce masters and managers of industries and scientific advisers; (ii) technical or intermediate schools for the training of foremen and others who require some knowledge of scientific principles and of machinery; (iii) trade or craft schools intended to train artisans to follow their calling with dexterity and intelligence.

399. The progress of the last five years is sufficiently indicated by the (c) *Figures*. following figures for technical and industrial (exclusive of art and commercial) schools. The number of schools has risen from 147 to 242, the largest increases being in Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Pupils have increased from 6,820 to 12,064, and it is noteworthy that the present number is nearly four times that in 1897. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 5,91,095 to Rs. 11,72,947 a year; and the amount spent from public funds from Rs. 2,12,504 to Rs. 5,25,506.

As regards management, 173 schools are under private bodies. Of these, 141 are in receipt of aid. Mission bodies are prominent as managers of these institutions.

400. While progress is re-assuring, various difficulties have asserted themselves, some of them long recognised, some the product of new developments. Technological institutions are only now beginning to be established in India. hitherto, students have been sent abroad with scholarships. It is not always easy to arrange suitable courses; practical training presents a difficulty; some manufacturers are naturally chary of admitting outsiders to an examination of processes. The employment of the scholars on return, while by no means discouraging, is not fully assured. In technical schools of the higher sort it is not always easy to secure pupils. In trade-schools, there is the danger that boys will be attracted who are not of the artisan class and have no intention of pursuing the craft taught; pupils frequently leave the school before they have completed the course or become efficient; and there is the difficulty (most observable in the case of weavers) of providing them with proper implements when they take up their own work. The Bengal administration report says, "Money and labour have been wasted in teaching boys trades which they will never practise. Pupils often leave the schools when they have learned merely enough of the trade to earn a living. Industrial schools have apparently worked no change for the better in the Indian carpenter; the Chinaman has still to be called in when any work out of the common is required."

401. These points have recently been considered. At the Allahabad conference of 1911 it was recommended that technical schools should specialise along lines converging on local industries, and industrial schools should be permanently directed towards such industries as exist in the locality (see paragraph 30 of the resolution). In 1911-12, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. de V. Atkinson, R.E., principal of the Thomason College, and Mr. T. S. Dawson, principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, were deputed to make an enquiry as to the means for bringing technical institutions into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India. Their interviews with employers form a most interesting record. They came to the conclusion that there is practically no opening for high grade mechanical or electrical engineers whose education is mostly of a theoretical character, but that there is a very large opening for the employment in these branches of men who, after training in a properly equipped institute, are willing to gain their practical experience by apprenticeship on a living wage, work with their hands and observe factory hours and rules. They recommended a

similar scheme of training for textile industries and a school of mines in the Bengal coal fields with subordinate classes for evening lectures. At the very end of the quinquennium the Secretary of State for India appointed a committee in England to enquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in that country with special reference to the system of state technical scholarships tenable abroad. The enquiries and findings of this committee belong to a period subsequent to that covered by this review.

*Imperial grants*

402 For the general improvement of technical education or for the improvement of special institutions the Government of India have in the past two years allotted Rs 17 84 300 non recurring and Rs 2 00 000 recurring.

*Classification*

403 In the description which follows the three fold classification of these schools is adopted. But it is to be remembered that the technical school and even the engineering school or college generally contains its artisan classes or similar means for simple trade instruction. In particular it has already been shown that at Sibpur and Roorkee the technical and industrial aspect of education has been recently developed side by side with the professional. An account of schools of art and of commerce is also given.

## *II—Technological institutions*

*State technical scholarships*

404 At the beginning of the quinquennium there were no institutions of this class in India though instruction of an advanced type was given in mechanical and electrical engineering at the professional colleges. In place of such institutions scholarships tenable abroad were offered to Indian students in order that they might benefit by the facilities available in England and elsewhere. During the quinquennium an institute has opened at Bangalore and another has been attempted and proposed in the United Provinces. The present section describes these developments.

405 The system of state technical scholarships commenced in 1904. Their object is to qualify the holders on returning to India to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries especially those which are or may be organised on a considerable scale and those in which Indian capital is or may be embarked. The subjects are annually chosen by Local Governments in consultation with mercantile opinion. Agriculture law medicine forestry and veterinary science are excluded from the scheme. Engineering at first excluded has now been admitted and recently a scholar was sent to study architecture. There is no examination. Nominations are made by the Local Governments and the final selections by the Government of India. Those are chosen who are considered to fulfil certain conditions. The scholar is expected to have had the best education available in the province in the industry he intends to study, a practical interest in the subject and the intention of devoting himself in India to the practice of what he has learned. The value of each scholarship is £150 a year. The scholar also receives his travelling expenses and his education fees. The tenure of the scholarship is two years but the period may be extended. Government does not guarantee the holder any employment on his return. Ordinarily one scholarship is awarded to each province annually but more may be given subject to a total limit of ten scholarships. Up to the end of March 1912 sixty six scholars have been sent (an average of about nine a year). In order of popularity the subjects chosen are textiles mining and mining engineering mechanical and electrical engineering leather metallurgy soap making and the chemistry of oils and fats sugar industry alkali pottery and engineering and sanitary science. Thirty one scholars have already returned to India, two have obtained employment abroad, the rest have not yet completed their studies. Of the thirty one who have returned eighteen have obtained private industrial employment seven are in government posts connected with industries, one is similarly employed in Mysore, one has joined the bar, one is dead and there is no certain information about the remaining three.

*Other scholarships*

406 A society in Calcutta called the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians has also raised funds aided

by government, for sending scholars abroad. It appears that 80 students thus *tenable abroad* sent have returned, of whom twenty-eight have found industrial employment, nine have started work on their own account, nineteen have entered government, municipal or state service or are engaged in teaching, and twenty-four (most of whom had only recently returned) have not yet found employment.

407. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore was initiated by *The Indian* Mr. J. N. Tata, a Parsi merchant; but the scheme did not take final shape till *Institute of* after his death. The Tata family have given land in Bombay which brings *Science* in Rs. 1,25,000 a year. The Government of India gives Rs. 87,000 a year. The Mysore Government contributed a site and five lakhs towards the initial expense, and the Government of India gave two and a half lakhs towards the same. The institute opened in July 1911, and 17 students entered it that year. It provides for research, the application of new processes and the production of thoroughly trained managers. It possesses departments of general, organic and applied chemistry and electrical technology and also provides instruction in French and German to enable students to read technical journals. As the first batch of students entered within a year of the end of the quinquennium it is too early to judge of its results. The Allahabad conference recommended its development into a complete faculty of pure and applied science.

408. The establishment of a technological institute for the United Pro- *Technological* vinces was one of the proposals of the Naini Tal conference. It was decided *schemes in the* that it should consist of two parts. Classes in mechanical and electrical *United* engineering were to be attached to the Thomason College. The department *Provinces* was opened in 1909 and took the place of a previously existing technical class. It was intended to attract a higher class of students, particularly those who had business connections and were destined to be managers or employers of labour. No candidates joined. A three-fold division was then made, the highest department offering engineering and training in textiles, the second and third being on a lower plane and intended for mechanics. The engineering section has hitherto not drawn the right class of students. A whole-time textile instructor was engaged and plant was provided. It was found difficult to obtain any students with the necessary qualifications. The instructor resigned. It is intended to render the class more attractive by adding weaving, bleaching and dyeing. The first experiences, says Mr. de la Fosse, have not been very encouraging, owing to the reluctance or inability of the class which it was proposed to benefit to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The lower division or mechanical apprentice class (which belongs rather to the category of technical schools) has been more successful. The second branch was to be established at Cawnpore with the object of encouraging research in applied chemistry with reference to important industries in the province. The Secretary of State did not sanction the scheme. A more modest scheme was accordingly formulated, intended to give instruction in the chemical aspect of sugar, leather, acid and alkali manufacture, dyeing, bleaching, printing, colouring and finishing of manufactured goods and paper making. Hitherto a site has been secured and buildings commenced.

409. The mechanical and electrical engineering sections of the various *Other* professional colleges may be classed as technological. At Sibpur the class for *technological* tinctorial chemistry (mentioned in paragraph 353) may also be so described, *classes* and possibly the mining section there opened.

### III.—Technical schools.

410. Technical schools are those which train a grade midway between the *Technical* manager or master on the one hand and the artisan or craftsman on the other. *schools in* The engineering colleges in their lower departments are calculated to *different* produce men of this type in the mechanical and electrical branch. The *provinces* special institutions either converge on distinctive local industries, or where these do not exist, are situated at centres where an education in various branches may be expected to bring employment.

411 With the removal of the chrome tanning department described in the last review, it may be said that, with the exception of the schools mentioned in paragraph 350, the institutions in *Madras* are mainly of the craft school order. The presidency possesses cotton mills, tanneries and railway workshops. But, says Sir A. Bourne, "industrial education appears so far to have had little relation to production on a large scale as exemplified by such factories and workshops." The government technical examinations will be noticed in connection with industrial schools.

412 Among a number of schools in *Bombay* four are classed as technical schools. Two require special mention. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay, has classes in mechanical and electrical engineering, textile manufacture and technical chemistry. It is a privately managed institution under a board and is considerably subsidised by government. Hostels for 200 students, a central electric power station and other works have recently been carried out towards which government contributed a lakh of rupees as well as a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 a year for increased staff. The courses have been recast the main change being their extension from three to four years including six months practice in an outside mill, factory or workshop under supervision. The textile department is reported to be making particularly good progress and the students acquit themselves well at the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. The Ranchhodlal Chetlal Technical Institute at Ahmedabad was under contemplation when the last review was written. It opened as an aided institution about two years ago, and the first batch of students has not yet been turned out.

413 In *Bengal* schools of this type are devoted largely to mining and weaving. Managers of mines are required by rules framed under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) to possess first or second grade certificates according to the output of the mine or the number of employees. In addition to examination five and three years' practical experience in a mine is necessary for the attainment respectively, of a second and of a first grade certificate. But these periods may be reduced by two years through attendance at a course in a recognised institution. In order to provide such institutions and facilities for a general training in mining subjects the Government of Bengal (the province where the majority of the mines are situated) established in 1906 a course at the Sibpur college and mining classes in the coal districts.

At Sibpur the student has first to pass the sub-overseer examination. He then pursues a two years' course in geology applied to mining, mining engineering, coal and metal mining and descriptive mineralogy. Six weeks' annual training is given in camp in the coal fields. There were sixteen students in 1911-12. Seven of them were special students i.e. men already employed in mining who are attracted to the college by liberal scholarships. Owing to the lack of education among these special students it has been decided to abolish the scholarships.

The mining classes are held at four centres in the Jerrish and Raniganj fields. A local committee at each centre arranges for good attendance. The average attendances in 1911-12 were 29, 35, 30 and 40 at the four centres respectively. The lecturers are recruited from local mining managers. It is proposed to increase the number of centres to six. The classes are controlled by a Mining Educational Advisory Board which includes inspectors of mines, managers and educationists.

The utility of the lectures is lessened by the want of knowledge of English among the audience.

The course at Sibpur is not regarded as a success. On the other hand the classes in the coal fields have given satisfaction. The authorities concerned with mines and the representatives of the mining interests are in favour of instruction on the spot, and it is generally thought that the system should be developed by the opening of a school of mines at Asansol in addition to night classes at various centres. (The Indian Mining Association would prefer to develop the existing night classes.) It will be remembered that a university graduate course in mining has been framed. The Bengal report says,

The general conclusion appears to be that provision should be made both for a central institution at Asansol and for a more efficient and more extended system of instruction through evening classes in selected localities than is given at present. It is moreover evident that the introduction of university instruction in mining engineering would be at least premature for the present if not entirely inadvisable.

In 1909 the Serampore Weaving Institute was opened in Bengal. It has two classes. One is for youths who have been trained in a technical school or have passed the B' class or matriculation. They have a two year course in power and hand loom weaving, drawing and designing, calculated to fit them for positions in manufacturing concerns. Of a total of 64 students 35 are in this class. They are encouraged to take the City and Guilds of London Institute examination in cotton weaving and spinning. They have had considerable success in the examination and have no difficulty in finding suitable employment. The other is really a craft class where weavers of the neighbourhood are put through a six months' course in practical weaving and improved methods of preparing yarns for warps on the Indian system. The principal says of this class "At the commencement of the institute much difficulty was experienced in getting the actual weavers to join as apart from their prejudices, they were under the impression

that they could learn nothing more than what they already knew. I am pleased to be able to state that in a little while they changed their minds, and were full of wonder when they saw how easily their cherished trade secrets could be analysed and worked out after a little instruction, even by youngsters. This difficulty has been overcome, and at present there is no trouble in getting *bond fide* weavers to fill the place of those who pass out. Another attraction is the simple course of dyeing that they are taught. Up to the present time they had to buy dyed yarns at high prices, and the weavers tell me that the knowledge of dyeing they get is quite sufficient for them to earn a livelihood apart from weaving. Prior to the establishment of the Weaving Institute, Serampore, weavers limited themselves to the manufacture of *dhootis* with coloured borders, and with few exceptions flowered borders were considered family secrets handed down from father to son, and these border designs were limited; now they are able to produce any design working up to about 10 or 12 shafts from design papers. The drawing lessons they get are a great assistance in producing new and original designs." Twenty small scholarships are given, and account for nearly Rs. 7,000 out of the total annual cost of Rs. 27,000. A difficulty is the supply of looms to those who leave the school. There are also three outlying stations where instruction is given and a school at Sambalpur mainly for the Gonds.

A society in Calcutta started in 1907 an institution called the Bengal Technical Institute which was amalgamated in 1910 with the technical department of the Bengal National College. It has an engineering side, with a course similar to that taught at Sibpur, and a technological side which teaches ceramics, tanning, painting and varnishing, dyeing, bleaching, soap, candle, oil and perfume making, and the preparation of matches.

414. The technological department of the Thomason College in the *United Provinces* has already been mentioned; other institutions will be described under industrial schools.

415. In the *Punjab* a school called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute has been started at Lahore with the object of attracting Hindus, especially those of the higher castes, to take up industrial employment. It is managed by a board of governors and derives its income from grants, subscriptions, a small endowment and the sale of the outturn. "There are two departments," writes Mr. Godley, "senior and junior; the former trains students for mechanical engineering, and the latter for engine-driving. Special instruction is also given in carpentry, fitting, etc. At the close of the year there were 50 students, of whom 28 were in the senior and 21 in the junior class. A number of students obtained certificates under the Boiler Act, and the report contains a list of ex-students who are employed as engineers and drivers on salaries from Rs. 30 upwards. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,599, about one-third of which was met from grants. A foundry was added during the quinquennium. The efficiency of the institution is greatly hampered by want of funds, and the practical value of the training given under the present conditions has been questioned by experts."

Mr. Godley also makes the following observations:—

"The province is well equipped with professional institutions maintained by the State, while the industrial schools maintained by local bodies offer possibilities of development into craft schools under the guidance of the Mayo School of Industrial Art. Technical education in the restricted sense, *i.e.*, the training of a mechanical engineer and specialised scientific training for particular trades, can hardly be said to exist as yet. Of all forms of education this is not only the most costly, but also the most uncertain in its results. It is perhaps not sufficiently realised that technical institutions of the kind referred to can only flourish in an industrial environment, where there are concomitant industries which can supply students with opportunities of practical experience and well-paid employment. To argue otherwise would seem to imply that a school of technology has as good a chance of success at Dublin or Galway as at Manchester. There is nothing in the industrial history of western countries to confirm the view which is not infrequently advanced that technical schools will *proprio motu* create industries. The average student attending a school of technology aims at getting employment on good pay as the result of his training; and if the capitalist employer is non-existent, or if, as commonly happens, he is disinclined to venture his money on school-taught theory which does not necessarily carry with it business capacity, the technical graduate is worse off than the product of an arts college. It may well be doubted, therefore, whether in the *Punjab*, where industrial concerns are comparatively small and few, and salaries are on a modest scale, the time has come for advocating an ambitious scheme of technical education. More hope seems to lie in the direction of improving crafts and small industries by the introduction of better methods and labour-saving appliances, through the agency of craft schools or otherwise."

416. Mention has been made of the school at Insein in *Burma* in the chapter on professional education.

417. Of the *Central Provinces*, Mr. Wright says, "During the quinquennium the Industrial School at Amraoti was converted into the Berar Victoria Memorial Technical Institute. The buildings and shops were erected by popular subscription. A government grant-in-aid is given for maintenance. On completion of a three years' course



in the institute followed by a year's work in a mill or factory students are eligible for the Boiler Act examination. There is also a class for the sons of artisans in carpentry and metal work. Eleven scholarships were given during the five years for study of textile industry, tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

#### IV —Industrial schools

*Industrial schools in different provinces*

418 It is impossible to give an exhaustive account of all industrial schools. The following paragraphs attempt to give an idea of the general line adopted in each province. The schools may conveniently be divided into general schools (i.e. those that give instruction in a variety of subjects, generally wood and metal work, weaving etc.) and weaving schools, those that devote themselves mainly to the handloom industry. In some provinces such as Madras, there are also special arrangements made for study of telegraphy and in others there are automobile classes.

*(a) General schools*

419 Sir A. Bourne remarks that in *Va-las* industries are carried on by people working with their families in their homes or in small groups in workshops. The industrial revolution has gone but a little way. There is considerable scope for craft classes in this presidency as is testified by their numbers and rapid increase. "The industrial schools have mostly been established by missionaries anxious to secure a livelihood for their orphans. They are therefore often on a small scale and many of them are schools of lace making and needlework. The director of industries criticised them as forming an unorganised body and as being too little in touch with actual industries and pointed out that industrial efficiency demands besides craftsmanship the ability to use time and material with such economy as results in commercial profit and that the training necessary for this can only be obtained in an institution in which one part of the work is the actual production of goods at a profit." Among the crafts taught the most general is woodwork. The largest classes for this trade are those of the Madras Anjuman-i-Muhammadiyah, an institution for poor Muhammadans substantially aided by government. The other schools appear to be managed by mission bodies. Blacksmith's work is taught in about six schools of which the Madurai Technical Institute (already mentioned) has the largest class. The number studying metal work has somewhat declined and fitter's work seems to have taken its place. A feature of the most efficient industrial schools is the extent of their commercial side. Skilled artisans are employed and orders of some magnitude are executed. Though the total value of work turned out fell during the quinquennium the amount realised from sale proceeds of school manufactures rose. This says the director "seems to show that the schools are becoming increasingly efficient from a commercial point of view and are more successfully studying their markets. Printing and book binding are taught on a considerable scale in the Madras Government Press Technical School where general press work is also learnt. There are other schools which teach compositor's work. The numbers are said to have fallen. The government technical examinations have already been mentioned. They are of elementary, intermediate and advanced grades. The subjects are numerous and include as well as engineering, sanitary science, pharmacy, commerce, music, drawing, jeweller's work, printing etc., wood, metal and leather work, textiles, glass, pottery, tailoring and cooking. Scholarships are given on the result of the examinations.

420 Including manual training classes. *Bombay* reports 63 schools of this class, some of which are managed by mission bodies. Those situated in the northern division are reported to have done particularly well. One of them the Mahajan Home Industrial School at Surat is a charitable institution attended by orphans belonging to the Khat-pari community where girls are taught embroidery and boys carpet making. With such exceptions however the inspector of technical and industrial education considers the state of these institutions to be unsatisfactory. In an interesting monograph he attributes this to the following causes —

(1) Lack of co-ordination of technical and industrial education throughout the presidency. Managing bodies and superintendents of schools are left to themselves as regards organisation and management except in so far as they follow whatever advice they may have received from the inspector of technical education during his annual visit. In some cases creditable efforts are made to meet the needs of the locality in respect of this kind of education. In other cases managing bodies or superintendents though perhaps energetic enough have failed to produce results in accordance with the object of such schools, i.e. to give boys a training that will be of practical value in preparing them for industrial life. In many instances however teachers have no further aim than obtaining good inspection reports.

(2) The teaching is usually conducted in a dogmatic manner without method and without interest. In other words the teachers have no clear idea of their functions as teachers and are in consequence uninspiring.

(3) The majority of boys who enter an industrial school do so without any definite object in view, and in this state of mind they drift aimlessly through their school course.

Their goal during this time is in most cases no higher than that of passing an examination. They and probably also their parents and guardians make no effort to form a plan of life, to choose a trade and keep that end in view.

(4) There are a number of schools which do excellent work, but which cannot be said to have obtained real success, for this reason, *viz.*, that the majority of these pupils on leaving school either would not or could not follow up the trade or occupation for which they had some kind of preparation at school. I have tried to obtain statistics to show the extent to which this state of matters exists. Only a very few schools were able to comply with my request for returns, but these show that a very small proportion of the total pupils who have passed through the schools obtain suitable employment subsequently.

(5) The attitude of local authorities towards industrial education has in the past been often one of apathy. In many cases, local authorities are interested enough, but are apt to rely on their own knowledge of the subject or on that of incompetent advisers. In local board schools, teaching appointments are filled up without consulting the opinion of the director of public instruction or the inspector of technical education.

(6) The personal relations between the superintendent and his managing board, and the various authorities and employers of labour in the locality, have a very strong bearing on the question of employment of industrial school pupils subsequent to their leaving school."

To remedy these defects he recommends the appointment of a full-time officer, the training of all teachers of technical and industrial subjects, selection in the admission of pupils, the enlistment of the sympathies of employers of labour and others in the interests of such education, the approval of the director on the advice of the officer in charge of this branch of instruction to all appointments and the raising of the pay of teachers and superintendents.

421. *Bengal* has certain technical schools mainly for engineering, as already mentioned, and others of a more industrial character. The best of these is considered to be the Baniadih school attached to the East Indian Railway colliery workshop maintained by the company for the sons of its employees with a grant from the district board. It teaches physics, chemistry and mechanics and also gives a training in carpentry and blacksmith's work. Moulding and lock making are taught at the Barnagore industrial home; carpentry and carpet weaving at the Kaurapukur industrial school managed by the London Missionary Society; carpentry, cane-work and weaving in the Wesleyan Mission school at Bankura; carpentry, weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, cane-work and book-binding at three schools in Balasore, two of which are managed by the American Free Baptist Mission. Of the schools in Calcutta itself the most important is that managed by the Oxford Mission at Ballygunge.\* Mr. Cumming makes a general remark about some of the institutions: "As the schools are subsidised by the district board there is every temptation for pupils to join who only desire the general education, and I found at one school well dressed sons of *baniyas* who had no industrial ambitions at all." An interesting development is the adoption of the apprentice system for Europeans and Indians by the railway companies in the railway workshops at Jamalpur, Lillooah and Kharagpur, and at the workshops of Messrs. Burn & Co.

422. In the *United Provinces* the industrial conference recommended the improvement of the Lucknow industrial school and the establishment of similar schools at Cawnpore and Gorakhpur and subsequently elsewhere. The Lucknow school after passing through many stages has been thoroughly reorganised. The numbers have been reduced and it now contains only genuine industrial students. The staff has been strengthened and the equipment increased. A hostel has been added and stipends provided for relatives of artisans. A night class containing 96 students is attached to the school. A class for painting and polishing has recently been started and is attended solely by the relatives of painters. Of the two new schools proposed only that of Gorakhpur has been started. It opened in 1910 on lines similar to those of the Lucknow school. It has made a successful start, the ordinary classes have been well attended and the night school has 71 students. Another recommendation of the conference was the establishment of a school originally designated the school of design. This is called the School of Arts and Crafts and was opened at Lucknow in 1911. A good start has been made, a hostel has been provided. The subjects taught are ornamental work, wood carving and gilding, stone carving and sculpture, calico printing, stencilling, lithography, iron work, drawing, painting, designing and modelling. The institution is intended to "provide instruction in those branches of design and handicraft which bear on the more artistic trades and professions now practised, or which may be developed in the province." In addition to these larger schools there are eleven aided and seven unaided industrial institutions founded with the object of helping poor boys to earn a livelihood by joinery, smith work, printing, tailoring, shoe-making, gardening, etc. The director of industries considers they are attaining the greatest success when they are organised on the apprentice system under which a journeyman artisan works with not more than two or three boys to help him. He also says that there is not much demand among

\* It is understood that this has now closed.

the artisan classes for tuition but a growing demand among those not of the artisan classes for industrial tuition for their friends and relatives

423 The most prosperous institution in the *Punjab* is the railway technical school at Lahore with 461 pupils. There are also eight industrial schools maintained by local bodies which follow a departmental curriculum which was revised in 1911. Literary subjects are taught in addition to carpentry, metal work and weaving. It is reported that 66 per cent of the pupils belong to the artisan classes and that a record of after careers shows that most of those who have received this education take to industrial work. Special grants have been offered to local bodies for the opening of craft schools or for adding industrial instruction to ordinary schools and the establishment of an industrial school in each district has been suggested. Industries are also taught in orphanages and elementary schools.

424 Only three industrial schools are reported in *Burma* but incidentally the American Baptist Mission has introduced instruction in carpentry, boat building, brick work and gardening at several of its schools. And at the school for Karens at *Toungoo*, carpentry, printing and book binding are taught.

425 In addition to the artisan classes attached to the Ahsanulla School of Engineering and to the technical schools *Eastern Bengal and Assam* has eight small industrial schools at Mymensingh, Bogra, Shahazadpur (Pabna district), Chittagong, Rampur Boalia (Rajshahi), Malda, Shillong and Kohima. The subjects generally taught are black smith's work, carpentry and weaving. The school at Bogra was started in 1908 and is a government institution. Those at Shahazadpur and Chittagong are private institutions. The latter received aid and there were proposals for its provincialisation. This however was not carried out and the school has practically ceased to exist. The school at Rampur Boalia is for sericulture and is under the agricultural department, that at Malda is a weaving school under the district board. The schools at Shillong and Kohima called after Sir Bamfylde Fuller who initiated the scheme are for the training of Khasis and Nagas. Stipends are given, and the latter school is said to be particularly successful. There is also a Williamson Endowment in Assam (called after a tea planter who left a sum of money for the education of the Assamese) from the proceeds of which subsidised by government twenty one boys are maintained on stipends at railway workshops and in private concerns and are provided with tools on the completion of the course.

426 In the *Central Provinces* some of the mission bodies carry on industrial education mainly for the benefit of their famine orphans.

## V—Weaving

### (b) Weaving schools

427 In *Madras* the number of pupils learning various crafts grouped under textiles is considerable although those who are learning cotton weaving show a decline owing to closure of one of the schools.

428 In *Bombay* textile schools naturally take a prominent position. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has now a hand loom section in addition to power weaving. The inspector of weaving schools makes the following observations:—"Since I began the inspection of weaving classes fair progress has been made in some of the schools in which weaving is taught. There are ten small industrial schools in which instruction is given in textile work. There is no common curriculum for the schools. Each one has its own course of work. This makes it rather difficult to observe the progress made from time to time. If a common course of work was arranged for all the schools it would be the means of creating a keen competition to obtain the best practical results especially if prizes were offered for work done. Some of the schools are in localities in which there is very little weaving whereas in some of the chief hand loom weaving centres weaving is not taught in the local industrial schools. This arrangement is one cause of the training not being as effective as it would otherwise be. From an educational and commercial point of view this method is not good for the expansion of the cotton trade of this country because the boys only obtain a training equal to that of the bazar weaver even assuming that the best of the local weavers are engaged to give instruction. Such instruction to the rising generation of hand loom weavers whose depressed condition is mostly due to the low level of primitive methods will not be the means of raising the standard of work to enable them to compete with the weavers of other countries. Such teaching is without interest and of no real advantage. There will never be any natural indigenous demand for them until there is a higher standard of instruction given. In one small school several members of the committee are against any improvement being introduced. Two years ago I sent a fly shuttle motion, and mostly owing to the opposition of these members the loom had to be sent back. The same loom was sent to another school and it gave every satisfaction. I have pointed this out to show that members of the committee by their apathetic attitude, keep back improved methods of working. At the same time the school had three instructors, not one of the three knew how to work the simple motion yet the motion was introduced in other countries 150 years ago for giving an increased production of cloth in a given time."

Such instructors will never be the means of developing the mental powers of the boys on modern lines and creating a natural demand for indigenous industrial schools."

429. *Bengal*, as well as the school at Serampore and the weaving stations which have already been mentioned, has textile classes at Kalimpong and among others a weaving school under the Dublin University Mission in the Hazaribagh district, a board school in the Palamau district and the Bihar weaving institute which is the only industrial school in the Patna division. The Darbhanga District Board entertains a peripatetic weaving instructor and a carpenter who go about to the more important centres for Muhammadan weavers. The carpenter repairs looms when required. This, says Mr. Prothero, is a useful system which might be conveniently imitated elsewhere.

430. Mention has already been made of the weaving classes at the Thomason College in the *United Provinces*. An important part of the Local Government's scheme of industrial development was the revival of the hand-loom cotton weaving industry through the popularisation of improved looms and methods of working. The establishment of a weaving station formed an item of the general scheme. The school has been situated at Benares and started work in 1911. "The class for which it caters," says the report, "is very poor, backward in education and suspicious of novelty." It has proved difficult to frame a satisfactory curriculum. Of the 10 students in the school at the end of the period only one belonged to the weaver class. It is proposed to organise a hire-purchase system to help weavers to buy improved looms.

There are also eight schools, the first and most important of which is the Hewett Weaving School at Barabanki. These schools were at first placed under the agricultural department, but were transferred in 1911 to the control of the department of public instruction. They are managed by local committees and aided by grants-in-aid from government, which aggregated Rs. 31,500 in 1911-12. It is estimated that 870 learners have been trained to the use of new looms and 451 of them bought looms. Stipends are given to pupils. Though the Hewett School has been successful, doubts are entertained in the report as to the work of the schools in general. Sometimes the pupils attracted are not members of the weaving class. So far as can be ascertained the use of the improved loom leads to over-production and it is consequently difficult to market the cloth. Though accurate figures as to after-employment are not available, it is noticed as significant that it was recently found necessary to ask mill-owners if they would give employment to past pupils. It appears to be questioned whether the hand-loom industry is capable of indefinite expansion as a home industry, or whether the tendency is towards the development of small weaving factories. The inspector suggests that possibly co-operation rather than cottage industries will prove the salvation of the weaver.

431. The *Punjab* has no organised system of weaving instruction, but efforts have been made to introduce improved looms and better methods. A weaving station has been established at Lahore and recently the Salvation Army opened a school at Ludhiana. The latter has proved only partially successful partly owing to the inability or unwillingness of the weavers to purchase the improved loom after instruction. The department of industries recently sold some of the Salvation Army looms on a system of payment by instalments and these are said to be working satisfactorily. Two of the board industrial schools teach weaving and a third school is to be opened.

432. In *Burma* weaving is taught at a girls' school managed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Shwebo and in 14 vernacular schools.

433. Weaving is taught in some of the industrial schools of *Eastern Bengal* which have been already mentioned. The only institution entirely devoted to this subject is the board school at Malda. The weaving class at the Kashi Kishore School at Mymensingh collapsed at the beginning of the period, but has been resuscitated\*; nineteen stipends ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 have been created; and there are now 27 pupils. The class opened in the Bogra school proved a failure and was abolished.

## VI.—Schools of art.

434. Some account must now be given of schools of art and commercial *Figures.* schools. The schools of art in India are largely industrial schools. The large schools under the management of government number four. The number of their pupils has not increased and now stands at 1,234. Their cost is Rs. 1,96,556, all of which save about Rs. 32,000 is met by government. On the fine arts side the most noticeable tendency in recent years has been the attempt to revive Indian ideals and designs. There are also a few private schools.

435. In 1905 a scheme was initiated for compiling a set of industrial art pattern *Industrial art pattern books.* books for India. These are being worked out in various provinces. The Bengal report makes mention of an important work which the Calcutta School of Art is undertaking for that production, namely, volumes for Dacca silver ware and Bengal ivory carving.

\* It is understood it has again collapsed.

*Art schools  
in different  
provinces.*

436 In Madras, says Sir A. Bourne, the functions of the school of art as such had been rather thrown into the shade by its industrial activities during the previous quinquennium. "The staff and working of the school have been reorganised. It is now intended that it shall be concerned only with industrial art, the only concession to the claims of fine art that is made being the holding of a class for painting. There is other drawing instruction in the school, but it is made to subserve the needs of such crafts as engraving, wood-carving, weaving, and lacquer and jeweller's work. The aim is to develop the art industries of the presidency on Indian lines, and to avoid that westernizing of ideals and methods which it is conceived results from putting Indians through a South Kensington drill in drawing and modelling. The old system of paid apprenticeship has been replaced by scholarships and as the smallness of the number of these originally sanctioned appeared to discourage attendance, it was increased. The superintendent considers the influence of the government technical examinations harmful rather than not and rather discourages his pupils from taking them. A good number do so, however, and a large proportion pass. He holds competitions among them in craftsmanship and with the help of his staff awards certificates of merit. Improvements have been made in the building and equipment of the school. The superintendent again occupies the house on the premises, the pupils all attend for a full day's work, the staff is properly organized in industrial departments, and I am glad to be able to say that I consider that the school is now working steadily with definite intelligible aims and in a way adapted to their realization. The numbers on the rolls are not appreciably smaller than under the old system, and the average daily attendance is decidedly better. Pupils who have left recently have almost all secured work for which their training fits them."

It is added that 134 pupils of this school are learning wood engraving and that jeweller's work is also taught.

437 The Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay continues to be highly successful. It may be said to consist of three sections: (i) First, there is the school itself, where drawing, painting and modelling are taught and teachers are trained. It has 357 students. The principal says, "Many fine specimens of ancient paintings of the Persian, Moghul and Indian schools have been purchased and are exhibited in the school museum and the distinctive qualities of the eastern convention have been continuously brought to the notice of students of these classes. Nothing short of compulsion, however, will induce students to work in this style, and to apply such drastic measures would have the effect of emptying the painting school and of driving the students to classes outside the school where western methods and conventions are less intelligently taught by Indians who have studied in Europe." Excursions are taken to places which afford objects of interest for drawing, plans and elevation. A new development, from which the principal anticipates far reaching results, is the extension of the architectural school. "In the year 1906, this school consisted of two draughtsmen's classes in charge of a non professional teacher, the course of study being entirely an elementary one. At the present time the school is in charge of the consulting architect to government who is assisted by three professional lecturers and instructors and the course has been enlarged to one of four years, in which all subjects germane to the study of architecture are taught. A commencement has also been made in founding a museum of architectural casts, models and materials which is an indispensable part of the equipment of such a school. The presence of a professional staff of lecturers could only be obtained by holding the classes in the morning from 7.40 to 9.40, and these hours also suit the majority of the students who are engaged in architects' and engineers' offices during the daytime. Both with regard to the number of students attending the architectural school and the quality of the work done, the results obtained from the improved tuition and the extension of the course have been encouraging. The number of students has risen from 37 in 1906 to 140 in 1911, and the effect of the improved tuition has been already apparent in the higher class of draughtsmanship exhibited in the plans submitted by architects in the city, to the municipality and Bombay City Improvement Trust. In the art that appeals in different ways to the greatest number of persons distinct progress has been made and the foundation laid of greater progress in the future."

(ii) The Reay Art Workshops, the utility of which was doubtful and which formed the subject of an enquiry in 1910, contain 171 pupils (of whom 79 receive stipends) studying wood carving, engraving, iron work, carpentry, copper, brass, iron and gold work, and other subjects. (iii) The Sir George Clarke technical laboratories and studios were opened in 1910. The subject studied is pottery. "The department," says the principal, "is in charge of a skilled chemist who has a small staff working under him. An exhaustive survey of all the clays found throughout India suitable for the manufacture of pottery has been made and specimens have been analysed. Standard bodies with their appropriate glazes have been discovered, and these have been worked up into articles of commercial value and artistic form and colours. A school of pottery is to be established and information on all points connected with the pottery industry is now available for the persons engaged in the trade. The ground has thus been cleared for the establishment of a pottery on modern lines in India."

438 In Bengal the Calcutta School of Art was reorganised in 1909 and divided into five departments—elementary, industrial, draughting, teaching, fine arts. A pupil first joins the elementary class, and, after working there for two years, undergoes a course of

about three years in one or other of the higher departments. The industrial department has classes for lithography, wood-engraving, modelling and wood-carving. Of the other departments, that of fine arts requires special mention. "The process of denationalisation," says the report, "has been arrested. The policy of installing Indian art in the place of supremacy which it ought to occupy in an Indian art school, and of inspiring the minds of the students with a desire to follow Indian ideals, has been continued during the quinquennium under review." The art gallery has been combined with the artwork court of the Indian Museum and contains some of the finest available Hindu and Muhammadan water colours. There are 280 students. The cost of the school in 1911-12 was Rs. 44,312, of which all (save about Rs. 4,000 from fees) is defrayed by government.

There are three private schools of art in Calcutta. In Mr. Cumming's industrial report it is stated that one of them (the Albert Temple of Science), while professing an Indian character, uses European casts, drawing books and designs.

439. The School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow to some extent serves the purpose of an art school for the *United Provinces* and has already been mentioned in paragraph 422.

440. The institution in the *Punjab* is the Mayo school of Art, Lahore. It has four departments—for elementary industrial work and drawing, for advanced industrial work, for draughtsmen and for teachers. New workshops are in course of erection, and cotton-printing, enamelling and pottery are about to be added to the course. Towards the end of the quinquennium, the school was busy with work for the Imperial Durbar. The principal, Sardar Bahadur Bhai Ram Singh, designed models for the amphitheatre, royal pavilion and dais. There are 230 pupils.

441. It should be mentioned that the Bombay School of Art conducts drawing examinations, at which, in 1911, there were 9,437 candidates. The principal is not altogether satisfied with the result; and the resolution states that government have under consideration proposals for the reorganisation of the scheme and the appointment of an inspector of drawing. Other schools of art train teachers; the class at Calcutta has been adversely affected by the fact that the university no longer prescribes drawing as a subject for the matriculation. In Burma, where there is no school of art, a series of copies based on Burmese design has been prepared and is proving popular.

*Instruction and examinations in drawing.*

442. There is a school of music for Europeans in Madras and there are also two schools for Indian music. There are three schools in Bengal, two of which receive aid. Band music is taught in some of the reformatory schools.

*Schools of music.*

## VII.—Commercial schools.

443. The subject of commercial education has recently attracted attention in India. The University of Bombay has instituted degrees in commerce. The University of Allahabad and the Punjab University have instituted a certificate in commerce. Furthermore there is a project for a commercial college of an advanced type in Bombay. The scheme has been sanctioned and the question is under consideration whether arrangements should be made at it for the organised study of economy and sociological problems. The existing schools, as stated in the resolution, did not attain a high standard of instruction and the training offered prepares for clerical duties rather than for the conduct of business itself. General commercial courses intended to take the place of the matriculation or higher examination are not popular, because the immediate benefit is not discernible. Institutions which give instruction in shorthand and typing in addition to or in the recognised courses have increased and are sought after because they lead to immediate and comparatively remunerative employment. The total number of schools has increased in the quinquennium from 12 to 28, the number of pupils from 584 to 1,543, and the expenditure from Rs. 25,343 to Rs. 82,278, of which government provides Rs. 28,344. Indigenous commercial institutions called *mahajani* schools teach the Indian system of accounts and reckoning. Some slight description will be found of them in paragraph 668.

*Figures.*

444. The most important commercial school in Madras is that at Calicut, which has a fine building. It was utilised for turning out teachers for the commercial subjects under the school-leaving certificate scheme. A considerable number of the schools in this presidency are reported to teach only typewriting, an occupation the wages for which have risen.

*Commercial schools in different provinces.*

445. Commercial education in Bombay is described as a plant of tardy growth. The most flourishing institutions appear to be the Commercial College, Bombay, the Commercial School, Sholapur, and Aiyar & Co.'s Business College, Bombay. Nothing is said of the course pursued. In a few high schools there are commercial classes.

446 The commercial classes in *Bengal* were transferred from the Presidency College in 1907 and became a separate institution under the name of the Government Commercial Institute. It offers a day course extending over two years and comprising modern English, commercial correspondence and precis writing, commercial and mental arithmetic and geography, book keeping, shorthand, typewriting, and commercial Bengali. Evening classes have been held in reporters' shorthand, political economy and mercantile law. The examinations are controlled by a board including representatives of the chambers of commerce. The report complains of the disposition of pupils to neglect all subjects for shorthand, typewriting and book keeping, the difficulty of convincing employers that there is virtue in any of the subjects taught save the first two of these, the preference for university examinations, and the competition of private schools, which (says the principal) "are prepared to teach any one just as much or as little as he pleases, and that too at whatever time of the year it may be convenient to him, and at whatever hour of the day." It is needless to descant on the 'C' classes (a part of the 1901 scheme which also produced the 'B' classes) because in the last year only two candidates presented themselves. Apart from defects of the course it may be hazarded that the failure is attributable to the fact that while the 'A' class leads to the university and the 'B' class to the technical school, the 'C' class could not be relied upon to lead anywhere. The 'C' classes have now been abolished. Seven private schools are chronicled, with 367 pupils.

447 In the *United Provinces* commercial teaching has been taken up at the mission colleges—St John's at Agra, and the Reid Christian College at Lucknow, where, in addition to the usual subjects, general business methods are taught and, at the latter institution, an Urdu shorthand class and a normal department for teachers of commercial subjects in high schools have been opened. There is also, says the report, a young and aspiring business department at the Meerut College, which has recently been placed in charge of a European professor and is in receipt of aid. The institution of a commercial certificate by the university is said to have stimulated and focussed the work of these departments.

448 Commercial subjects are taught in the *Punjab* at aided continuation classes in Lahore, and in high schools. The former are managed by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and a number of the students are said to have obtained posts on good salaries. In the latter, pupils are generally prepared for the university clerical and commercial examination (considered about equal to the matriculation) which attracts a small and diminishing number of candidates. The want of success which attended the opening of a considerable number of such classes in government schools points to the necessity for concentration. There is a clerical and commercial school at Amritsar with 61 pupils, the course prescribed for the university examination is followed.

449 On the failure of the 'C' classes in *Eastern Bengal*, six private institutions were opened. They are said to be more than self supporting and to be doing good work.







TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order ...		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.									
		14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.					15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES.				
		75.—Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.					TOTAL OF ORDER 15.				
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					ACTUAL WORKERS.				
		Total.			Partially agriculturalist.		Total.			Partially agriculturalist.	
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
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397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
397		398	399	400	401	402	40				

(2) Feudatory States

Cach Behar

Hill Tracts

CHITTAGONG DIVISION

Tippera

Noakhali

Chittagong Hill Tracts

CHITTAGONG DIVISION

Tippera

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

CLASS B SUB-CLASS III INDUSTRY  
15 BUILDING INDUSTRIES

77—Excavators (plant builders) and well diggers

ACTUAL WORKERS

DEPARTMENT

Total  
Workers  
and  
Dependants

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Both sexes

Per cent of total

Male

Female

Cost and Sub Class

Order

District or State

3. ENGLAND

(1) B. High Territory

BURDWAN DIVISION

District

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

Barisal

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TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.									
Order	District or State.	17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.).					18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.				
		S3.—Gas works, electric light and ice factories.					TOTAL OF ORDER 18.				
		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Both sexes.	Total.		Partially agricultural.		Both sexes.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
BENGAL		415	416	418	419	450	453	453	454	455	456
(1) British Territory		4,784	2,937	16	...	1,831	268,707	94,017	4,524	8,304	170,136
BURDWAN DIVISION		4,783	2,936	16	...	1,831	267,343	93,386	4,508	8,915	169,419
Bardwan		353	139	2	...	214	52,185	16,971	2,706	2,482	32,418
Birbhum		6	5	...	...	1	8,668	2,939	44	446	5,319
Bankura		...	...	...	...	...	5,015	2,074	256	258	2,685
Midnapore		25	6	...	...	20	9,037	2,553	1,389	358	5,095
Hoochly		18	5	...	...	...	11,991	4,122	590	955	7,270
Howrah		304	121	...	...	160	8,125	2,409	72	296	5,644
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		4,254	2,724	16	...	1,514	9,319	2,904	49	209	6,396
24-Parganas		593	283	3	...	310	84,092	33,824	730	1,447	49,578
Calcutta		3,617	2,441	11	...	1,163	17,009	5,752	131	307	11,126
Nadia		40	3	15	...	36	34,318	17,018	294	397	17,106
Murshidabad		...	...	...	...	...	11,031	3,872	43	274	7,136
Jessore		4	...	...	...	...	8,278	2,721	191	244	5,368
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	5,418	2,578	61	271	5,779
RAJSHAH DIVISION		22	10	1	...	12	4,918	1,833	10	188	3,015
Rajshahi		5	1	...	...	...	36,474	13,378	619	1,491	22,484
Dinajpur		1	...	...	...	...	5,918	2,213	84	323	3,631
Jalpaiguri		3	1	...	...	...	2,831	1,196	27	121	1,693
Darjeeling		1	...	...	...	...	1,524	730	37	54	757
Rangpur		2	1	...	...	...	1,010	415	17	17	578
Bogra		...	...	...	...	...	1,898	1,898	99	215	2,590
Pabna		10	0	...	...	...	4,317	1,464	21	178	2,832
Malda		...	...	...	...	...	9,967	3,214	55	383	6,698
DACCA DIVISION		127	54	...	...	...	6,620	2,518	272	190	4,100
Dacca		111	44	...	...	73	69,010	20,952	333	1,730	47,755
Mymensingh		9	4	...	...	67	31,696	8,135	133	714	23,428
Faridpur		6	5	...	...	6	15,537	5,092	57	536	9,882
Backergunge		1	1	...	...	1	10,650	3,185	100	304	7,395
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		27	9	...	...	...	11,157	4,064	43	176	7,050
Tippera		1	1	...	...	18	25,552	8,251	37	1,075	17,264
Noakhali		...	...	...	...	...	9,321	3,247	3	529	6,071
Chittagong Hill Tracts		26	8	...	...	16	4,518	1,567	1	270	3,280
(2) Feudatory States		1	1	...	...	...	11,518	3,575	33	267	7,910
Cooch Behar		1	1	...	...	...	165	162	9	...	3
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	661	16	16	80	687
SIKKIM		...	...	...	...	...	533	16	46	...	633
		...	...	...	...	...	128	...	43	...	54
		...	...	...	...	...	32	15	6	...	11

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State	CLASS B SLIP CASE III INDUSTRY												80 - Bookbinders and stitchers envelope makers etc
		81 - Printers lithographers engravers etc						82 - Bookbinders and stitchers envelope makers etc						
		Actual Workers			Deductions			Actual Workers			Deductions			
		Total Workers and Deductions	Total	Partially employed	Partially employed	Both sexes.	Total Workers and Deductions	Total	Partially employed	Partially employed	Both sexes.			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes.		Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes.		
B.P.O.A.L. (1) British Territory BURDWAY DIVISION		427	538	4.9	400	461	462	403	461	408	407	408	408	
	21 050		37	178	12 834	9 874	73	228	2	5 448			5 448	
	20 963		56	176	11 791	9 861	73	110	2	5 441			5 441	
	3 631		15	37	2 624	410	1	9		295			295	
	96		28		68	18				12			12	
	48		7	6	41	5				6			6	
	283		4		28	4				24			24	
	1 121		5		109	28				144			144	
	2 051		7	24	1 666	239	1	6		183			183	
	14 976		17	77	7 839	4 860	54	13		1 463			1 463	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	21-Puranas	709	1	17	1 900	613	11	1	107					
	Calcutta	6 254	15	16	6 259	6 253	38	10	1 304					
	Meerut (shah)	23			16	14	3	1	7					
	Jessore	12	1	2	1	1			1					
	Khulna	47	3	1	52	3			6					
		9			9									
	BAJSHAH DIVISION	527	260	4	20	254	254	3 90	23	210				
	Dahabhat	34	1	2	46	87	31	1	4					
	Jalpaiguri	22	1	1	24	37	17	1	3					
	Jarai	101	2	4	103	32	13	3	20					
Bagpur	71	7	7	18	67	6	2	31						
Jalpaiguri	54	1	1	56	57	0		11						
Jalpaiguri	24	1	1	26	20	18	1	43						
Maldah	58	23	5	39	10	3		9						
Dacca DIVISION	1 610	678	30	30	945	4 723	722	73	3 356					
Dacca	1 182	510	16	16	673	3 476	665	13	47					
Barisal	153	40	7	30	101	474	325	3	2					
Barisal	165	68	5	72	124	35	7	2						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	200	91	18	99	148	63	8	25						
Tripura	83	29	8	8	61	81	44	5						
Nagaland	24	13	8	11	27	46	14	1						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	83	50	8	27	46	23	2	25						
(7) Federated States														
Cochin	67	23	1	2	43	72	8	2						
Sumatra	64	23	1	3	41	10	2	3						
Sumatra	2	1			2									

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B : SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.															
18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.															
89.—Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.															
88.—Makers of watches and clocks & optical, photographic and surgical instruments.															
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.						TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.						DEPENDANTS.
		Total.		Partially agriculturalist.					Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.			
BENGAL	409	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480			
(1) British Territory	2,862	1,135	4	43	...	1,733	214,338	73,084	789	7,401	20	140,465			
BURDWAN DIVISION	2,859	1,133	4	43	...	1,722	213,193	72,506	784	7,319	20	139,903			
Burdwan	341	108	...	3	...	233	38,976	13,298	130	2,067	4	25,548			
Birbhum	42	11	...	...	...	12	7,237	2,431	18	370	...	4,788			
Bankura	14	5	...	...	...	9	4,106	1,711	8	176	...	2,387			
Midnapore	42	5	...	...	...	37	4,000	1,564	14	219	...	3,202			
Hoochly	10	...	...	...	...	10	9,841	3,580	18	856	...	6,287			
Kewak	86	35	...	3	...	50	2,029	40	201	3	...	4,773			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	166	61	...	...	...	115	6,050	1,947	32	176	...	4,071			
24-Parganas	2,030	785	4	20	...	1,241	55,790	20,395	217	1,262	5	35,178			
Calcutta	277	103	1	2	...	173	12,853	4,354	37	273	...	8,462			
Nadia	1,586	635	3	11	...	938	13,295	5,994	24	67	...	7,277			
Murshidabad	87	33	...	...	...	64	9,862	3,396	22	261	...	6,444			
Jessore	40	12	...	...	...	28	7,055	2,326	91	251	...	4,638			
Khulna	38	10	...	5	...	28	8,087	2,493	37	257	...	5,552			
RAJSHAH DIVISION	2	3	...	...	...	...	4,638	1,827	6	184	...	2,805			
Rajshahi	166	70	...	5	...	87	33,424	12,226	282	1,396	4	20,916			
Dinajpur	20	8	...	1	...	12	5,448	2,052	44	311	...	3,352			
Jalpaiguri	18	10	...	...	...	8	2,462	1,024	10	107	...	1,423			
Darjeeling	14	11	...	...	...	3	1,269	610	18	34	...	611			
Rangpur	57	24	...	...	...	33	688	261	15	13	...	413			
Bogra	13	6	...	1	...	7	4,002	1,707	68	194	...	2,169			
Malda	12	5	...	1	...	11	4,184	1,411	18	178	...	2,755			
Fabna	21	10	...	1	...	11	9,237	2,955	34	378	...	6,248			
DACCA DIVISION	11	5	...	1	...	6	6,134	2,146	77	183	...	3,911			
Dacca	233	116	...	6	...	117	60,138	18,593	148	1,560	7	41,397			
Mymensingh	122	55	...	...	...	67	25,723	6,689	62	638	4	18,972			
Faridpur	59	34	...	...	...	25	14,129	5,164	30	455	...	8,935			
Backergunge	23	14	...	...	...	9	9,945	2,935	31	273	3	6,976			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	29	13	...	...	...	16	10,341	3,802	25	154	...	6,514			
Tippera	80	45	...	9	...	44	24,805	7,994	7	1,034	...	16,864			
Nonkhali	44	20	...	7	...	24	8,992	3,130	1	608	...	5,852			
Chittagong	24	13	...	...	...	11	4,467	1,229	1	202	...	3,237			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	21	12	...	2	...	9	11,241	3,464	5	255	...	7,773			
(2) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	162	...	9	...	3			
Cooch Behar	3	2	...	...	...	1	1,145	578	5	82	...	569			
Hill Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	452	5	39	...	512			
SIKKIM	1	1	...	...	...	...	176	136	...	43	...	60			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	6	...	...	11			





TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub Class Order	CLASS B: SUB CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.											
	20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER											
	TOTAL LOG OR ORDER 20.											
	21.—Harbour work, dockyards and pilots.											
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS	ACTUAL WORKERS				DEPENDANTS	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS	ACTUAL WORKERS				DEPENDANTS
		Total.		Partially agricultural				Total.		Partially agricultural		
		Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
BENGAL	493	491	495	496	497	199	500	501	502	504		
(1) British Territory	311,180	150,434	1,297	16,792	82	159,410	9,752	156	347	6,939		
BURDWAN DIVISION	310,684	150,036	1,297	16,701	82	159,351	9,752	156	347	6,939		
Bardhaman	25,778	11,696	1,077	1,531	81	13,005	1,975		14	1,110		
Bardhaman	1,967	809		49		1,158	2		1	26		
Bardhaman	30	19		3		11						
Bardhaman	77	25		4		52						
Bardhaman	6,296	2,732		612		2,513						
Bardhaman	4,062	2,800		476		1,173						
Bardhaman	13,406	5,368		387		8,093						
PRESDENCY DIVISION	92,305	62,004	190	5,551	1	30,111	7,863	156	249	5,168		
21 Parganas	15,038	8,627	10	718		6,401	2,009	1	38	2,274		
Calcutta	49,655	49,084	173	3,639		9,398	5,847	155	207	2,920		
Nadia	9,178	4,088		183		5,090	6		3	12		
Murshidabad	5,705	2,558	1	166		3,146	1			1		
Jessore	7,509	3,192		277		4,317						
Khulna	5,220	3,455	6	568	1	1,759	2	1	1	1		
RAJSHAH DIVISION	29,269	17,488	18	1,563		11,763	22			104		
Rajshahi	4,414	3,119	3	420		1,292	11			70		
Dinajpur	940	724	15	36		201						
Talukdar	208	155		1		53						
Darjeeling	19	1		18		18				1		
Rangpur	2,956	2,236		110		720						
Bohara	573	330		35		243						
Pabna	15,628	7,906		802		7,722	12			33		
Madda	4,531	3,017		159		1,514	1					
DACCA DIVISION	107,107	45,385	4	6,645		61,718	474		84	313		
Dacca	62,713	21,821	1	2,704		40,921	2		1	109		
Mymensingh	14,225	6,907		841		7,318	383		57	99		
Fardpur	17,516	8,438	2	1,931		9,386	109		26	105		
Bulergange	12,623	8,529	1	1,169		4,693						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	56,225	13,463	8	1,411		42,754	116			244		
Tippera	9,986	4,259		709		5,798				4		
Naibah	7,135	1,937	7	390		3,157						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	38,833	6,979	1	390		31,853				210		
(2) Federatory States	271	269		12		2						
Cooch Bihar	496	398		21		98						
Hill Tippera	328	290		7		38						
	168	108		14		60						
SUKHIM	1	2				2						



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.												
Class and Sub-Class Order		20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER.					21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.					
		97.—Boat owners, boatmen and townmen.					TOTAL OF ORDER 21.					
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					ACTUAL WORKERS.					
DISTRICT OR STATE.	Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.			Both sexes.	Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Total.			Both sexes.	Total. WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	
		Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturist.			Males.	Females.	Partially agriculturist.			
BENGAL												
(1) British Territory	...	225,462	111,491	51	113,920	1	458,429	241,861	28,653	1,006	187,915	528
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	224,978	111,098	51	113,939	1	448,817	233,632	28,485	1,006	186,700	528
Burdwan	...	18,050	8,601	7	13,602	...	118,585	47,497	18,002	501	52,486	...
Birbhum	...	1,692	630	...	...	...	20,061	7,208	3,789	61	9,064	...
Bankura	...	10	5	...	...	...	16,759	5,834	3,568	77	7,357	...
Midnapore	...	55	22	...	...	...	17,515	6,171	3,399	118	7,103	...
Poohly	...	3,649	1,998	...	...	...	26,768	10,234	3,384	192	13,150	...
Howrah	...	3,698	2,090	...	...	...	1,635	2,064	2,925	39	7,230	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	9,246	3,316	...	...	...	18,662	8,687	2,745	14	8,582	...
24-Parganas	...	55,188	38,108	15	17,065	1	18,820	9,363	2,180	72	68,429	...
Calcutta	...	8,865	5,622	...	...	...	145,444	74,835	2,180	72	68,429	...
Nadia	...	20,078	10,816	9	10,816	...	36,927	22,035	734	31	14,158	...
Murshidabad	...	8,707	3,948	...	...	...	40,628	28,316	239	2	12,073	...
Jessore	...	5,306	2,349	...	...	...	25,768	8,812	461	30	16,495	...
Khulna	...	7,279	3,087	...	...	...	13,100	5,035	596	7	7,469	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	4,053	3,227	...	...	...	19,798	7,640	1,265	141	12,017	...
Rajshahi	...	26,679	15,781	18	10,380	...	9,233	2,997	9	1	6,217	...
Dinajpur	...	3,930	2,600	...	...	...	79,853	50,131	3,978	320	25,694	...
Jalpaiguri	...	933	723	...	...	...	9,066	4,129	699	3	4,238	...
Darjeeling	...	189	151	...	...	...	9,234	6,089	893	38	2,252	...
Rangpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	9,372	7,333	194	17	1,845	...
Hogra	...	2,799	2,150	...	...	...	4,735	2,431	470	...	1,834	...
Tauba	...	497	287	...	...	...	21,664	16,996	278	1	2,840	...
Malda	...	13,903	6,039	...	...	...	6,048	3,740	269	1	2,040	...
DACCA DIVISION	...	4,427	2,958	...	...	...	14,924	7,558	488	...	6,888	...
Dacca	...	89,866	38,562	4	51,300	...	4,800	1,905	697	260	2,198	...
Mymensingh	...	51,385	18,762	...	...	...	87,529	52,318	3,565	111	31,646	...
Faridpur	...	13,171	6,461	...	...	...	20,056	12,239	575	99	7,242	...
Backergunge	...	14,571	6,313	...	...	...	148,780	29,011	2,721	10	17,048	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	10,739	7,033	...	...	...	13,410	8,202	1,097	2	4,950	...
Tippera	...	35,195	10,046	7	25,142	...	5,283	2,866	11	...	2,406	...
Nonkhali	...	9,707	4,122	...	...	...	17,406	8,801	160	2	8,445	...
Chittagong	...	3,550	1,265	...	...	...	8,249	5,338	153	2	2,758	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	21,698	3,380	...	...	...	2,015	870	1	...	1,144	...
(2) Feudatory States	...	271	269	...	...	...	7,097	2,549	5	...	4,543	...
Cooch Behar	...	484	303	...	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	...	316	285	...	...	...	8,239	768	...	...	1,215	...
SIKKIM	...	108	108	...	...	...	7,861	168	...	...	1,142	...
	...	4	2	...	...	...	368	20	...	...	73	...
	...			...	...	...	179	7	...	...	92	...



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.															
Order		21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.															
		100.—Palki etc., bearers and owners.															
		102.—Porters and messengers.															
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.				ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
DISTRICT OR STATE.		511	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525		
BENGAL		196,885	61,154	8,939	3	65,707	34,821	21,711	1,352	1,691	4	11,861	552				
(1) British Territory		126,022	60,609	8,923	3	65,389	34,619	21,582	1,352	1,683	4	11,735					
BURDWAN DIVISION		21,063	8,669	2,531	..	12,285	6,066	3,671	479	174	4	2,516					
Bardham		2,402	1,044	298	..	1,357	1,652	975	33	7		614					
Burdwan		765	301	61	..	407	74	26	..	..		48					
Bishnupur		621	228	44	..	302	1,365	559	151	12		652					
Midnapore		10,417	3,656	1,407	..	6,461	1,550	297	26	11		293					
Hooghly		2,944	1,426	307	..	1,518	932	684	31	74		217					
Howrah		3,914	1,751	331	..	2,163	9,117	1,169	235	67		722					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		45,028	16,521	3,685	3	28,189	12,371	8,397	93	1,006		3,881					
24 Parganas		8,293	1,339	913	1	3,904	2,306	1,075	10	51		612					
Calcutta		952	809	10	..	143	4,369	3,560	6	21		816					
Nadia		11,535	3,303	662	1	8,229	3,546	2,114	31	817		1,371					
Murshidabad		3,111	925	245	..	2,183	1,175	639	34	12		592					
Jessore		19,731	4,735	1,103	..	8,096	5,608	223	4	22		281					
Khulna		7,406	2,363	763	1	6,035	476	176	..	17		300					
BAJSHAH DIVISION		10,175	10,216	793	..	8,929	7,343	4,312	429	174		2,602					
Baishahi		2,072	1,087	112	..	985	640	252	3	38		355					
Dumapuri		452	262	16	..	199	877	561	36	11		277					
Jalpaiguri		787	410	16	..	377	1,241	786	109	12		316					
Darjeeling		573	297	..	..	270	662	662	123	6		562					
Rangpur		5,682	2,793	340	..	2,289	1,808	1,216	93	41		497					
Bogra		2,178	1,391	40	..	787	1,111	215	11	6		90					
Pabna		7,536	3,785	216	..	3,751	768	435	38	38		329					
Madda		495	221	17	..	271	445	286	43	22		116					
DACCA DIVISION		31,629	20,553	1,335	..	11,076	8,207	5,180	231	329		2,776					
Dacca		5,895	4,511	311	..	1,381	3,933	2,027	23	76		1,381					
Mymensingh		18,713	12,676	478	..	6,137	1,653	991	62	31		697					
Faridpur		6,484	3,016	400	..	2,498	1,889	1,291	167	169		423					
Backergunge		1,557	347	113	..	1,090	732	357	10	51		367					
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		9,127	4,617	579	..	4,510	32	22	..	..		10					
Tippera		3,768	2,627	348	..	1,141	5	9	..	..		2					
Neakhal		1,275	593	83	..	772	7	..	..	..		7					
Chittagong		4,053	1,456	138	..	2,537	12	11	..	..		1					
Chittagong Hill Tracts		31	31	..	..	..	8	8	..	..		..					
(2) Feudatory States		863	545	16	..	318	205	129	..	8		76					
Cooch Behar		720	455	13	..	265	205	129	..	8		76					
Hill Tippera		143	90	3	..	53	..	..	..	..		..					
SIKKIM		28	16	..	..	12	99	55	1	..		43					



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B: SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.													
23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.													
105.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.													
Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State.	22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL.					23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.						
		104.—Labourers employed on railway construction.					105.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.						
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
			Total.		Partially agricultural.				Total.		Partially agricultural.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
		505	508	507	509	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	
BENGAL		11,139	6,314	654	1,516	4,171	31,728	11,774	88	1,425	...	10,866	
(1) British Territory		11,139	6,314	654	1,516	4,171	31,494	11,550	88	1,402	...	10,756	
BURDWAN DIVISION		2,858	1,323	514	64	1,021	5,088	1,781	5	283	...	3,302	
Burdwan		2,422	800	511	60	1,012	839	305	...	37	...	631	
Birbhum		...	...	...	...	...	236	107	...	16	...	128	
Bankura		...	...	...	...	...	713	234	...	476	...	476	
Medinipur		...	...	...	...	...	1,060	403	...	168	...	627	
Hattingh		...	427	...	4	9	1,348	407	...	940	...	940	
Howrah		...	...	...	...	...	793	325	4	13	...	464	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		3,845	2,400	77	1,123	1,368	10,537	4,168	81	297	...	6,338	
24-Parganas		...	...	...	...	...	2,162	642	3	58	...	1,507	
Calcutta		...	...	...	...	...	4,813	2,370	78	92	...	2,569	
Nadia		3,394	2,138	60	1,114	1,126	1,832	608	...	68	...	1,324	
Murshidabad		521	262	17	0	212	683	106	...	12	...	357	
Jessore		...	...	...	...	...	795	270	...	63	...	406	
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	405	164	...	21	...	323	
RAJSHAH DIVISION		1,009	807	5	85	197	3,859	1,715	...	303	...	2,144	
Rajshahi		30	30	...	...	0	497	191	...	39	...	300	
Dinajpur		14	3	...	...	11	431	180	...	16	...	251	
Jalpaiguri		14	7	...	...	7	361	225	...	10	...	139	
Darjeeling		...	...	...	...	...	340	172	...	2	...	268	
Rangpur		85	64	6	4	16	540	205	...	25	...	246	
Hogra		203	110	...	1	93	318	131	...	187	...	187	
Pabna		632	579	...	80	63	853	350	...	62	...	593	
Madda		25	14	...	...	11	417	171	...	19	...	246	
DACCA DIVISION		117	72	1	2	44	8,077	2,639	2	402	...	5,436	
Dacca		60	48	...	1	12	4,177	1,141	1	153	...	3,035	
Nymensingh		26	5	...	...	21	1,367	625	...	106	...	742	
Fatiguepur		31	19	1	1	11	1,270	435	1	101	...	834	
Backergunge		...	...	...	...	...	1,263	439	...	42	...	825	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		3,310	1,712	57	242	1,541	3,883	1,347	...	217	...	2,536	
Tippora		748	493	24	216	231	1,196	460	...	114	...	736	
Noakhali		...	...	7	...	1	210	23	...	28	...	330	
Chittagong		2,554	1,219	26	28	1,309	2,098	646	...	76	...	1,462	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	49	31	...	...	...	13	
(2) Feudatory States		...	...	...	...	...	254	124	...	23	...	110	
Cooch Behar		...	...	...	...	...	135	53	...	5	...	77	
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	99	66	...	18	...	33	
SUKKIM		...	...	...	...	...	84	60	...	...	...	24	



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

[illegible]





and 1911-12, 1,232 and 953 *gurus* respectively obtained certificates of competence, but the increase of trained teachers in actual service amounted to 944 and 521. The result was that during these two years government lost the services of 288 and 432 *gurus* whom it took pains to train." He further remarks that passed *gurus* are said to be employed in some numbers as *mukhtars' touts*.

#### IV.—*Special measures.*

489. The method under which officers of the Indian educational service *Furlough* are permitted to study methods and developments in other countries was *studies*, described in Mr. Orange's review. Such study is taken during furlough, and advantages are offered for its encouragement. Between 1902 and 1907 eighteen officers had availed themselves of the opportunity thus given. Since then three officers have been placed on such duty.

490. In certain provinces it is now the habit to insist on a certain amount *Training of* of training in the case of the subordinate inspecting staff. Thus we hear of *the inspecting* assistant deputy inspectors undergoing training in certain special classes in *staff*. Bombay; sub-inspectors are specially trained at the Hare College, Calcutta; and in Eastern Bengal and Assam an examination has been prescribed for inspecting officers in vernacular literature, the art of teaching, discipline and organisation and the departmental rules and orders. The examination appears to have defeated a considerable number of officers.

491. Teachers' associations have been formed in Madras through the *Teachers'* agency of inspecting officers. Their objective is the general improvement of *associations*. teachers and the special study of the subjects of the curriculum which are comparatively novel, such as drawing, civics and nature study. It is not uncommon to find such associations in connection with training institutions; the Hare College in Calcutta is an instance in point. In Bombay there is a somewhat similar association (not all the members of which are teachers) for the discussion of current educational problems. The Punjab has headmasters' associations, of which the report says:—

"These associations were started in 1908 in the larger educational centres of the province. Membership is not restricted to headmasters, inspecting officers and others who are interested in education being also included. The objects of the associations are to afford scope for local expressions of opinion on educational questions, and to promote harmonious relations between the authorities of the local secondary schools. They are the inspectors' advisory councils, and they have put forward many useful suggestions which have been adopted subsequently by the department. Many such local conferences have been held throughout the province, and it may be safely asserted that they have done much to promote good feeling between schools and to stimulate interest in educational matters."



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State.	CLASS B: SUB-CLASS F.—TRADE.											
		32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.					33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS.						
		115.—Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees.					TOTAL OF ORDER 33.						
		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	
			Total.	Partially agriculturist.		Both sexes.		Total.	Partially agriculturist.		Both sexes.		
				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.			
Males.	Females.												Males.
637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648		
BENGAL	...	8,920	4,229	586	194	3	4,112	1,391,416	429,015	158,365	51,392	2,072	801,066
(1) British Territory	...	8,981	4,204	584	193	3	4,093	1,370,157	428,539	155,319	50,992	2,064	795,699
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	1,922	537	97	41	...	598	248,017	68,434	60,937	11,247	815	118,646
Bardwan	...	174	91	5	3	...	78	49,080	13,251	14,134	1,750	125	21,695
Birbhum	...	129	64	20	3	...	65	20,853	6,316	7,926	801	67	7,617
Bankura	...	134	65	8	18	...	30	20,289	7,308	9,267	1,058	155	13,705
Medinipur	...	91	30	16	6	...	30	14,443	14,563	15,134	4,123	233	24,748
Hooghly	...	314	113	37	2	...	161	45,452	12,116	8,649	2,050	131	24,088
Howrah	...	380	175	11	0	...	191	47,897	16,877	5,827	1,450	44	26,163
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	3,456	1,739	255	26	...	1,462	423,071	142,082	44,211	12,597	397	236,778
24-Parganas	...	768	323	51	4	...	397	93,146	30,737	10,677	3,307	85	51,732
Calcutta	...	2,112	1,218	116	12	...	778	60,187	31,491	4,231	578	16	24,475
Nadia	...	231	63	67	...	...	112	78,719	11,090	9,351	2,639	97	47,675
Murshidabad	...	110	22	23	1	...	64	34,851	13,930	13,930	2,351	117	30,794
Jessore	...	136	60	9	3	...	67	73,202	24,917	4,382	2,708	71	43,943
Khulna	...	101	49	...	0	...	53	58,235	18,966	1,690	1,654	11	38,223
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	1,956	630	69	33	2	557	102,508	58,234	33,032	6,606	533	101,242
Rajshahi	...	63	33	4	...	...	26	32,885	10,498	5,694	1,702	86	16,693
Dinajpur	...	76	35	3	1	...	38	10,146	5,150	5,375	378	32	8,621
Jalpaiguri	...	185	119	14	4	2	63	9,651	3,490	2,224	141	16	3,937
Darjeeling	...	234	96	23	1	...	116	4,780	1,990	686	25	3	2,104
Rangpur	...	274	110	13	15	...	143	46,823	13,101	7,611	1,516	50	26,121
Roga	...	98	69	2	6	...	37	12,323	4,270	4,488	604	8	7,564
Pabna	...	290	153	7	0	...	131	32,270	11,487	1,769	1,391	26	22,623
Malda	...	36	18	3	...	...	16	30,612	7,848	9,185	819	312	13,579
DACCA DIVISION	...	2,332	994	138	67	1	1,100	370,962	117,707	10,354	12,907	297	242,901
Dacca	...	710	252	52	12	...	406	127,014	34,749	3,223	3,893	65	89,042
Mymensingh	...	860	415	73	32	1	372	34,638	372	4,586	4,936	123	62,187
Faridpur	...	308	145	12	8	...	151	68,744	21,270	1,056	2,336	46	44,409
Backergunge	...	354	182	1	16	...	171	75,793	27,041	1,489	2,742	33	47,263
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	715	304	25	26	...	386	144,550	41,782	6,685	5,635	52	96,132
Tippah	...	420	170	24	10	...	226	58,020	17,987	1,209	3,311	27	38,894
Noakhali	...	54	22	...	8	...	32	6,658	1,422	1,422	1,422	22	15,695
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	238	109	1	2	...	123	63,118	16,417	5,179	1,882	3	41,522
(2) Feudatory States	...	39	18	2	1	...	19	12,389	3,776	3,146	400	8	5,367
Cooch Behar	...	39	18	2	1	...	10	11,366	3,235	3,109	310	7	5,022
Hill Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	541	37	90	1	345
SIKKIM	...	172	51	63	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	3



## CHAPTER XII.

## ORIENTAL STUDIES.

492. From ancient times till after the advent of British rule oriental *Introductory.* learning enjoyed the patronage of kings and the nobility—naturally, for some of the classic tongues were the language of the polite, just as Latin long survived as the literary language of Europe. The orientalist of those times employed themselves in the writing of books and of commentaries, critical research in the modern sense was unknown. Early servants of the East India Company preserved the tradition and founded schools of oriental study—witness Warren Hastings' *Madrasa* in Calcutta. Then came the movement among the Bengalis for English education, Lord Macaulay's minute and the despatch of 1854. Public interest and state patronage alike were withdrawn from oriental learning and transferred to places of utilitarian education. The study of the classics in India was left, not wholly, but largely to decay, while it was in Europe that a new school of research arose and in European universities that orientalia began to attract increased interest. The following paragraphs, however, will show how strongly (though often in hidden places) the literary cult has persisted, the efforts of government to organise it and the recently awakened consciousness both of its value and of its defects.

493. The teaching of oriental languages is carried on in ordinary and in *Study of* special institutions. First, classics and vernaculars are learned in secondary *classics in* schools and in colleges. Some classical language—Sanskrit, Arabic, Pali, *ordinary* Persian, Hebrew, Armenian, Avesta or Pahlavi—ordinarily though not *institutions.* always forms a subject of examination at the matriculation and save in the case of science students at subsequent university tests. A vernacular is also insisted upon in the Calcutta University as compulsory in the intermediate and B.A. standards. In the Madras University a vernacular was compulsory in the intermediate until 1910, when the regulation was changed because it was found to discourage the study of Sanskrit. The papers in Sanskrit at the Calcutta B.A. examination are:—(i) poetry, texts, including portions of Manu, etc., and translation from English into Sanskrit; (ii) drama texts (*viz.*, a selection of two from *Sakuntala*, *Uttararamacharita*, *Mudrarakshasa* and *Ratnawali*) and another translation into Sanskrit; (iii) translation into English of prose passages from unprepared Sanskrit books, grammar, and outlines of the history of Sanskrit literature. The honours course prescribes in addition selected portions of *Bhāṭṭikavya* and *Kadambari* and another translation into Sanskrit; selected hymns from the Rigveda with Sayana's commentary; and grammar and rhetoric. The B.A. course in Arabic comprises the *Hamasa*, the *Diwan* of Mutanabbi and the *Diwan* of Abu Atahiya; the Koran, the *Maqamat Hariri*, Tabari's history, Qazwini's geography; and grammar. In addition to this, the honours course requires the Seven *Muallakat*, *Banat Suad*, the *Diwan* of Ibn Faridh; the Koran with the commentaries of Baydhwai and Zamakhshari, Ibn Hisham's Life of the Prophet, the *Muqaddima* of Ibn Khaldun, the *Mukhtasar-ul-Maani*, prosody and rhetoric, the outlines of Muhammadan history to the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate, and a general knowledge of the history of Arabic literature. The knowledge of the classics thus acquired, however, does not carry the respect and estimation commanded by the pupil of the special institution; though it gives some acquaintance with the language, it does not profess to confer any great depth of scholarship; nor, unless aided by further study conducted on other lines, would it naturally fit its recipients for research.

494. It must not, however, be supposed that the universities make no *Provision by* provision for further study. The courses of instruction for the M.A. in *universities for* Sanskrit, Arabic, etc., attain a high standard. Moreover, special provision is *further study.* occasionally made. The Calcutta University has in recent years appointed from time to time readers to deliver lectures on certain branches of study—ancient oriental astronomy, Bengali literature, *Nyaya* and Buddhist Mahaya-









TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE.													
Order		TOTAL OF ORDER 35.													
DISTRICT OR STATE.		ACTUAL WORKERS.						DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.						DEPENDANTS.
		Total.		Partially agriculturalist.		Both sexes.	Total.		Partially agriculturalist.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.		Females.						
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	710	711	712	713	714	715	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.		
BENGAL		42,203	14,031	2,535	1,073	55	25,637	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	
(1) British Territory		41,748	13,663	2,502	1,071	55	25,583		9,547	2,875	1,913	273	22	4,759	
BURDWAN DIVISION		8,550	2,814	763	331	41	4,983		1,600	386	471	36	16	743	
Burdwan		1,141	439	140	65	13	562		292	63	126	...	...	103	
Birbhum		1,297	148	39	8	...	110		60	23	37	...	...	13	
Bankura		1,378	487	126	46	24	765		98	23	41	...	...	31	
Midnapore		2,178	721	169	122	2	1,288		297	92	73	10	...	133	
Hooghly		2,232	533	289	53	2	1,410		369	69	101	8	...	119	
Howrah		1,334	486	...	37	...	848		484	139	...	11	...	316	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		11,472	4,305	190	250	4	6,977		1,794	768	59	31	...	967	
24 Parganas		1,387	580	46	26	3	761		134	61	4	3	...	68	
Calcutta		4,107	1,887	49	48	...	2,171		369	369	...	11	...	213	
Nadia		2,071	878	24	89	1	2,069		289	145	6	43	...	118	
Murshidabad		1,554	409	49	40	...	1,008		226	104	22	6	...	100	
Jessore		843	349	14	29	...	480		105	60	14	17	...	41	
Khulna		610	112	8	18	...	490		476	39	8	1	...	429	
RAJBHARI DIVISION		5,274	2,163	210	145	5	2,901		848	327	147	12	5	374	
Rajshahi		945	393	27	43	...	525		34	13	9	...	...	13	
Dhulapur		493	282	18	17	...	192		66	35	16	...	...	10	
Jalpaiguri		542	177	28	3	...	139		97	27	6	...	...	31	
Darjeeling		66	45	...	...	...	20		27	...	...	...	...	...	
Bankpur		1,039	665	121	21	1	263		429	143	114	5	1	172	
Dogra		235	100	...	9	...	195		47	23	...	...	...	21	
Fahra		1,203	286	1	25	...	916		116	35	...	5	...	81	
Malda		882	215	16	27	...	651		62	25	3	2	...	31	
DACCA DIVISION		11,309	3,103	206	198	5	8,000		1,425	466	109	49	1	850	
Dacca		5,309	1,932	59	48	4	4,159		549	137	41	13	...	371	
Mymensingh		2,379	1,106	70	65	...	2,504		458	140	12	20	...	301	
Fatehpur		1,532	401	8	57	...	923		55	31	4	4	...	17	
Backergunge		998	515	69	28	1	414		363	155	52	6	1	163	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		5,133	1,278	1,133	147	...	2,722		3,880	928	1,127	95	...	1,895	
Tippera		1,429	504	30	98	...	895		411	209	24	51	...	173	
Noakhali		492	81	98	14	...	313		417	64	68	7	...	253	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		3,198	970	1,005	35	...	1,514		3,049	652	1,005	31	...	1,392	
(2) Feudatory States		455	368	33	2	...	54		30	11	6	1	...	15	
Cooh Behar		434	353	29	1	...	52		15	2	2	...	...	11	
Hill Tippera		21	15	4	1	...	2		15	0	4	1	...	2	
MURKIM		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS B : SUB-CLASSES F.—TIRUPATI.													
37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT.													
129.—Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.; sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.													
CLASS AND SUB-CLASS ORDER...	DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		733	734	735	730	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
BENGAL		16,418	6,303	259	758	2	9,857	47,110	9,383	23,017	677	322	14,710
(1) British Territory		16,341	6,260	257	755	2	9,824	46,651	9,199	22,938	668	294	14,517
BURDWAN DIVISION		5,838	1,933	123	290	...	3,782	26,971	3,022	16,797	362	209	5,852
Bardwan		716	233	43	19	...	450	4,679	602	2,553	13	12	1,235
Barbhum		914	265	29	23	...	620	2,808	178	2,166	6	6	460
Bankura		576	238	18	31	...	321	10,397	492	8,690	27	70	1,415
Manikpur		2,291	778	24	128	...	1,159	3,369	312	2,217	37	83	810
Poohly		496	136	19	24	...	560	2,627	651	753	78	33	1,259
Howrah		845	285	...	60	...	600	2,391	1,559	209	201	...	653
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		5,372	2,069	64	200	2	3,259	10,420	3,144	3,878	85	28	3,398
24-Parganas		1,462	707	20	40	...	735	1,618	593	319	15	1	706
Calcutta		633	270	9	10	...	365	4,113	1,993	703	14	...	1,397
Nadia		928	351	25	39	...	652	927	69	470	7	21	382
Murshidabad		1,145	363	6	67	...	773	3,315	390	2,231	37	6	602
Jessore		984	318	2	1	...	600	300	95	86	...	...	290
Khulna		230	51	...	...	...	161	57	35	...	10	...	23
RAJSHAH DIVISION		2,397	1,231	57	161	...	1,109	3,320	421	1,702	20	52	1,143
Rajshahi		428	128	10	30	...	291	808	55	510	5	2	243
Dundpur		331	202	11	25	...	48	952	55	775	2	40	122
Jalpaiguri		223	179	4	23	...	139	31	10	8	...	...	13
Darjeeling		337	163	5	1	...	159	199	25	32	...	...	112
Rangpur		244	169	2	17	...	83	173	50	72	...	4	51
Bohara		187	112	19	44	...	60	182	52	11	1	...	103
Pabna		336	101	...	7	...	235	253	40	100	1	...	113
Malda		332	127	...	8	...	206	728	101	238	2	...	386
DACCA DIVISION		2,238	903	9	94	...	1,136	3,530	1,029	265	93	5	2,245
Dacca		873	280	2	39	...	591	1,240	410	52	30	5	778
Mymensingh		923	498	6	51	...	490	722	145	104	10	...	383
Barisal		328	84	1	4	...	213	101	32	17	32	...	100
Backergunge		114	51	...	...	...	63	1,359	373	2	21	...	984
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		496	124	4	10	...	308	3,098	983	236	108	...	1,879
Tippera		127	51	3	3	...	73	1,091	409	90	69	...	580
Noakhali		46	16	1	3	...	20	420	140	3	...	...	268
Chittagong Hill Tracts		307	42	...	...	...	265	1,573	414	137	8	...	1,023
(2) Feudatory States		77	42	2	3	...	33	456	184	79	9	28	193
Cooch Behar		...	42	2	3	...	33	135	44	21	...	...	70
Hill Tippera		...	...	...	...	...	...	321	140	68	9	28	123
SIKKIM		6	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV—OCCUPATION OR MILANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class		39—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES										131—Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks optical instruments etc											
Order		TOTAL OF ORDER 39																					
		ACTUAL WORKERS					DEPENDENTS					ACTUAL WORKERS					DEPENDENTS						
		Total		Part ally agricultural			Total		Totally agricultural			Total		Totally agricultural			Total		Totally agricultural				
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		
		716	740	740	740	50	716	740	50		716	740	50	716	740	50	716	740	50	716	740	50	
BENGAL	24-Perrans	80,165	29,840	5,350	2,196	61	53,975	13,904	4,884	13,904	399	399	5	399	399	5	399	399	5	399	399	5	
	24-Perrans	88,959	29,737	6,331	2,187	61	53,891	13,801	4,869	13,801	384	384	5	384	384	5	384	384	5	384	384	5	
	24-Perrans	10,673	5,598	1,553	739	35	12,142	3,006	928	29	29	29	1956	29	29	1956	29	29	1956	29	29	1956	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
	Burdwan	3,172	1,800	283	82	2	1,872	311	231	8	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	8	8	499	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
	24-Perrans	27,141	8,293	750	304	2	12,098	6,016	2,479	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237	2	4,174	47	237
RAJSHAH DIVISION	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
	24-Perrans	10,885	3,959	966	311	7	5,970	744	259	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13	3	453	50	13
DACC DIVISION	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
	24-Perrans	27,149	7,857	1,358	496	21	17,054	2,053	690	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70	2	2,349	14	70
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6	3,767	1,513	646	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20		891	29	20
	24-Perrans	20,911	3,700	764	537	6																	







TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS B: SHOP-KEEPERS, ETC.—THEY ARE									
Order		41.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS.									
		135.—Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.									
		ACTUAL WORKING.				DEPENDANTS.				TOTAL WORKING AND DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total.		Partially agricultural.		Total Working and Dependants.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DISTRICT OR STATE.		7-3	7-4	7-5	7-6	7-7	7-8	7-9	7-10	7-11	7-12
BENGAL	...	95,031	31,913	2,719	2,927	40	37,337	2,927	3,179	37	3,216
(1) British Territory	...	93,681	31,130	2,713	2,831	40	36,816	2,831	3,179	37	3,216
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	10,682	3,703	401	312	4	6,378	312	269	41	107
Burdwan	...	1,725	531	105	81	1	1,023	81	21	4	22
Burdwan	...	320	123	29	14	...	132	24	7	...	27
Burdwan	...	523	201	19	14	...	724	24	...	...	14
Burdwan	...	1,136	327	33	66	3	1,463	31	...	...	15
Burdwan	...	2,470	923	43	107	...	3,393	4	...	...	20
Burdwan	...	4,433	1,540	159	19	...	5,973	16	37	...	50
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	30,925	12,319	1,038	608	5	17,318	1,017	49	...	1,239
24 Parganas	...	3,915	1,491	155	74	2	2,379	116	13	...	272
Calcutta	...	13,757	6,014	237	112	1	10,622	112	18	...	1,312
Nadia	...	2,185	901	104	29	...	1,258	67	6	...	62
Murshidabad	...	2,059	122	214	32	...	1,520	1	...	...	12
Jessore	...	4,494	1,752	193	161	...	2,611	10	...	...	122
Khulna	...	4,515	1,715	151	124	2	2,547	24	6	...	110
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	12,902	5,727	856	500	16	6,339	528	3	...	49
Pasbahi	...	1,613	583	85	114	5	243	2	...	...	1
Dinajpur	...	623	243	26	25	...	272	1	...	...	1
Jalpaiguri	...	1,853	1,217	125	43	...	1,278	...	...	...	...
Talukguri	...	2,475	1,547	211	20	...	244	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	1,968	923	117	44	...	524	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	516	273	23	23	...	214	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	3,169	953	164	114	...	2,325	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	667	359	15	79	...	312	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION	...	28,614	9,295	363	1,135	15	18,956	350	2	...	112
Dacca	...	11,391	3,623	164	334	4	9,272	21	...	...	65
Mymensingh	...	7,096	3,550	101	151	3	4,437	2	...	...	11
Faizpur	...	5,987	1,562	32	174	2	4,273	10	...	...	22
Backergunge	...	3,255	1,545	36	202	2	1,541	9	...	...	11
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	10,558	2,906	57	279	...	7,525	1	...	...	7
Tippah	...	1,850	419	13	54	...	1,414	...	...	...	...
Nabha	...	167	33	...	6	...	129	1	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	8,538	2,446	41	215	...	6,018	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts..	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Feudatory States	...	1,350	795	34	93	...	591	17	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	...	592	283	29	6	...	280	17	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	...	758	512	5	87	...	211	...	...	...	...
SIKKIM	...	871	592	110	...	...	169	...	...	...	...



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

District or State.	Class and Sub-Class Order	CLASS C: SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.									
		42.—ARMY.					43.—NAVY.				
		139.—Army (Imperial).					141.—Navy.				
		ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.
		Total.		Partially agriculturist.			Total.		Partially agriculturist.		
TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
805	806	807	803	802	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
BENGAL											
...	...	8,654	7,102	...	1,012	1,552	13	14	...	...	1
...	(1) British Territory	8,646	7,101	...	1,012	1,547	13	14	...	...	1
...	BURDWAN DIVISION	199	137	...	109	62	...	...	...	...	...
...	Burdwan	11	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	Birbham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bankura	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Midnapore	58	14	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hooghly	111	111	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Howrah	18	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	PRESIDENCY DIVISION	7,026	5,794	...	902	1,232	...	...	...	...	...
...	24-Parganas	2,023	1,561	...	575	461	...	...	...	...	...
...	Calcutta	4,878	4,223	...	325	633	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nadia	8	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	Murshidabad	18	8	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Khulna	94	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...
...	RAJSHAHI DIVISION	1,344	1,130	...	1	214	12	11	...	...	1
...	Rajshahi	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jalpaiguri	193	182	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	Darjeeling	1,183	911	...	1	109	...	10	...	...	1
...	Rangpur	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hojla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Feni	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	DACCA DIVISION	60	30	...	...	30	1	1	...	...	...
...	Dacca	47	30	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mymensingh	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Faridpur	2	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
...	Backergunge	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	17	10	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	...
...	Tippura	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Chittagong	16	9	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	...
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	(2) Feudatory States	8	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cooch Behar	8	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hill Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	SIKKIM	244	236	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. . PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS C.—SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.											
45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.											
TOTAL OF ORDER 45.											
CLASS AND SUB-CLASS ORDER	DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDANTS.	
			Total.				Total.				
			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
		820	830	831	833	834	835	836	837	839	840
BENGAL		136,039	41,963	...	...	94,076	133,797	43,213	619	6,274	89,965
(1) British Territory		134,839	41,500	...	...	93,339	130,810	41,892	617	5,954	88,311
BURDWAN DIVISION		35,851	11,312	...	...	24,539	21,736	6,809	222	976	14,705
Bardwan		7,407	2,349	...	...	5,058	2,722	1,403	...	161	1,619
Birbhum		6,296	1,991	...	...	4,305	1,209	370	...	36	839
Bankura		4,931	1,688	...	...	3,243	1,700	477	...	139	1,923
Bidhanpore.		3,427	2,593	...	...	6,093	6,366	1,541	1	366	3,824
Boogchy		4,653	1,474	...	...	3,179	6,141	1,623	93	177	4,425
Howrah		4,437	1,107	...	...	3,330	4,538	1,695	123	97	2,775
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		30,467	8,090	...	...	21,477	56,099	20,407	359	1,639	35,333
24-Pargannas		6,334	1,851	...	...	4,483	11,910	3,783	175	313	7,952
Calcutta		9,288	2,620	...	...	6,668	31,285	12,926	176	647	18,183
Nadia		6,902	1,890	...	...	4,036	4,204	1,142	...	175	3,062
Murshidabad		4,764	1,568	...	...	3,196	3,291	838	7	120	2,446
Jessore		3,177	985	...	...	2,192	3,753	1,180	1	320	2,672
Khulna		29,057	9,880	...	...	19,177	11,513	3,880	35	688	7,898
RAJSHAH DIVISION		4,293	1,353	...	...	2,940	2,019	590	1	132	1,428
Rajshahi		4,683	1,612	...	...	3,071	1,586	536	6	39	1,044
Dinajpur		2,156	1,054	...	...	1,102	953	357	...	70	596
Jalpaiguri		307	112	...	...	828	828	381	...	4	434
Darjeeling		5,357	1,787	...	...	3,690	1,685	649	13	140	1,036
Rangpur		3,524	1,104	...	...	2,120	1,358	388	15	104	955
Bogra		4,628	1,526	...	...	3,002	2,188	608	...	125	1,680
Pabna		4,009	1,482	...	...	3,127	1,196	371	...	74	825
Malda		25,120	7,646	...	...	17,474	25,454	6,245	1	1,480	19,908
DACCA DIVISION		6,638	1,777	...	...	4,861	12,078	2,166	1	389	9,011
Dacca		8,053	2,052	...	...	6,001	5,266	1,637	...	484	3,579
Dymcshingh		3,863	1,235	...	...	2,624	3,824	1,086	...	276	2,738
Duckergunge		14,344	3,673	...	...	3,985	4,286	1,306	...	331	2,980
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		4,003	1,181	...	...	10,672	15,708	4,541	...	1,121	11,167
Tippera		2,141	831	...	...	2,879	4,581	1,311	...	415	3,270
Noakhali		6,864	1,650	...	...	2,669	3,656	939	...	263	2,717
Chittagong Hill Tracts		1,200	463	...	...	5,334	7,223	2,176	...	381	5,048
(2) Feudatory States		1,197	3	...	...	...	249	117	...	62	132
Cooch Behar		45	27	...	...	737	2,937	1,331	2	320	1,654
Hill Tippera		1,197	3	...	...	737	1,416	479	2	64	935
SIKKIM		...	...	...	...	...	1,571	852	...	256	710
		...	...	...	...	18	87	35	...	1	52



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS C: SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.											
Order		4C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.											
		146.—Municipal and other local (not village) service.						147.—Village officials and servants other than watchmen.					
District or State.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
BENGAL	...	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
(1) British Territory	...	17,774	8,357	589	487	...	8,828	1,146	365	...	142	...	781
BURDWAN DIVISION	...	17,084	8,290	589	484	...	8,796	1,138	360	...	139	...	768
Burdwan	...	2,565	928	220	28	...	1,417	68	20	...	2	...	48
Birbhum	...	139	54	...	...	...	85	35	6	...	...	...	29
Birbhum	...	13	58	...	...	...	45	4	2	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	143	38	...	...	...	105	2	8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	344	69	...	...	...	271	17	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	713	181	...	...	...	438	1	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	1,168	570	...	...	...	470	9	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	...	11,569	6,115	338	289	...	5,116	340	103	...	33	...	237
24 Parganas	...	3,353	1,492	175	50	...	1,776	17	4	...	...	...	13
Calcutta	...	6,033	4,339	158	189	...	2,436	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nadia	...	629	172	...	...	...	457	135	47	...	16	...	88
Murshidabad	...	357	114	...	...	...	239	97	32	...	13	...	65
Jessore	...	232	70	...	...	...	152	53	16	...	4	...	37
Khulna	...	65	0	...	...	...	50	37	4	...	...	...	33
RAJSHAH DIVISION	...	1,486	525	30	51	...	931	28	44	...	7	...	54
Rajshahi	...	104	63	...	...	...	131	13	8	...	1	...	6
Banjar	...	157	75	...	...	...	87	9	6	...	...	...	3
Banjar	...	113	44	...	...	...	69	13	3	...	1	...	10
Banjar	...	207	70	...	...	...	121	20	10	...	2	...	10
Banjar	...	171	62	...	...	...	79	10	4	...	1	...	1
Banjar	...	256	71	...	...	...	140	1	...	...	...	...	6
Banjar	...	254	51	...	...	...	200	16	7	...	1	...	10
Banjar	...	154	60	...	...	...	101	16	6	...	1	...	250
DACCA DIVISION	...	1,791	627	1	104	...	1,163	347	91	...	28	...	96
Dacca	...	844	232	...	...	...	611	25	29	...	7	...	23
Mymensingh	...	413	134	...	...	...	279	39	16	...	7	...	40
Fatiga	...	305	161	...	...	...	181	61	15	...	4	...	46
Backergunge	...	229	77	...	...	...	152	31	...	...	10	...	91
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	...	273	104	...	...	...	169	275	103	...	69	...	173
Tripura	...	156	71	...	...	...	82	6	...	...	3	...	16
Northall	...	81	16	...	...	...	31	0	...	...	4	...	23
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	27	5	...	...	...	46	0	...	...	2	...	37
(2) Feudatory States	...	90	58	...	...	...	176	78	...	...	60	...	93
Cooch Behar	...	90	58	...	...	...	32	18	...	...	3	...	13
Hill Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	...	...	3	...	13
MIRIN	...	8	3	...	...	...	5	27	19	...	1	...	8



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD PART A—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued

Class and Sub-Class		CLASS C NEW CLASS VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS											
Order		46—RELIGION											
		TOTAL OF ORDER 46											
		ACTUAL WORKERS				DIVERSITY		TOTAL WORKERS				DIVERSITY	
		Total		Part ally agricultural		Both sexes		Total		Part ally agricultural		Both sexes	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		605	867	528	869	570	871	571	871	571	871	571	871
		111,907	17,369	20,001	640	233,843	311,526	233,843	311,526	233,843	311,526	233,843	311,526
		118,175	17,258	19,993	634	232,004	308,369	232,004	308,369	232,004	308,369	232,004	308,369
		30,076	11,698	6,855	500	20,913	68,871	20,913	68,871	20,913	68,871	20,913	68,871
		17,084	2,968	869	227	8,951	8,418	8,951	8,418	8,951	8,418	8,951	8,418
		2,549	213	135	33	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
		41,028	4,393	3,454	149	20,617	24,889	20,617	24,889	20,617	24,889	20,617	24,889
		18,334	1,911	1,100	77	11,951	13,117	11,951	13,117	11,951	13,117	11,951	13,117
		15,079	648	653	16	9,869	14,448	9,869	14,448	9,869	14,448	9,869	14,448
		25,453	2,840	3,413	94	48,094	67,886	48,094	67,886	48,094	67,886	48,094	67,886
		6,321	1,048	1,150	51	14,397	20,116	14,397	20,116	14,397	20,116	14,397	20,116
		13,864	1,410	1,377	7	6,656	10,274	6,656	10,274	6,656	10,274	6,656	10,274
		1,893	224	159	10	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994
		1,893	224	159	10	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994
		3,272	375	558	14	7,083	10,353	7,083	10,353	7,083	10,353	7,083	10,353
		10,009	764	2,076	43	18,033	25,560	18,033	25,560	18,033	25,560	18,033	25,560
		5,441	1,767	543	23	3,532	5,151	3,532	5,151	3,532	5,151	3,532	5,151
		1,021	229	111	1	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269
		1,893	224	159	10	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994	9,969	13,994
		2,538	268	414	6	3,038	4,739	3,038	4,739	3,038	4,739	3,038	4,739
		2,046	268	221	13	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183
		1,111	138	110	10	674	854	674	854	674	854	674	854
		2,046	268	221	13	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183	1,552	2,183
		22,235	1,227	4,707	106	28,893	35,937	28,893	35,937	28,893	35,937	28,893	35,937
		8,007	387	1,270	59	10,684	14,571	10,684	14,571	10,684	14,571	10,684	14,571
		6,009	187	1,046	29	13,471	18,516	13,471	18,516	13,471	18,516	13,471	18,516
		4,925	1,007	1,007	21	12,877	16,048	12,877	16,048	12,877	16,048	12,877	16,048
		13,184	301	1,155	21	14,069	18,168	14,069	18,168	14,069	18,168	14,069	18,168
		66,642	739	3,031	37	47,722	65,005	47,722	65,005	47,722	65,005	47,722	65,005
		18,183	204	1,893	28	14,786	21,718	14,786	21,718	14,786	21,718	14,786	21,718
		4,718	394	1,445	8	4,445	7,414	4,445	7,414	4,445	7,414	4,445	7,414
		2,844	304	1,445	3	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393
		118	102	72	2	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
		3,489	61	969	6	1,679	3,167	1,679	3,167	1,679	3,167	1,679	3,167
		2,844	304	1,445	3	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393	28,993	36,393
		907	18	91	4	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
		205	16	4		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21





TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL. TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS C: SUB-CLASSES VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.												
48.—MEDICINE.												
TOTAL OF ORDER 18.												
Class and Sub-Class Order	District or State.	ACTUAL WORKERS.						TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			DEPENDENTS.
		Total.		Partially agricultural, etc.		Total.			Partially agricultural, etc.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
		902	903	904	905	906	907		908	909	910	
BENGAL		26,851	2,916	—	2,334	17,635	163,005	41,844	15,249	7,419	105,913	
(1) British Territory		26,616	2,145	—	2,316	17,471	161,918	41,180	15,197	7,359	105,241	
BURDWAN DIVISION		5,732	1,908	—	501	3,834	29,749	7,048	4,379	1,778	18,322	
Barhman		577	220	—	33	327	6,077	1,383	1,217	356	3,427	
Bardham		324	118	—	34	259	2,278	703	768	189	1,003	
Bankura		737	177	—	47	660	3,458	1,181	450	181	2,255	
Midnapore		2,012	714	—	229	1,283	6,238	1,200	1,200	460	3,315	
Hoochly		925	309	—	61	619	6,530	1,423	460	417	4,502	
Hovrah		1,157	315	—	71	814	5,238	1,132	286	222	3,820	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		7,416	2,486	—	410	4,930	41,681	10,327	5,280	1,437	26,077	
24-Parganas		1,953	601	—	89	1,462	7,489	1,874	475	269	5,140	
Calcutta		2,774	1,003	—	63	1,711	10,819	2,963	803	99	6,912	
Nadia		1,096	331	—	60	735	6,931	1,530	901	249	4,440	
Naushadabad		398	133	—	30	268	5,193	981	1,573	182	2,638	
Meerut		753	330	—	127	417	6,343	1,489	220	361	3,934	
Jessore		434	162	—	34	272	4,880	1,347	548	291	2,985	
RAJSHAH DIVISION		2,528	1,005	—	289	1,593	19,931	5,501	3,637	921	10,797	
Rajshahi		240	102	—	45	133	2,262	809	845	170	1,708	
Dinajpur		389	183	—	42	201	1,996	575	498	70	923	
Jalpaiguri		207	84	—	20	121	437	170	181	40	297	
Darjeeling		29	9	—	—	21	347	172	32	5	223	
Rangpur		478	227	—	49	231	2,471	620	571	151	1,800	
Bohara		270	105	—	33	163	2,600	957	207	125	1,448	
Pabna		595	182	—	68	413	4,189	1,073	363	263	2,813	
Malda		320	109	—	27	211	2,920	549	998	92	1,376	
DACCA DIVISION		7,414	2,564	—	738	4,850	48,161	12,210	1,396	2,123	34,555	
Dacca		2,002	761	—	175	2,128	16,425	3,704	389	518	12,332	
Mymensingh		1,412	612	—	227	790	7,968	2,371	400	475	5,137	
Faridpur		1,282	545	—	155	617	9,544	2,238	536	475	6,780	
Backergunge		1,708	613	—	151	1,095	14,284	3,907	71	685	10,306	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		3,526	1,182	—	365	2,344	22,303	6,394	509	1,083	15,490	
Tripura		1,336	506	—	170	830	7,503	2,208	189	476	4,808	
Northal		634	207	—	84	367	4,204	1,373	167	270	2,664	
Chittagong		1,544	407	—	111	1,137	10,903	2,759	156	334	7,988	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		12	2	—	—	10	84	54	—	—	30	
(2) Feudatory States		235	71	—	18	164	1,087	364	52	60	671	
Cooch Behar		234	70	—	18	164	718	230	48	36	440	
Hill Tippera		1	1	—	—	—	369	131	4	21	231	
SIKKIM		8	3	—	—	5	25	17	2	—	6	



TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

Class and Sub-Class Order		CLASS C: SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.											
		49.—INSTRUCTION.					50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES.						
		TOTAL OF ORDER 50.											
		156.—Professors and teachers of all kinds except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing, and clerks and servants connected with education.											
		ACTUAL WORKERS.					DEPENDANTS.						
		Total.		Partially agriculturalist.			Total.		Partially agriculturalist.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.		
		925	927	928	929	930	932	933	934	935	936		
DISTRICT OR STATE.		TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.						TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.					
BENGAL		96,812	37,841	1,847	5,775	23	57,154	105,175	1,719	4,834	32	63,487	
(1) British Territory		95,867	37,439	1,836	5,692	23	56,592	103,013	1,711	4,717	32	62,338	
BURDWAN DIVISION		22,460	9,485	411	1,504	3	12,534	16,599	505	969	22	9,102	
Burdwan		3,794	1,357	88	290	...	2,219	3,190	124	212	4	1,628	
Birbhum		1,917	836	187	131	...	794	1,547	188	94	7	1,726	
Bakura		2,474	978	21	168	1	1,475	2,066	28	46	...	1,013	
Midnapore		6,093	3,313	65	500	...	2,715	4,418	127	391	10	2,475	
Hooghly		4,334	1,384	30	229	...	2,714	2,915	26	183	1	1,856	
Howrah		3,918	1,317	44	187	1	2,587	2,233	12	43	...	1,404	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION		28,611	10,923	804	1,193	13	17,584	24,800	626	820	1	14,380	
24-Parganas		7,846	2,759	171	355	2	4,876	3,336	1175	106	...	2,092	
Calcutta		7,331	2,903	497	61	5	4,231	9,668	452	31	...	5,308	
Nadia		4,425	1,350	183	...	...	2,995	4,131	22	186	...	2,522	
Murshidabad		2,877	1,053	36	100	1	1,788	2,498	21	201	...	1,204	
Jessore		2,641	900	229	900	3	1,639	2,967	42	107	...	1,878	
Khulna		3,491	1,122	14	103	2	2,055	2,200	20	189	1	1,376	
RAJSHAH DIVISION		9,836	4,451	279	693	1	5,106	16,223	410	645	2	8,939	
Rajshahi		1,475	585	10	148	...	880	3,010	100	108	...	1,466	
Dinajpur		1,259	757	5	65	...	467	954	53	28	...	491	
Jalpaiguri		688	383	22	40	...	263	1,946	37	56	1	917	
Darjeeling		769	280	3	351	...	351	643	55	7	...	329	
Rangpur		1,534	885	13	118	...	637	3,613	87	137	...	2,065	
Bokra		1,014	417	16	94	...	582	1,250	14	40	...	808	
Faruqa		1,862	585	7	140	1	1,270	3,573	34	143	1	2,180	
Maida		1,255	629	73	85	...	653	1,234	30	36	...	683	
DACCA DIVISION		22,772	8,217	201	1,396	4	14,354	32,734	142	1,407	7	21,400	
Dacca		8,990	2,693	93	423	2	6,304	14,560	59	450	5	9,850	
Mymensingh		4,083	1,812	26	383	1	2,195	7,638	19	547	...	4,597	
Fakirpur		3,279	1,083	48	251	1	1,972	4,824	33	174	...	3,419	
Backergunge		6,420	2,699	31	339	...	3,687	5,712	31	266	3	3,823	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		12,188	5,063	111	906	2	7,014	12,957	28	876	...	8,517	
Tippera		4,289	1,090	65	471	1	2,225	5,998	20	544	...	3,780	
Noakhali		3,656	1,680	11	253	...	1,866	4,014	1	291	...	2,819	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		4,134	1,302	31	177	1	2,801	2,923	6	41	...	1,897	
(2) Feudatory States		975	402	11	83	...	562	2,162	8	117	...	1,149	
Cooch Behar		612	267	5	44	...	370	1,823	7	95	...	1,008	
Hill Tippera		333	135	6	39	...	193	339	1	22	...	141	
SIKKIM		39	17	2	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	













TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. PART A.—GENERAL TABLE—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS—continued.

CLASS D : SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.												
53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.												
167.—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.												
DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	
		Total.		Partially agriculturist.			Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
		1004	1005	1006	1007		1004	1005	1006	1007		
BENGAL	1008	654,349	653,824	20,449	4,101	1,186	2,008	2,407	5,093	50,779	180,110	
(1) British Territory	341	22,413	22,350	1,038	140	1,003	1,003	341	341	341	341	
BURDWAN DIVISION	64	24,223	4,135	248	248	1,003	1,003	64	64	64	64	
Bardwan	53	3,183	408	32	32	1,003	1,003	53	53	53	53	
Birbhum	3	2,053	733	133	133	1,003	1,003	3	3	3	3	
Bankura	6	2,721	798	481	481	1,003	1,003	6	6	6	6	
Midnapore	1	3,307	482	248	248	1,003	1,003	1	1	1	1	
Hoochly	1	13,731	688	248	248	1,003	1,003	1	1	1	1	
Howrah	1	13,731	688	248	248	1,003	1,003	1	1	1	1	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	10	76,536	5,581	2,297	2,297	132,896	132,896	10	10	10	10	
24-Parganas	3	13,726	1,485	303	303	96,391	96,391	3	3	3	3	
Calcutta	2	48,027	2,873	1,462	1,462	63,929	63,929	2	2	2	2	
Nadia	...	5,279	271	102	102	18,690	18,690	...	...	...	...	
Medinipur	...	3,778	599	247	247	9,970	9,970	...	...	...	...	
Jessore	...	2,613	304	70	70	6,834	6,834	...	...	...	...	
Khulna	...	2,213	49	107	107	7,082	7,082	...	...	...	...	
RAJSHAH DIVISION	171	133,643	23,110	4,146	4,146	345,872	345,872	171	171	171	171	
Rajshahi	43	27,905	2,071	2,345	2,345	74,479	74,479	43	43	43	43	
Dinajpur	1	5,353	1,538	47	47	12,135	12,135	1	1	1	1	
Jalpaiguri	...	6,785	512	154	154	11,087	11,087	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling	98	7,087	4,086	378	378	27,288	27,288	98	98	98	98	
Rangpur	1	25,246	1,025	249	249	45,953	45,953	1	1	1	1	
Hogri	1	23,348	611	531	531	20,579	20,579	1	1	1	1	
Pabna	2	30,483	12,208	482	482	68,311	68,311	2	2	2	2	
Malla	23	30,483	12,208	482	482	96,340	96,340	23	23	23	23	
DACCA DIVISION	85	110,244	5,893	5,557	5,557	312,326	312,326	85	85	85	85	
Dacca	5	34,950	1,217	1,979	1,979	106,052	106,052	5	5	5	5	
Mymensingh	26	31,948	2,076	1,307	1,307	91,232	91,232	26	26	26	26	
Barisal	28	11,975	624	939	939	37,023	37,023	28	28	28	28	
Backergunge	10	28,361	1,077	1,273	1,273	78,019	78,019	10	10	10	10	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	11	87,792	3,415	9,312	9,312	288,495	288,495	11	11	11	11	
Tippera	10	28,680	720	6,600	6,600	74,867	74,867	10	10	10	10	
Noakhali	...	23,240	371	2,210	2,210	95,497	95,497	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	1	2,221	460	15	15	117,265	117,265	1	1	1	1	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	503	100	15	15	866	866	...	...	...	...	
(2) Feudatory States	24	1,165	24	63	63	1,707	1,707	24	24	24	24	
Cooch Behar	...	611	94	14	14	964	964	...	...	...	...	
Hill Tracts	40	523	...	40	40	743	743	40	40	40	40	
RAJSHAH	4	202	183	...	...	512	512	4	4	4	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



## CHAPTER XIV.

### EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

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549. In a country where over one-third of the area is ruled by Indian chiefs, and where class distinctions are, in Lord Curzon's words, ingrained in the traditions of the people and indurated by prescriptions of religion and race, it is necessary to make special provision for the education of future rulers and nobles. For this purpose special institutions have been established, amply endowed by the chiefs themselves and aided by government to maintain a strong staff. The original object with which these colleges were founded was, again to quote Lord Curzon, "in order to fit the young chiefs and nobles of India, physically, morally and intellectually, for the responsibilities that lay before them, to render them manly, honourable and cultured members of society, worthy of the high station that, as Ruling Chiefs, as thakurs or sirdars, as landlords or *jaqirdars*, or in other walks of life, awaited them in the future. With this object in view the founders of these institutions, deliberately selecting the English public school system as that which had best succeeded in doing a similar work among the higher ranks of English society, sought to reproduce its most salient features here."

550. The best known of these institutions are the four Chiefs' colleges—*The four Chiefs' colleges.* the Mayo College at Ajmer for Rajputana, the Daly College at Indore for Central India, the Aitchison College at Lahore for the Chiefs of the Punjab, and the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar for the Bombay Chiefs. These were founded between the years 1870 and 1886. It was one of Lord Curzon's many activities to acquaint himself with their working and to call a conference on the subject in 1902. As a result, they were considerably reorganised; and a special branch of the Indian Educational Service was established, numbering fourteen officers, together with Indian assistants, to carry on the instruction. The administration of the colleges is in the hands of councils, consisting of political officers and chiefs. At the Mayo College and Daly College His Excellency the Viceroy is president. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is president of the Rajkumar College Council. At the Aitchison College the president is His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The ultimate control of the colleges rests with the Foreign Department. During the quinquennium the number of pupils in these colleges has increased from 319 to 413, and the expenditure from about 2½ lakhs to about 4 lakhs, to which government contributes about 1½ lakhs.

551. The five years have witnessed a steady development. The number of *The Mayo College, Ajmer.* pupils at the Mayo College has risen from 143 to 202, the income of the college from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,20,000, and the chiefs have added over two and-a-half lakhs to the endowment fund. The beautiful building has been enlarged by seven class-rooms and two laboratories, the latter fully equipped by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. New houses for the residence of the pupils have been erected. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah has presented an up-to-date sanatorium, with quarters for nurses. The college property has been increased by the addition of 52 acres of land, purchased with a lakh of rupees, the gift of His Highness the late Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda presented a squash racquet court. After the Durbar at Delhi, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress visited the college. On this occasion every pupil was presented to Her Majesty, and the college squadron furnished the escort when Her Majesty visited the city.

552. The numbers in the Daly College have, notwithstanding disorga- *The Daly College, Indore.* nisation caused by the visitation of plague to Indore, risen from 54 to 64. A system of prefects was instituted at the close of the quinquennium. The growth of a healthy school spirit is particularly noticed. There have been considerable building operations. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of

Gwalior presented a cricket pavilion. New boarding houses have been erected. Old boys, who have inhabited rooms, are co-operating in their upkeep, etc. The new college building was also completed and opened by His Excellency the Viceroy just after the close of the quinquennium.

*The Aitchison  
College,  
Lahore.*

553 The average number of pupils in the Aitchison College has risen from 72 to 100 and stood at 105 in the last year of the quinquennium. This college is peculiar in that some of the pupils attend the government college in Lahore. A useful adjunct to the institution is a small agricultural and dairy farm. As a matter of detail it may be mentioned that the conversational method of teaching English has been adopted in the lower forms and has been found eminently successful. During the period places of worship have been constructed for the Sikh and Hindu pupils.

*The Rajkumar  
College,  
Rajkot*

554 At the Rajkumar College 49 Kumars were admitted during the five years against 46 withdrawals, and the number at the close of the period was 42. The finances have been strengthened, the fees now averaging Rs. 30,000 a year. Many gifts have been made to the college—a swimming bath by His Highness the Jam Sahib of Navanagar, two squash racquet courts by His Highness the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadhra and a sanatorium. His Highness Sir Bhavsinghji of Bhavnagar has published a beautiful history of the college. There is a successful carpentry class. It is interesting to learn that fifteen ex-pupils have during the quinquennium been installed as rulers, ten have proceeded to the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and sixteen were included in the escort provided by that corps for His Imperial Majesty at the Durbar at Delhi. A sign of the interest maintained by chiefs in the college where they studied is the establishment of a Past Kumars' Club, for which liberal funds have been subscribed.

*General  
characteristics.*

555 A notable feature of the college life is the strictly residential system. Sometimes the Kumars live in hostels, sometimes in separate houses erected by the family to which they belong for the reception of its scions. Tutors and guardians (*Motamids* and *Musahibs*) are placed in charge. And the pupils are constantly in touch with the English staff on the playing fields and elsewhere. The different parts of education are treated in due perspective. Great care is bestowed on physical upbringing. Riding, tent pegging, football and cricket are as much a part of the daily life as are intellectual studies. As an instance of the attention paid to religious training it may be mentioned that the Aitchison College possesses a *masjid* for the Muhammadans, a *gurdwara* for the Sikhs and a *mandir* for the Hindus (the two last as mentioned above recently constructed). The pupils attend these two or three times daily and qualified religious instructors are provided. The bearing and quiet discipline of the Kumars cannot but impress the visitor. It would be hard to find places of instruction more truly and broadly educative or better calculated to achieve the object in view. Inured from an early age to a simple manner of life, to a careful physical training and to the discipline which in teaching to obey teaches also to rule and increases proper self-respect among quiet surroundings and the influence of dignified buildings and well ordered playing fields, the future chiefs and nobles imbibe the education best suited for their calling in life.

*Courses and  
examinations*

556 Yet even in the more conservative areas of India, the exigencies of modern life, the demand for higher forms of efficiency and specialisation have made themselves felt. A strong and laudable desire has evinced itself among the chiefs (and freely voiced by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal) for further improvement in the teaching capacity of the existing colleges and the addition of facilities for an altogether higher standard of instruction equivalent to that required in attaining a degree. The former demand has been met by the institution at each of the colleges of a diploma examination (first held in 1905) common to them all, the subjects in which are English, history, geography and mathematics, and one out of each of the following groups—(i) any vernacular, (ii) either science or Sanskrit or Persian, (iii) either administration or advanced mathematics. The numbers of those who have appeared and passed during the quinquennium are 89 and 79 respectively. This examination is regarded as the equivalent of the matriculation by the University of Allahabad in the case of pupils of the Mayo College (it

is understood the University is reconsidering this arrangement) and by the Punjab University in the case of pupils of the Aitchison College. The University of Bombay refused recognition of the examination in the case of pupils of the Rajkumar College, partly because a classical language formed no necessary part of it. Further, to satisfy the wish for a still higher standard, a post-diploma course, extending over three years, and comprising English, history and studies in administrative subjects of considerable difficulty, was established in 1907 at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and in August 1909 at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; in 1912 the Daly College, too, had a class of three students. It was afterwards found convenient to concentrate this course at the Mayo College. The passing of the examination is regarded as a qualification equivalent to the B.A. for government service by the Government of India and the Local Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. Though the number of candidates is few (three having passed out of five presented during the quinquennium), the experiment is regarded as sufficiently promising to justify further extension of the system. The best method of effecting this is now under consideration and important development may be expected in the future. The need for increasing efficiency has thrown a strain upon the staff and steps have been taken to increase it. And the re-adjustment of organisation and courses to provide for higher study without detriment to the essential features of the life in the colleges requires careful solution.

557. Before leaving this subject, it is necessary to state the change which *Inspections.* has been made in the arrangements for inspection. Previously the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab was responsible both for this and for the conduct of the examination. In 1907-08, the Director General of Education in India, assisted by another officer, performed these duties. In both cases the task was found impracticable as an addition to the ordinary labours of the officer concerned. Accordingly in 1908, it was resolved that two educational officers (one qualified in science and mathematics, the other in literary subjects) should annually be selected and receive honoraria for inspecting the colleges and for aiding in the conduct of the examination, the general supervision of which rests with the Department of Education in the Government of India.

558. Besides these four colleges, which serve the large collections of native *Other colleges* states in northern, central and western India, there are institutions in other *and schools.* localities for the education of chiefs and nobles controlled by Local Governments. At Newington, Madras, the Court of Wards maintains a school for the minor proprietors of estates that come under their management. It contains thirteen pupils and is well reported on. In 1909-10, at the instance of the Maharaja of Bobbili, government appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for a zamindars' college. This still awaits the raising of funds. Efforts are made in the Bombay presidency for the education of Girasias and Talukdars, partly in special schools as at Wadhwan, Gondal, Sadra and Godhra, partly in hostels as at Dandhuka (where an excellent building has just been completed) and at Nadiad for those who cannot afford education at the special institutions,\* and in the Talpur boarding house attached to the Sind *madrassa* for descendants of the ancient Mirs of Sind. In Bengal, the period has seen the amalgamation of the *madrassa* at Murshidabad—a high school intended for the education of the Nizamat, or descendants and relations of the Nawab—with the Local Government high school. The Nizamat boys are lodged in a special hostel where provision is made for their discipline and religious training. Several sons of zamindars read at the Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Chaibassa High Schools, at the first of which hostel arrangements are made for them under the supervision of the European headmaster. Some of the feudatory chiefs of Orissa read at the Mayo College, others at the Rajkumar College at Raipur. The Colvin Talukdars' school at Lucknow, for the sons of the nobles of Oudh, has been greatly improved. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of an English vice-principal; the pay of the Indian teachers has been revised; the accommodation in class rooms and

\* Annual Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1911-12.









TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.  
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
			Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Animists.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>TOTAL POPULATION ...</b>	<b>46,305,642</b>	<b>20,945,379</b>	<b>24,237,228</b>	<b>129,746</b>	<b>246,866</b>	<b>730,780</b>	<b>15,643</b>
	<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.</b>	<b>36,077,947</b>	<b>14,262,212</b>	<b>20,897,934</b>	<b>53,657</b>	<b>195,623</b>	<b>667,496</b>	<b>1,025</b>
	<b>I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH</b>	<b>35,962,070</b>	<b>14,164,508</b>	<b>20,893,492</b>	<b>53,246</b>	<b>195,623</b>	<b>654,176</b>	<b>1,025</b>
	<b>1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>35,315,575</b>	<b>13,557,038</b>	<b>20,856,622</b>	<b>52,763</b>	<b>194,003</b>	<b>654,124</b>	<b>1,025</b>
	(a) <i>Ordinary cultivation ...</i>	<b>34,594,377</b>	<b>13,111,694</b>	<b>20,673,074</b>	<b>48,984</b>	<b>170,446</b>	<b>589,193</b>	<b>986</b>
1	Income from rent of agricultural land.	1,205,266	838,675	351,317	1,169	2,594	10,551	560
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	29,748,666	10,450,258	18,719,692	42,560	160,487	375,556	113
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	208,346	169,839	36,941	260	160	695	251
4	Farm servants and field labourers ...	3,432,099	1,652,922	1,565,124	4,895	6,805	202,191	62
	(b) <i>Growers of special products and market gardening.</i>	<b>342,640</b>	<b>255,555</b>	<b>15,026</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>47,896</b>	<b>33</b>
5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	248,491	175,164	1,847	3,009	20,601	47,836	32
6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	94,149	80,391	13,179	209	311	58	1
	(c) <i>Forestry ...</i>	<b>30,265</b>	<b>16,971</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>4</b>
7	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1,960	1,591	89	46	171	61	3
8	Wood-cutters; fire-wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	28,305	15,380	10,437	55	1,013	1,419	1
	(d) <i>Raising of farm stock ...</i>	<b>305,634</b>	<b>156,788</b>	<b>131,389</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>2</b>
9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	40,924	33,471	4,148	36	678	2,493	...
10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	2,123	1,850	83	1	22	137	...
11	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	139	25	98	...	...	6	...
12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	262,448	121,402	127,062	403	761	12,818	2
13	(e) <i>Raising of small animals (Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.).</i>	<b>42,659</b>	<b>16,030</b>	<b>26,608</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...</b>	<b>646,495</b>	<b>607,470</b>	<b>36,870</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>...</b>
14	Fishing ...	643,854	606,553	35,239	395	1,618	49	...
15	Hunting ...	2,641	917	1,631	88	2	3	...
	<b>II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.</b>	<b>115,877</b>	<b>97,704</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,320</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>3.—MINES ...</b>	<b>114,714</b>	<b>96,769</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,320</b>	<b>...</b>
16	Coal mines and petroleum wells* ...	114,693	98,754	4,216	403	...	13,320	...
17	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	21	15	...	6	...	...	...
18	<b>4.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS ...</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	[Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)].							
	<b>5.—SALT, etc. ...</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
19	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	194	...	194	...	...	...	...
20	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	84	75	9	...	...	...	...
	<b>B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.</b>	<b>6,724,476</b>	<b>4,708,991</b>	<b>1,908,037</b>	<b>28,987</b>	<b>26,597</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>9,821</b>
	<b>III.—INDUSTRY ...</b>	<b>3,440,650</b>	<b>2,371,008</b>	<b>1,040,685</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>10,693</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>1,594</b>
	<b>6.—TEXTILES ...</b>	<b>370,016</b>	<b>506,702</b>	<b>356,136</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>78</b>
21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	904	179	721	4	...	...	...
22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	459,903	245,617	209,364	322	5,309	69	23
23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	327,575	213,656	112,516	915	101	106	61
24	Rope, twine and string ...	26,192	19,100	7,081	23	11	18	...
25	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	1,341	995	334	...	...	12	...
26	Wool-carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	2,297	2,196	100	1	...	...	...
27	Silk spinners and weavers ...	48,783	23,916	24,757	23	...	60	1
28	Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush makers, etc.	285	279	6	...	...	...	...
29	Persons occupied with feathers ...	41	37	4	...	...	...	...
30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	930	144	784	...	...	...	2
31	Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.), and insufficiently described textile industries.	1,765	474	1,189	97	4	...	1

\* The figures refer solely to coal mines; there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD  
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—continued.

Group No.	Occupation	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	Distribution by Religion					
			Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	Buddhists	Ahmaddis	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	HIDE SKINS AND HARD MATERIAL FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	54 117	51,414	2 558	51	21	42	3
32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	35 305	36,765	1,361	23	11	24	2
33	Makers of leather art class, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	6 526	6 714	808	—	—	13	—
34	Farriers	18	14	—	—	—	—	—
35	Bone ivory horn shell etc work etc.	9 380	8 960	596	19	—	6	—
8	WOOD	369 045	369,920	59 453	1,364	1 899	2 709	703
36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners etc.	229,235	162 800	42,400	1,196	1,621	221	715
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	139 756	120,320	16,438	1 6	245	2 661	—
9	METALS	184 746	167 791	16 250	336	30	576	21
38	Forge and rolling of iron and other metals.	3 922	2,065	906	37	—	33	—
39	Plough and agricultural implement makers.	3 788	3,379	508	4	—	6	—
40	Makers of brass guns etc.	11,644	7,680	3,990	153	2	27	16
41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally exclusive of iron.	108 875	102,635	6,206	117	23	209	7
42	Workers in brass copper and bell-metal.	48,261	45,345	4 915	26	4	8	3
43	Workers in other metals (tin zinc lead quick-silver etc.)	9,260	7 335	1,907	6	10	—	—
44	Workers in tin, dross makers, etc.	490	328	150	20	—	—	—
10	CERAMICS	297,150	214,316	72 198	51	23	598	6
45	Makers of glass and crystal ware.	1,295	651	654	6	2	—	—
46	Makers of porcelain and crockery.	1,295	1,746	—	—	—	—	—
47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	189 736	191 131	6,566	—	11	16	2
48	Brick and tile makers.	34,781	20 473	4 940	35	10	613	—
49	Others (mosaic tile makers, plaster etc workers).	35	30	—	—	—	—	—
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGUES	133 460	60,473	82 677	210	94	2	23
50	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,684	704	794	96	—	—	—
51	Manufacture of stained and mineral waters.	411	125	287	13	—	—	7
52	Manufacture of dyes paint and ink.	928	360	616	6	—	—	1
53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	121,647	45 808	77,367	21	2	1	—
54	Manufacture of paper cardboard and paper-maché.	2 389	1 677	1,405	100	—	—	8
55	Others (soap candles lac colic perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	4,159	1 617	2,317	6	92	—	9
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	463,498	283 367	103 878	491	1 789	3 903	40
56	Bread bakers and bakers and flour grinders.	361,338	207 401	168,370	193	1 614	3 710	8
57	Bakers and house makers.	12,160	2,391	8,579	80	43	153	2
58	Cake pastries etc.	21,602	19 369	2 561	—	—	—	—
59	Butchers	9 971	1 131	6,716	18	106	—	—
60	Fishermen	64	64	—	—	—	—	—
61	Butter cheese and ghee makers.	14 760	14 760	—	—	—	—	—
62	Makers of sugar molasses and gur.	7 614	8,033	2 565	—	—	—	—
63	Sweetmeat makers preservers of jam and condiments, etc.	31,336	30,466	711	64	6	1	18
64	Brewers and distillers.	172	82	34	11	8	36	—
65	Tobacco drawers.	2 810	1 469	1 301	30	—	4	6
66	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	2,512	2,172	1 698	76	3	—	—
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	617 759	395,466	100 672	609	644	58	316
67	Hat cap and turban makers.	1 622	503	8 4	4	—	—	—
68	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darters, rubberers on new shoe boot and sandal makers.	214,821	9 168	166,913	532	159	23	117
69	Other dressmakers and makers of other articles of dress.	61,377	59 046	1 671	33	451	6	176
70	Shoemakers, guthies, bath, button, shoe lace, lace, etc.	5 808	2,177	3 623	8	—	—	—
71	Washing, clean up and dyeing.	123 008	115 227	7 780	3	23	8	5
72	Berbers, hairdressers and wig makers.	211,094	276 180	1 785	49	6	12	38
73	Other industries connected with the toilet (barbers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	113	61	50	—	—	—	—

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.  
PART D.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*continued*.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
			Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Animists.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...</b>	<b>9,858</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>11</b>
74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	6,414	2,709	3,659	34	1	...	11
75	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	3,444	167	2,876	1	...	...	...
	<b>15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...</b>	<b>229,084</b>	<b>88,365</b>	<b>138,580</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>8</b>
76	Lime burners, cement workers ...	7,499	6,501	800	3	...	5	...
77	Excavators, plinth builders and well-sinkers.	9,131	5,608	3,063	15	85	350	...
78	Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers.	118,099	30,518	77,526	194	331	526	4
79	Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.).	94,355	36,649	57,091	417	21	174	4
	<b>16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.</b>	<b>38,940</b>	<b>32,169</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
80	Cart, carriage, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	11,390	6,812	4,455	98	...	9	16
81	Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	319	261	45	10	...	3	...
82	Ship and boat builders ...	27,231	25,006	2,037	80	16	2	...
83	<b>17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, etc.)</b> [Gas works, electric light and ice factories].	<b>4,784</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>69</b>
	<b>18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.</b>	<b>268,707</b>	<b>225,144</b>	<b>41,495</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>225</b>
84	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	21,030	13,360	6,830	787	26	...	27
85	Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc.	544	342	26	137	...	...	39
86	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	9,874	391	9,457	22	2	1	1
87	Makers of musical instruments ...	3,600	3,347	182	63	...	1	7
88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	2,862	2,392	344	83	22	...	21
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	214,338	191,945	21,034	90	201	66	102
90	Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	13,091	11,737	1,254	...	...	...	...
91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	1,945	890	1,043	4	...	...	8
92	Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	1,423	740	325	317	21	...	20
93	<b>19.—INDUSTRIES CONCERNED WITH REFUSE MATTER.</b> (Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors).	<b>49,487</b>	<b>46,769</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>IV.—TRANSPORT ...</b>	<b>962,260</b>	<b>550,350</b>	<b>367,194</b>	<b>14,972</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>26,139</b>	<b>1,085</b>
	<b>20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER ...</b>	<b>311,180</b>	<b>126,718</b>	<b>178,596</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>80</b>
94	Harbour works, dockyards and pilots.	16,847	11,671	4,219	682	52	1	22
95	Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	65,179	6,754	55,871	2,405	91	6	49
96	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	3,692	1,795	222	86	...	1,639	...
97	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen.	225,462	106,409	118,284	159	451	61	9
	<b>21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...</b>	<b>458,429</b>	<b>290,749</b>	<b>141,835</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>23,485</b>	<b>32</b>
98	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	187,976	135,201	30,070	298	325	22,052	...
99	Car owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants).	107,826	44,263	62,114	433	275	713	28
100	Paliki, etc., bearers and owners ...	126,885	90,570	35,651	33	571	59	1
101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	918	277	627	...	13	1	...
102	Porters and messengers ...	34,824	20,433	13,373	124	228	660	3

TABLE XV.E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																			
DISCOUNT BY OF FACTORY % OF NET	CLEAR FIGHT AS OF 10 TO 20 PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (FOUR SEPARATE SECTORS)	NUMBERS OF FACTORIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED				DIRECTION SEPARATION AND CERICAL WORK				SKILLED WORKERS				UNSKILLED LABORERS				REMARKS.
			Males		Females		Ind and		Europeans and Anglo Ind and		Europeans and Anglo Ind and		Ind and		Age 14 and over		Under 14		
			Males		Females		Males		Males		Males		Males		Males		Males		
			Males		Females		Males		Males		Males		Males		Males		Males		
1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	18		
GRAND TOTAL			1,406	423,675	125,630	2,850	65	14,517	23	1,059	20	163,544	6,228	932,209	118,070	49,466	28,218		
GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS			247	98,497	93,939	300	1	1,639	6	46		4,999	210	68,943	71,915	29,570	21,877		
Tea Plantations			210	97,764	93,509	297	1	1,594	6	46		4,998	210	68,389	71,538	29,460	21,727		
			274	99,773	88,834	284	1	1,537	6	47		4,884	207	64,801	67,906	21,774	20,724		
in which mechan- ical power is used.			6	154	53	5	11	10				29	10	106	38	6	1		
			7	254	204	1	10	10				32	10	113	178	32	25		
			19	7,594	7,012	74	1	105				407	90	4,574	6,529	1,527	1,134		
			138	81,087	80,210	253	1,287	6	34			4,015	90	18,744	80,777	119,713	19,231		
Total			20	5,012	4,668	23	67					274	3	3,588	3,632	1,236	1,013		
in which mechan- ical power is not used.			3	58	51	3	7	4				10	3	18	30	3	9		
			6	468	396	5	11	11				13	13	314	207	20	16		
			6	1,213	1,012	4	14	14				18	18	2,401	1,512	132	101		
			9	3,584	3,265	4	31					6		2,401	2,521	904	27		
Chickens Plantations			9	474	317	9	20							311	272	81	73		
in which mechan- ical power is used.			1	382	319	9	19							285	249	76	70		
			1	59	55		2							26	30	5	8		
Indigo Plantations—			7	703	19	1	14							81	33		23		
in which mechan- ical power is used.			1	35	6	1	6							29	8		10		
			1	64	6		8							10	8		10		
Supernatural Plantations—			3	296	88		22							285	249	76	70		
in which mechan- ical power is used.			1	48	32		6							26	30	5	8		
			1	120	77		8							10	8		10		





TABLE XV-E—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																	
Description of Factory Mills, etc.	Classification of Factories and Mills into Groups according to (a) Number of persons employed (including manager and clerks) (b) Power used (c) Value of output	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND MANAGERS				SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABORERS				Totals	Remarks
		Males	Females	European and Anglo-Indian		Ind. nat.		European and Anglo-Indian		Ind. nat.		European and Anglo-Indian		Ind. nat.			
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
														Under 14	From 14 to 17		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jute Presses	In which mechanical power is used	Total	105	23,429	2,490	108	927	23	53	9,350	60	8,319	1,308	279	43		
		From 20 to 50 persons	31	869	108	817	103	21	23	203	15	188	18	22	1		
		From 50 to 100 persons	21	1,307	118	119	110	2	2	321	15	316	13	33	1		
		From 100 to 200 persons	14	2,898	229	3	103	1	1	644	148	496	64	58	9		
Jute Mills	In which mechanical power is not used	Total	23	7,123	98	3	110	30	52	305	52	253	59	39	—		
		From 20 to 50 persons	12	264	46	32	34	45	35	146	31	115	14	11	—		
		From 50 to 100 persons	10	1,110	6	10	10	60	30	100	20	80	10	10	—		
		From 100 to 200 persons	1	333	7	3	22	—	—	300	7	293	—	—	—		
Jute Mills	In which mechanical power is used	Total	50	165,183	31,963	574	5,370	68	1	56,908	4,070	50,838	20,730	28,121	3,824		
		From 20 to 50 persons	2	528	68	8	6	1	1	25	25	134	48	14	—		
		From 50 to 100 persons	1	223	57	2	9	—	—	85	85	134	79	41	11		
		From 100 to 200 persons	47	164,692	31,143	564	5,354	66	—	56,818	4,045	52,773	20,681	28,070	3,813		
Rope Works	In which mechanical power is not used	Total	25	1,335	99	4	39	—	—	687	68	619	26	207	—		
		From 20 to 50 persons	4	729	67	4	20	—	—	364	48	316	28	43	—		
		From 50 to 100 persons	1	41	8	3	3	—	—	37	37	14	14	—	—		
		From 100 to 200 persons	3	571	28	3	14	—	—	—	—	192	10	21	—		
Rope Works	In which mechanical power is used	Total	21	613	25	—	29	—	—	393	28	365	7	166	—		
		From 20 to 50 persons	8	134	20	6	6	—	—	197	18	179	3	11	—		
		From 50 to 100 persons	10	318	6	3	3	—	—	164	14	150	4	13	—		
		From 100 to 200 persons	1	261	9	—	—	—	—	30	6	24	—	20	—		

(1) Much better than usual  
(2) Fairly good  
(3) Somewhat better than usual  
(4) Normal  
(5) Somewhat better than usual  
(6) Better than usual  
(7) Much better than usual

Details of mechanical power—  
Horse power—  
Electricity—  
Steam and oil  
Water and oil  
The plant  
Steam and oil and electricity  
Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) Fair  
(2) Good  
(3) Fair  
(4) Fair  
(5) Fair  
(6) Fair  
(7) Fair

Details of mechanical power—  
Horse power—  
Electricity—  
Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) Fair  
(2) Good  
(3) Fair  
(4) Fair  
(5) Fair  
(6) Fair  
(7) Fair

Details of mechanical power—  
Horse power—  
Electricity—  
Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) Fair  
(2) Good  
(3) Fair  
(4) Fair  
(5) Fair  
(6) Fair  
(7) Fair



TABLE XV.E—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED														
Description of Factory, Mine, etc.	Total & Number of Persons Employed		Direct of Supervision and Clerical Work				Skilled Workmen		Unskilled & Boys		REMARKS			
	Males		Females		Endust		Endust		Unit & Lk					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	43	107	7	24	31	439	139	21	6	17	31	250	105	2
3	481	107	7	24	31	439	139	21	6	17	31	250	105	2
4	481	107	7	24	31	439	139	21	6	17	31	250	105	2
5	43	107	7	24	31	439	139	21	6	17	31	250	105	2
6	212	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
7	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
8	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
9	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
10	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
11	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
12	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
13	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
14	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
15	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
16	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
17	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
18	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
19	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
20	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
21	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
22	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
23	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
24	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
25	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
26	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
27	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
28	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
29	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
30	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
31	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
32	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
33	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
34	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
35	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
36	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
37	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
38	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
39	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
40	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
41	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
42	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
43	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
44	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
45	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
46	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
47	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
48	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
49	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
50	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
51	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
52	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
53	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
54	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
55	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
56	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
57	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
58	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
59	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
60	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
61	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
62	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
63	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
64	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
65	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
66	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
67	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
68	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
69	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
70	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
71	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
72	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
73	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
74	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
75	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
76	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
77	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
78	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
79	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
80	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
81	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
82	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
83	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
84	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
85	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
86	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
87	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
88	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
89	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
90	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
91	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
92	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
93	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
94	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
95	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
96	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
97	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
98	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
99	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2
100	208	208	1	10	11	38	146	30	1	7	31	250	105	2

REMARKS

- (1) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (2) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (3) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (4) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (5) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (6) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (7) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (8) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (9) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (10) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (11) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (12) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (13) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (14) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (15) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (16) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual
- (17) M. 3 h. 30 min. then usual

18

\* Condition of bus used at the time of the Census—

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

6. 6

7. 7

8. 8

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89. 89

90. 90

91. 91

92. 92

93. 93

94. 94

95. 95

96. 96

97. 97

98. 98

99. 99

100. 100

\* Condition of bus used at the time of the Census—

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

6. 6

7. 7

8. 8

9. 9

10. 10

11. 11

12. 12

13. 13

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82. 82

83. 83

84. 84

85. 85

86. 86

87. 87

88. 88

89. 89

90. 90

91. 91

92. 92

93. 93

94. 94

95. 95

96. 96

97. 97

98. 98

99. 99

100. 100

\* Condition of bus used at the time of the Census—

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. 5

6. 6

7. 7

8. 8

9. 9

10. 10

11. 11

12. 12

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TABLE XV-E--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I.--PROVINCIAL SUMMARY--continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																	
Description of Factory and Mill, etc.	Classification of Factory and Mill, etc. according to process employed (see page 10)	Number of Factory	Total Number of Persons Employed		Discretionary Separation and Casual Work				Seasonal Work				Unemployed Laborers		Remarks		
			Males	Females	European and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Persons and Anglo-Indians		Males	Females	Under 14.	Males		Females	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Manufactured Workshops— In which mechanical power is used.	Total From 40 to 60 persons 200 to 400	2	399	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	567	21	2				
			33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			353	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	21	1	1		
Leak and Ref Works— In which mechanical power is not used.	From 10 to 100 persons	2	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	14	15	6	17		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Type Foundries— In which mechanical power is used.	From 20 to 40 persons	2	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	20	20	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Press Foundries— In which mechanical power is not used.	From 20 to 40 persons	3	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	20	20	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mica Works— In which mechanical power is not used.	Total From 40 to 60 persons 200 to 400	2	749	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	368	398	4	18			
			18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			528	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tin Works— In which mechanical power is not used.	From 10 to 100 persons	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	32	7	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mills— In which mechanical power is used.	400 and over	1	922	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	766	1	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tin Works— In which mechanical power is used.	Total From 100 to 400 persons 400 and over	2	2723	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	608	1913	14	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
In which mechanical power is not used.	Total From 100 to 400 persons 400 and over	2	2338	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	397	1941	1	1			
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		



TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I — PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED														
Description of Factory, Mine etc.	Classification of Factory etc. according to power used (mechanical, electrical, etc.)	Number of factories		Total number of persons employed		Function performed and class of work				Employed workmen		Unemployed laborers		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Under 14		
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ammunition factories in which mechanical power is used.	From 25 to 50 persons	2	2,951	3	20	114	114	2	2	1,981	347	3	347	1
			2,910	20	20	114	114	2	2	1,981	347	3	347	1
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 25 to 50 persons	2	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	2	1	2
			35	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	2	1	2
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 50 to 100 persons	2	369	1	1	33	33	1	1	279	44	3	44	3
			369	1	1	33	33	1	1	279	44	3	44	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 100 to 200 persons	2	161	1	1	11	11	1	1	131	9	3	9	3
			161	1	1	11	11	1	1	131	9	3	9	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 200 to 400 persons	2	138	1	1	20	20	1	1	70	1	3	1	3
			138	1	1	20	20	1	1	70	1	3	1	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 400 to 600 persons	2	25	1	1	4	4	1	1	20	1	3	1	3
			25	1	1	4	4	1	1	20	1	3	1	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 600 to 800 persons	2	3,660	600	6	314	314	2	2	2,907	50	3	50	3
			3,660	600	6	314	314	2	2	2,907	50	3	50	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 800 to 1,000 persons	2	2,556	310	6	309	309	2	2	1,933	61	3	61	3
			2,556	310	6	309	309	2	2	1,933	61	3	61	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 1,000 to 2,000 persons	2	2,145	50	1	214	214	1	1	1,700	29	3	29	3
			2,145	50	1	214	214	1	1	1,700	29	3	29	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 2,000 to 4,000 persons	2	1,489	51	1	13	13	1	1	113	4	3	4	3
			1,489	51	1	13	13	1	1	113	4	3	4	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 4,000 to 6,000 persons	2	674	463	1	45	45	1	1	407	29	3	29	3
			674	463	1	45	45	1	1	407	29	3	29	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 6,000 to 10,000 persons	2	461	309	1	34	34	1	1	270	29	3	29	3
			461	309	1	34	34	1	1	270	29	3	29	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 10,000 to 20,000 persons	2	213	137	1	11	11	1	1	157	23	3	23	3
			213	137	1	11	11	1	1	157	23	3	23	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 20,000 to 40,000 persons	2	277	1	1	11	11	1	1	97	118	3	118	3
			277	1	1	11	11	1	1	97	118	3	118	3
Grain elevators in which mechanical power is used.	From 40,000 to 60,000 persons	2	3,227	561	42	51	51	23	23	2,453	86	3	86	3
			3,227	561	42	51	51	23	23	2,453	86	3	86	3

Remarks—  
 (1) Much labor than usual.  
 (2) Wintered to some extent.  
 (3) Normal.  
 (4) Normal.  
 (5) Son, what factor (if usual).  
 (6) Son, what factor (if usual).  
 (7) Much thicker than usual.

Details of mechanical power—  
 \*Condition of bus at the time of the census—  
 (1) Normal.  
 (2) Normal.  
 (3) Normal.  
 (4) Normal.  
 (5) Normal.  
 (6) Normal.

Details of mechanical power—  
 \*Condition of bus at the time of the census—  
 (1) Normal.  
 (2) Normal.  
 (3) Normal.  
 (4) Normal.  
 (5) Normal.  
 (6) Normal.

Details of mechanical power—  
 \*Condition of bus at the time of the census—  
 (1) Normal.  
 (2) Normal.  
 (3) Normal.  
 (4) Normal.  
 (5) Normal.  
 (6) Normal.

Details of mechanical power—  
 \*Condition of bus at the time of the census—  
 (1) Normal.  
 (2) Normal.  
 (3) Normal.  
 (4) Normal.  
 (5) Normal.  
 (6) Normal.





TABLE XV'E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

[illegible]



TABLE XVI.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED											REMARKS
CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY, ETC., ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (EXCLUSIVE MINERS AND MINE)	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS		DIRECTOR SUPERVISOR AND CLERICAL WORK		SKILLED WORKMEN		UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
	Females		Females and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Under 15				
	Females		Females		Females		Females				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Dyeing—</b> in which mechanical power is used	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Woolen Works—</b> in which mechanical power is used	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Confectionery Factories</b> in which mechanical power is used	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Tobacco Factories</b> in which mechanical power is used	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Cigarette Factories—</b> in which mechanical power is used	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

REMARKS

UNSKILLED LABOURERS.

(1) Much higher than usual  
(2) Much higher than usual  
(3) Somewhat higher than usual  
(4) Normal  
(5) Normal at darker than usual  
(6) Somewhat lower than usual  
(7) Much higher than usual

13

Details of mechanical power—  
•Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) 1  
(2) 1  
(3) 6  
(4) 1  
6

Details of mechanical power—  
•Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) 2  
(2) 1  
(3) 1  
(4) 4

Details of mechanical power—  
•Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) 1  
(2) 1  
(3) 2

Details of mechanical power—  
•Condition of business at the time of the Census—  
(1) 4  
(2) 1  
(3) 5  
(4) 1  
(5) 1  
8



TABLE XV.-STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

INDUSTRY	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED										REMARKS
		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED				SEXES AND AGES				STATUS		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Unskilled	Skilled	
Tailoring Works— in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	1056	24	69	30	315	17	9	338	200	27	second time of business at that time of the year— (1) 100 (2) 100 (3) 100
	From 25 to 40 persons	87	5	1	1	10	5	1	12	17	27	4
	From 40 to 100 persons	358	2	1	1	10	5	1	12	17	27	4
Furniture Factories— in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	second time of business at that time of the year— (1) 100 (2) 100 (3) 100
	From 25 to 40 persons	105	11	17	23	315	17	9	338	200	27	4
	From 40 to 100 persons	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	4
Type-setting, Confectionery, and other Works— in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	second time of business at that time of the year— (1) 100 (2) 100 (3) 100
	From 25 to 40 persons	105	11	17	23	315	17	9	338	200	27	4
	From 40 to 100 persons	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	4
Linen Works and Kitchens— in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	second time of business at that time of the year— (1) 100 (2) 100 (3) 100
	From 25 to 40 persons	105	11	17	23	315	17	9	338	200	27	4
	From 40 to 100 persons	328	32	31	30	134	29	678	234	10	7	4



TABLE XV.L.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																		
Description of Factory, Mill, etc.	Classification of Factory according to the status of (descriptive manufacturing)	Number of Factory.	Total number of persons employed.		Division: Supervision and Clerical work				Unskilled Labourers			Remarks						
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Age 14 and over		Under 14.							
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
													Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Canniballing Factories	---	9	2 329	3	29	---	25	---	1 060	299	---	144	3	08	3	23	---	1
	Total	9	299	3	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	In which mechanical power is used.	1	85	3	1	---	3	---	40	245	---	53	3	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	216	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	---	---	---
In which mechanical power is not used.	---	6	923	---	23	---	21	---	774	---	68	45	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	3	84	---	1	---	3	---	75	---	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 10 to 50 persons	1	100	---	3	---	5	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	133	---	3	---	14	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Motor-car Works--	---	7	963	---	46	---	42	---	799	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Total	7	963	---	46	---	42	---	799	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	In which mechanical power is used.	1	31	---	10	---	6	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	50	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bicycle Works--	---	2	519	---	39	---	32	---	259	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	2	519	---	39	---	32	---	259	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 10 to 50 persons	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In which mechanical power is not used.	---	2	44	---	1	---	4	---	18	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	24	---	1	---	2	---	23	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 10 to 50 persons	1	20	---	---	---	3	---	6	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	6 317	1	303	---	247	---	4 663	---	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In which mechanical power is used.	---	3	163	---	1	---	6	---	100	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	3	823	---	25	---	43	---	339	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 10 to 50 persons	2	5 830	---	79	---	109	---	4 007	---	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In which mechanical power is not used.	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 10 to 50 persons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	From 50 to 100 persons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

REMARKS

- (1) Much brighter than usual  
(2) Brighter than usual  
(3) Brighter than usual  
(4) Normal  
(5) Somewhat darker than usual  
(6) Somewhat darker than usual  
(7) Much darker than usual

28

Details of mechanical power—  
Electricity  
Steam

Condition of business at the time of the Census—

(1) (2) (3) (4)

(5) (6) (7) (8)

(9) (10) (11) (12)

(13) (14) (15) (16)

(17) (18) (19) (20)

(21) (22) (23) (24)

(25) (26) (27) (28)

(29) (30) (31) (32)

(33) (34) (35) (36)

(37) (38) (39) (40)

(41) (42) (43) (44)

(45) (46) (47) (48)

(49) (50) (51) (52)

(53) (54) (55) (56)

(57) (58) (59) (60)

(61) (62) (63) (64)

(65) (66) (67) (68)







TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																	REMARKS.					
DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, MINE, ETC.	CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY, ETC., ACCORD- ING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGE- MENT).	NUMBER OF FACTORIES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.								
		3	4	5	Males.		Females.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.			Age 14 and over.		Under 14.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
																				Males.	Females.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5																18		
Photo Works	.....	4	411	1	21	1	20	...	4	...	161	...	203	...	2	...						
{ in which mechanical power is used.  in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	2	360	...	15	...	18	...	4	...	149	...	172	...	2	...						
	From 50 to 100 persons	1	68	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	41	...	10	...	2	...						
	" 200 to 400 "	1	292	...	13	...	16	...	2	...	103	...	153	...	...	...						
	From 20 to 50 persons	2	51	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	12	...	31	...	...	...						
Scientific, Optical and Musi- cal Instrument Workshops.	.....	8	808	14	48	14	108	...	14	...	401	...	146	...	1	...						
{ in which mechanical power is used.  in which mechanical power is not used.	Total	3	595	14	34	14	68	...	...	...	396	...	97	...	...	...						
	From 20 to 50 persons	1	37	...	31	14	4	...	...	...	20	...	4	...	...	...						
	" 200 to 400 "	2	558	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	367	...	93	...	...	...						
	From 20 to 50 persons	5	213	...	14	...	40	...	14	...	25	...	49	...	1	...						
Clock and Watch Works—	From 20 to 50 persons	3	82	...	8	...	0	...	...	...	45	...	22	...	1	...						
	" 50 to 100 "	2	131	...	6	...	34	...	14	...	50	...	27	...	...	...						
	From 50 to 100 persons	2	128	3	4	1	26	2	4	...	73	...	21	...	...	...						
	From 20 to 50 persons	3	310	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	242	...	34	...	26	...						
Book-binding Works—	Total	2	69	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	42	...	11	...	1	...						
	From 20 to 50 persons	1	250	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	200	...	20	...	25	...						
	" 200 to 400 "																					
	From 20 to 50 persons																					

(1) Much brisker than usual.  
(2) Brisker than usual.  
(3) Somewhat brisker than usual.  
(4) Normal.  
(5) Somewhat slower than usual.  
(6) Slower than usual.  
(7) Much slower than usual.

Details of mechanical power—  
Electricity ... ..  
\*Condition of business at the time of the  
Census—  
(3) ... .. 1  
(4) ... .. 3  
4

Details of mechanical power—  
Steam ... .. 1  
Electricity ... .. 2  
\*Condition of business at the time of the  
Census—  
(2) ... .. 1  
(3) ... .. 1  
(4) ... .. 5  
(5) ... .. 1  
(6) ... .. 8

\*Condition of business at the time of the  
Census—  
(4) ... .. 1  
(5) ... .. 1  
(6) ... .. 1

\*Condition of business at the time of the  
Census—  
(4) ... .. 2  
(5) ... .. 1  
(6) ... .. 3

Description of Factory and its Products	District	Newspapers of Factories	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED										UNSKILLED LABORERS			
			D REGION SURVEYS OF AND CLASSICAL WORK				SEMI-EDUCATED WORKERS				Age 14 and over				Under 14	
			Total number of persons employed		In shops and in the field		In shops and in the field		In shops and in the field		In shops and in the field		In shops and in the field		In shops and in the field	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>455 675</b>	<b>153 639</b>	<b>8 859</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>14 547</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>13 514</b>	<b>6 973</b>	<b>232 969</b>	<b>218 079</b>	<b>49 460</b>	<b>29 218</b>
<b>GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS</b>																
<b>Ten Plantations</b>			<b>98 497</b>	<b>93 929</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4 999</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>68 943</b>	<b>71 915</b>	<b>29 570</b>	<b>21 877</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>98 497</b>	<b>93 929</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4 999</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>68 943</b>	<b>71 915</b>	<b>29 570</b>	<b>21 877</b>	
<b>Cinchona Plantations</b>			<b>69 389</b>	<b>61 881</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(3) 21</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>44 947</b>	<b>48 018</b>	<b>16 045</b>	<b>16 514</b>
<b>Indigo Plantations</b>			<b>28 121</b>	<b>26 843</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>15 74</b>	<b>15 74</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>5 343</b>
<b>Sugarcane Plantations</b>			<b>2 253</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>5 343</b>
<b>MIVES-Cottles</b>			<b>412</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Quarries of Hand Rocks—Stone Quarries</b>			<b>2 103</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Indigo Plantations</b>			<b>3 106</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>MIVES-Cottles</b>			<b>27 214</b>	<b>10 593</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>1 519</b>
<b>Barman</b>			<b>27 060</b>	<b>16 875</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>1 519</b>
<b>Barman</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Barman</b>			<b>498</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Textile Industries</b>			<b>287</b>	<b>105 620</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4 679</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>68 225</b>	<b>5 249</b>	<b>29 666</b>	<b>29 666</b>	<b>21 356</b>	<b>3 931</b>	<b>3 931</b>
<b>Cotton spinning, weaving and pressing mills</b>			<b>314</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Thread spinning and other</b>			<b>108</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Pressing mills</b>			<b>105</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Cal. title</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>9 522</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>68 225</b>	<b>5 249</b>	<b>29 666</b>	<b>29 666</b>	<b>21 356</b>	<b>3 931</b>	<b>3 931</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>623</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>4 368</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>4 368</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>28 429</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2 308</b>	<b>2 308</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>1 579</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>4 368</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>1 405</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>2 829</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>151</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Handloom</b>			<b>317</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>

(a) One person returned as the plant on and on 1 in combined  
 (b) Twelve and 13 names  
 (c) Twelve and 13 names  
 (d) Two persons returned as the plant on and on 1 in combined  
 (e) Two persons returned as the plant on and on 1 in combined  
 (f) Two persons returned as the plant on and on 1 in combined  
 (g) Two persons returned as the plant on and on 1 in combined

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—continued.

Description of Factory, Mills, etc.	District.	Number of Factories.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Classification of Persons Employed.						Unskilled Labourers.					
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work.						Age 14 and over.					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.						Europeans and Anglo-Indians.					
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jute Mills	Total	50	105,183	35,263	574	...	3,370	...	68	...	56,908	4,679	86,132	26,730	18,131	3,854
	Hoochly	7	25,579	6,853	96	...	520	...	4	...	8,008	851	13,694	5,000	2,567	507
	Howrah	0	37,533	6,494	123	...	659	...	...	...	13,359	789	10,568	5,351	4,356	507
	24-Parganas	31	95,971	21,139	324	...	2,228	...	57	...	33,559	3,039	48,953	16,168	10,234	2,334
Rope Works	Total	15	1,335	92	4	...	32	...	2	...	1,952	...	3,919	1,303	923	50
	Howrah	4	792	67	4	...	90	...	2	...	687	60	403	26	207	...
	24-Parganas	11	613	25	...	...	12	...	...	...	384	48	291	19	41	...
	Total	33	6,705	243	18	...	315	...	1	...	3,546	165	809	73	2,016	4
Silk Filatures and Mills	Total	...	178	10	3	...	26	...	...	...	50	...	89	10	...	...
	Birbhum	2	322	11	1	...	12	...	1	...	107	...	22	4	...	...
	24-Parganas	1	143	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	150	...	38	...	...	...
	Medinipur	23	4,692	215	12	...	105	...	1	...	2,475	153	561	53	1,447	39
Dyeing Factories	Total	2	1,172	6	1	...	14	...	...	...	131	...	60	...	430	...
	Medinipur	2	288	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	131	...	29	...	110	...
	24-Parganas	...	74	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	...	...
	Total	10	2,015	103	33	...	148	...	7	...	506	...	1,296	106	25	3
Leather Factories	Total	10	1,161	1	18	...	101	...	...	...	149	...	382	1	11	...
	24-Parganas	3	331	1	6	...	11	...	...	...	82	...	232	1	1	...
	Calcutta	7	830	...	13	...	90	...	...	...	67	...	600	...	10	...
	Total	4	348	...	8	...	23	...	7	...	267	...	43	...	...	...
Paper Mills	Total	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	21	...	6	...
	Howrah	1	401	107	7	...	24	...	...	...	72	...	350	105	8	2
	24-Parganas	1	208	32	5	...	10	...	...	...	38	...	140	30	7	2
	Total	2	225	76	2	...	14	...	...	...	34	...	201	75	1	...
WOOD, etc., INDUSTRIES	Total	12	783	...	13	...	31	...	1	...	539	...	130	...	60	...
	Howrah	3	403	...	13	...	11	...	1	...	365	...	69	...	...	...
	24-Parganas	4	309	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	366	...	68	...	...	...
	Total	7	64	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	50	...	1	...	4	...
Timber Yards	Total	2	290	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	174	...	70	...	26	...
	Howrah	2	140	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	33	...	47	...	54	...
	24-Parganas	6	189	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	141	...	23	...	2	...
	Total	8	316	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	163	...	93	...	...	...
METAL INDUSTRIES	Total	207	31,671	683	511	4	1,698	...	176	...	16,315	35	12,397	618	567	26
	Howrah	34	6,045	625	74	1	304	...	13	...	3,118	3	3,261	605	175	26
	24-Parganas	20	2,831	608	23	...	125	...	...	...	1,710	...	1,110	583	116	20
	Total	10	988	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	1,481	...	1,246	91	41	...
Iron Foundries	Total	2	130	1	...	...	70	...	4	...	659	...	295	...	12	...
	Howrah	2	130	1	...	...	70	...	4	...	659	...	295	...	12	...
	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	130	1	...	...	70	...	4	...	659	...	295	...	12	...

(a) One concern returned as carpentry and smithy combined.  
 (b) One concern returned as iron foundry and timber yard combined.  
 (c) One concern returned as iron foundry and putti mill combined.

TABLE XV.E —STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES PART II — DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—continued

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																					
Description of Factory Mills etc.	District	Number of Factories	Total Number of Persons employed		Directors Supervision and Clerical Work						Skilled Workmen				Unskilled Laborers						
			Males	Females	European and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Ind. ast.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Under 14.	Females				
					Males	Females	Males	Females										Males	Females		
1	3	3	4	5	3	21	28	9	3	10	11	13	13	14	14	13	17				
Iron and Steel Works	Total	17	2 026	3			38			2 215		3		617		239					
	Bombay	3	43				64			37		3		15		25					
	Calcutta	10	1 853	3	19		84			1 073				479		4					
	Ch. Nagpur (a)	1	202		3		26			106				114		61					
Arms Factories	Total	6	5 871	1	243	2	228			4 424		20		274		19					
	24-Parganas (b)	3	5 754	1	151	1	216			4 421		20		252		13					
	Calcutta	3	113		9		12			7				18							
	Calcutta	1	53				2							45							
Ammunition Workshops Machinery and Engineering Works	Total	37	11 766	8	258	2	706			6 224		291		4 068		239					
	Bombay	1	40	1			3			31				2							
	Bombay	1	63		17		2			41				16							
	Calcutta	3	7 453	1	17		601			2 860		91		2 508		104					
Municipal Workshops Lock and Safe Works Type Foundries	Total	10	3 253	1	75	1	253			(c) 19		30		1 211		1					
	Bombay	1	83		1		7			16				21							
	Calcutta	1	63				4			16				14							
	Calcutta	1	107		1		4			11				27							
Brass Foundries	Total	29	309		2		17			4		3		367							
	24-Parganas	2	87				9			69				9		7					
	Calcutta	4	209				10			47				39		20					
	Calcutta																				
Mica Works	Total	29	719	4			35			268				328		4					
	Bombay	2	99				2			11				11							
	Calcutta	11	578	4			18			218				178		2					
	Calcutta	6	583				17			138				178		13					
Kia Works	Total	7	41	27			9			31				7							
	Calcutta	1	929				40			237				706							
	Calcutta																				
	Calcutta																				
Kia Works	Total	5	2 723		29		169			608		4		1 013		14					
	24-Parganas	4	2 703		21		150			608		4		1 013		14					
	Calcutta	1	20				3														
	Calcutta																				

(a) Returned as iron work and all of factory combined  
(b) Persons returned as iron and machinery in factory combined  
(c) Includes 1 Chittagong



TABLE XV.E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—continued.

Description of Industry, Mills, &c.	Division	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTOR SUPERVISOR AND CLERICAL WORK				SALIED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABORERS			
					Factory and Anglo-Indian		Ind. gen.		Foreign and Anglo-Indian		Ind. gen.		Age 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bulk Oil Installations	Ch. tianong	1	277	1	1		21				102		27	1		
Paper Mills		3	3,247	501	49		52		13		602		2,833	255	86	6
	Tonghai	1	245	169	17		13				42		160	103	33	6
	St. Pargana	1	2,002	332	22		39		13		559		1,843	352	53	
Cardboard Factories	Calcutta	1	26				1				25					
Soy Factories	Total	0	402		3		44		2		50		202		101	
	St. Pargana	1	319		1		38		2		49		173		78	
	Calcutta	3	83		1		16				10		29		23	
Lao Factories	Total	3	642	200	2		29				144		377	207		
	St. Pargana	1	521	104	3		19				134		307	197		
	Calcutta	1	21	16			10				10		15			
Chemical Works	Total	11	727	45	7		128	1			265		331	37	46	7
	Burdwan	1	78	38	1		6				11		27	29	4	7
	St. Pargana	1	133	6	4		37				14		104	6	11	
	Calcutta	9	516	1	2		19	1			60		107		22	
	Calcutta	1	27				9				7		11			
Perfumery Factories	Calcutta	1	27		2						2		23			
Manure Works	St. Pargana	1	27				1				2					
Pencil Factories	Calcutta	1	24				1				2		7		14	
Stationery Manufactories	Calcutta	3	103	1			37				49		15	1	9	
FOOD INDUSTRIES																
Biscuit Factories	Total	89	3,870	807	39		349	2	68		650	229	2,319	613	707	21
	St. Pargana	9	58				4				25		23		6	
	Calcutta	1	37				1				13		17		4	
	Calcutta	21	21				1				10		6		2	
	Calcutta	3	103	1			37				49		15	1	9	
	Calcutta	89	3,870	807	39		349	2	68		650	229	2,319	613	707	21
Flour Mills	Total	20	7,063	49	4		84				115	2	714	36	26	4
	Howrah	2	514	2	4		19				47		411	3	3	
	St. Pargana	3	40				87				10		20		4	
	Calcutta	15	449	33			56				56		20		19	













TABLE XV.E--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES

[illegible]

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART IV.—CAREER OF RACE OR MANAGER OF FACTORIES, ETC.—*continued.*

## CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

District or State	Description of Factory, Mine, etc.	Number of Factories	Total Number of Persons Employed		Direction Supervisors of and Chemical Work				Skilled Workers				Unskilled Laborers			
					Employed and Angled in		Indus.		F's experts and Angled in		Indians		Age 16 and over		Under 16	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BENGAL	(1) British Territory	1,466	483,672	153,650	2,350	63	14,547	23	1,059	26	147,544	0,223	232,209	118,079	49,466	28,218
		1,454	452,313	152,673	2,449	65	14,474	23	1,039	26	153,322	0,222	232,109	118,075	49,460	28,218
BIRDWAN DIVISION	Total	372	145,291	59,074	808	4,503	4,503	2	387	61,259	17,472	111	67,606	24,359	10,958	3,070
		358	34,509	12,109	169	1,560	1,560	1	29	17,472	111	111	13,174	20,370	2,112	1,670
Burdwan	Total	153	27,099	10,075	100	1,279	1,279	1	6	18,288	111	111	8,451	1,700	1,700	1,100
		153	27,099	10,075	100	1,279	1,279	1	6	18,288	111	111	8,451	1,700	1,700	1,100
Bham	Total	4	324	31	3	36	36	4	17	32	32	32	267	27	84	13
		4	324	31	3	36	36	4	17	32	32	32	267	27	84	13
Dankha	Total	5	176	29	29	9	9	29	29	29	29	29	137	59	2	2
		5	176	29	29	9	9	29	29	29	29	29	137	59	2	2
Midnapore	Total	4	6,312	959	73	109	109	1	140	3,774	126	126	2,015	709	189	132
		4	6,312	959	73	109	109	1	140	3,774	126	126	2,015	709	189	132
Hooghly	Total	77	38,539	7,749	205	709	709	3	5	10,218	890	890	18,506	6,168	5,016	691
		77	38,539	7,749	205	709	709	3	5	10,218	890	890	18,506	6,168	5,016	691

\* Three concerns returned as bri &amp; gold and multi factory combined.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																		
District or State.	Description of Factory, Mine, &c.	Number of Factories.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
			Males.		Females.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Ages 14 and over.		Under 14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Howrah	Total	121	71,412	8,731	456	...	1,780	2	234	...	29,730	1,101	33,577	7,100	5,645	578		
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	1	105	255	...	...	8	2	...	...	25	4	72	249	...	...		
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	6	4,368	721	25	...	53	...	8	...	1,523	144	2,031	510	693	58		
	Jute presses	8	1,570	114	4	...	48	...	...	...	293	...	1,219	...	...	...		
	Jute mills	9	37,993	6,404	125	...	568	...	...	...	13,359	789	10,566	5,361	4,353	351		
	Boat works	4	723	67	3	...	20	...	3	...	361	48	291	19	41	...		
	Iron foundries	20	2,833	24	23	...	100	...	8	...	1,411	2	1,215	23	41	...		
	Iron and steel works	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	18	...	...	...		
	Machinery and engineering works	9	7,453	1	177	...	501	...	91	...	3,980	...	2,508	1	106	...		
	Brick and tile factories	41	4,866	1,021	3	...	97	...	...	...	1,101	114	3,000	753	263	151		
	Salt and soda works	1	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	21	...	...		
	Oil mills	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	79	...	146	6	4	...		
	Flour mills	2	250	6	1	...	10	...	...	...	47	...	444	2	...	...		
	Lime works and kilns	1	514	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sugar factories	3	148	23	1	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	318	100	17	13		
	Railway workshops	3	346	118	...	...	247	...	88	...	6,255	...	1,469	...	...	...		
	Timber yards	1	8,080	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	80	...	106	...	...	...		
	Lockyards and Port Commissaries' workshops	5	204	...	...	...	75	...	31	...	1,137	...	433	...	5	...		
	Gas and electric light works	2	1,713	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	72	...	...	...		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	Total	729	195,753	27,774	1,631	61	7,689	14	516	20	81,561	3,729	89,366	20,684	15,050	3,563		
Baharashtra	Total	175	137,116	21,523	749	...	3,773	4	118	...	50,408	3,353	70,565	18,053	11,809	3,108		
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	1	74	321	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	59	316	5	5		
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	4	4,361	335	20	...	70	...	4	...	2,000	111	1,992	212	76	0		
	Jute presses	20	4,931	420	321	...	292	...	...	...	33	...	356	397	12	23		
	Jute mills	31	85,077	21,139	321	...	2,228	...	57	...	33,359	3,039	49,633	15,100	10,250	2,931		
	Boat works	11	613	25	...	...	12	...	...	...	101	...	12	7	108	...		
	Silk throwers and mills	1	232	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...		
	Dyeing factories	1	74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...		
	Textiles	3	331	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	61	...	232	1	...	...		
	Boat mills	2	235	75	...	...	16	...	...	...	31	...	291	1	1	...		
	Boat works	3	140	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	33	...	47	...	54	...		
	Boat works	1	88	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Machinery and engineering works	3	5,759	...	131	...	210	...	20	...	4,121	...	553	...	12	...		
	Lock and soda works	2	223	1	4	...	17	...	...	...	112	...	65	...	...	...		
	Boat and tile factories	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boat and tile factories	1	3,703	...	22	...	150	...	4	...	61	...	1,913	...	7	...		
	Boat and tile factories	2	3,703	570	...	...	64	...	...	...	696	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boat and tile factories	2	3,034	1	...	...	114	...	...	...	535	...	1,941	478	163	81		
	Boat and tile factories	2	2,465	247	...	...	60	...	2	...	99	...	1,941	317	317	...		
	Boat and tile factories	2	2,465	392	...	...	34	...	13	...	207	...	1,453	103	53	1		
	Boat and tile factories	2	2,465	392	...	...	34	...	...	...	40	...	1,453	322	70	...		
	Boat and tile factories	2	2,465	392	...	...	34	...	...	...	131	...	1,453	322	157	...		
	Boat and tile factories	2	2,465	392	...	...	34	...	...	...	69	...	1,453	322	11	...		

\* One concern returned as iron foundry and timber yard combined.  
 † Both returned as brickfield and silk factory combined.  
 ‡ One concern returned as dockyard and engineering works combined.  
 § One concern returned as arms and ammunition factory combined.



APPENDIX TO TABLE XV-1--STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES BY DISINCLINED AND PLATES--COMMITTEES

[illegible]

\* Returned as boot factory and tannery combined.  
† Returned as brickfield and dairy factory combined.  
‡ One concern returned as dockyard and shipbuilding yard, Colaba, ned.  
§ In Bombay, Chhatrapati

One concern returned as empty, try and see the combined  
Q is concern returned as iron foundry and steel mill combined  
to the Indiana Commission

District or State.	Description of Factory, Mine, etc.	Number of Factories.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work.				Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers.			
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 15 and over.		Under 14.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Calcutta—contd.	Flour mills	16	449	32	..	..	57	..	..	..	66	2	240	23	86	4
	Rice mill <sup>1</sup>	20	391	326	..	..	63	..	13	..	60	..	253	321	7	4
	Bakeries	1	33	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	16	..	..	..
..	Dairy farms	1	81	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	59	..	..	..
	Sugar factories	8	100	4	..	..	16	..	..	..	14	..	157	4	..	..
	Breweries	1	63	..	1	..	30	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	13	..
..	Confectionery factories	4	139	68	..	..	30	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Waterworks	1	147	..	..	..	26	..	41	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Cigar factories	3	116	18	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	50	50	2	..
..	Port and press	4	137	9	..	..	23	..	..	..	41	..	10	10	13	..
	Hosiery factories	1	610	..	13	..	43	..	..	..	2	..	103	9	3	..
	Book and shoe factories	6	415	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	468	..	86	..	..	..
..	Umbrella factories	11	656	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	351	..	31	..	7	..
	Furniture factories	14	9051	11	1	..	39	..	20	..	678	..	134	10	39	..
	Stone and marble works	1	295	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	110	..	7	..	3	..
..	Lime works and kilns	10	88	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	25	..	57	..	..	..
	Dark factories	1	501	41	..	..	163	..	12	..	421	..	310	33	31	1
	Railway workshops	1	777	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	203	..	149	..	8	..
..	Tramway workshops	2	623	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	1,046	..	144	..	63	..
	Watch building factories	2	1,322	3	..	..	41	..	22	..	7,29	..	125	..	..	..
	Vehicle factories	2	943	..	..	..	71	..	12	..	1,628	..	10	..	2	..
..	Drum and Port Commis- sioners' workshops	1	1,927	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	600	..	106	..	..	..
	Telegraph workshops	1	817	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	73	..	205	..	..	..
	Ice factories	1	320	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	2,446	..	150	..	..	..
..	Ox and electric light works	1	3,112	18	..	..	137	..	6	..	8,333	..	1,813	..	103	..
	Printing press	79	11,815	35	..	..	137	..	..	..	651	..	201	..	11	..
	Jewellery workshops	10	713	..	..	..	21	..	4	..	101	..	116	..	2	..
..	Pyrotechnic works	4	111	11	..	..	103	..	14	..	73	..	21	..	1	..
	Scientific, optical and musical instrument workshops	8	898	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	212	..	31	..	20	..
	Clock and watch works	2	128	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	31	..	32	..	..	..
..	Book binding works	3	310	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
	Mill works	1	41	32	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	200	..	..	..
	Type foundries	1	100	..	..	..	115	..	17	..	538	..	..	..	..	..
..	Tin works	1	20	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tailoring works	9	1,030	34	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	79	27,256	588	7	..	108	..	1	..	938	98	1,409	414	363	76
..	In lieu of plantations	7	103	13	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	83	13	..	..
	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	115	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	63	..	33	..	3	..
	Joint concerns	6	133	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..
..	Silk distic and mills	1	113	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	59	..	38	1	39	..
	Carpentry works	1	61	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	69	..	21	..	..	..
	Machinery and engineering works	1	23	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	Brass and iron works	9	283	315	..	..	33	..	..	..	138	..	128	209	99	70
	Black and iron factories	1	1,532	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	209	..	70	209	99	..
	Wool factories	1	533	230	..	..	5	..	..	..	27	..	21	..	..	..
	Dyeing works	1	63	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	143	133	129	..

<sup>1</sup> Includes 31 Chinamen.  
<sup>2</sup> Returned as brickfield and sugar factory combined.  
<sup>3</sup> Two persons returned as rice mill and oil mill combined.

## CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

District or State	Industry or Factory	Number of Factories	Total Number of Persons Employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work				Skilled Workmen				Unskilled Laborers			
					European and Anglo Indian		Indians		European and Anglo Indian		Indians		Age 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mumbai	Total	26	4,634	246	19	219	219	219	2	11	2,563	263	593	89	2,433	4
	Textile and allied industries	22	4,634	246	12	102	102	102	1	1	2,418	130	661	88	1,447	4
	Food and allied industries	1	67	32	3	3	3	3			60	4	20	1		
	Other industries	1	67	32	10	10	10	10			24	24	23	1		
Jawar	Total	2	24	24			2	2			22		2			
	Cum and cotton factories	1	24	24			1	1			21		1			
RAJSHAH DIVISION	Total	269	109,122	98,919	318	1,998	1,998	1,998	6	60	7,439	248	69,741	70,777	29,665	21,310
	Textile	6	1,239	9	9	74	74	74	1	1	647	6	109	3	478	
	Silk and allied industries	4	1,172	6	1	61	61	61			50	6	63		420	
	Other industries	1	21	3	1	7	7	7	1	1	16	1	24	3	5	
Jaipur	Total	100	70,126	64,704	204	889	889	889	6	25	3,339	95	49,430	49,659	10,025	13,311
	Textile	100	69,339	61,621	203	889	889	889	6	25	3,339	95	49,430	49,659	10,025	13,311
	Food and allied industries	1	58	44	1	11	11	11			11	95	435	435	18,045	13,541
	Other industries	1	223	129	1	16	16	16			104	104	104	104		
Delhi	Total	127	26,743	27,207	93	742	742	742	2	23	3,728	20	18,430	21,436	3,905	2,739
	Textile	127	26,743	27,207	93	742	742	742	2	23	3,728	20	18,430	21,436	3,905	2,739
	Food and allied industries	1	23	23	1	7	7	7			14	20	18,079	21,103	885	5,633
	Other industries	1	22	6	2	3	3	3			4	4	211	211	91	
Bengal	Total	5	2,146	244	9	60	60	60	9	9	1,935	93	993	123	39	29
	Textile	5	2,146	244	9	60	60	60	9	9	1,935	93	993	123	39	29
	Food and allied industries	1	39	54	3	3	3	3			11	11	33	33	6	
	Other industries	1	1,071	97	1	8	8	8			1	1	25	25	1	
Punjab	Total	18	1,496	145	7	159	159	159	7	7	357	37	837	105	219	13
	Textile	18	1,496	145	7	159	159	159	7	7	357	37	837	105	219	13
	Food and allied industries	1	321	30	2	24	24	24			135	27	107	107	113	13
	Other industries	1	854	85	2	11	11	11			111	111	207	207	207	22
Madras	Total	1	89	53	1	14	14	14			13		50	50	110	11
	Textile	1	89	53	1	14	14	14			13		50	50	110	11
	Food and allied industries	1	89	53	1	14	14	14			13		50	50	110	11
	Other industries	1	89	53	1	14	14	14			13		50	50	110	11

\* Returned as at factory on bank of mill and engineering two habo combined  
 \* Includes one Chinaman.  
 \* Includes 24 Chinamen.  
 \* Returned as cotton ginning and oil mill combined.  
 \* Returned as brick and tile and cement factory combined.





## TABLE XVI.

### OCCUPATION

#### *BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.*

IN this table statistics are given of the occupations of selected castes and races in areas where they are especially numerous or otherwise important. The occupations are arranged under 13 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification adopted in Table XV-A: these heads have been sub-divided, where necessary, in order to distinguish between different occupations. Columns 7 to 10 are intended to throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while columns 11 and 12 are designed to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their means of livelihood. The figures in the subsequent columns are exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation. Columns 9 to 12 have been compiled for Eastern Bengal only.

The appendix at the end of the table consists of four parts. Part I shows the occupations of the persons in Eastern Bengal who were returned as literate in English, the arrangement being the same as in the main table. Part II shows, for a few important occupations, the distribution by caste of Hindus and by religion of members of other religions, who were returned as actual workers: the figures for inmates of jails relate to the whole Province, the remainder to Eastern Bengal only. Part III shows the castes of tea-garden employees and Part IV the castes of jute mill employees in the Province.

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No	CASTE TRIBES OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETAINED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers retained as their traditional occupation as principal means of living who had some other occupation	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		Principle means of living		Subsidiary means of living			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	ANGLO INDIAN (Christian)— Bengal	N	5,431	1,747	4,511	8,138	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	ARMENIAN (Christian)— Bengal	N 1	337	75	293	356	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	DAODI (Hindu)	Cultivators and Fishermen	272,719	119,753	149,233	305,473	205,907	73,778	—	—	—	—
4	BAIDYA (Hindu)	Physicians	19,184	1,549	24,478	4,237	4,130	117	—	—	—	—
5	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Physicians Ditto	7,159 12,634	8,7 1,093	8,793 10,086	14,238 29,059	2,170 1,902	28 79	306	4	583	5
6	BALSHAN (Hindu)	Physicians	1,098	767	59,406	147,331	41,093	47,608	—	—	—	—
7	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Physicians Ditto	8,039 60,683	41,169 35,565	43,850 15,556	106,953 40,402	19,046 2,980	16,903 30,640	605	609	548	725
8	BARUI (Hindu)	Blacksmiths	29,492	1,493	25,304	47,924	18,345	611	1,621	20	447	6
9	BAHUI (Hindu)— West Bengal	Laborers	97,208	64,646	15,179	80,576	49,043	26,177	—	—	—	—
10	BHUTIA (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	4,564	4,041	1,862	1,913	3,07	3,789	—	—	—	—
11	BHUMALI (Hindu)— North and East Bengal	Scavengers	22,759	2,367	13,671	32,846	2,833	37	712	12	1,185	56
12	BRAHMAN (Hindu)	Physicians	364,125	55,939	271,448	590,559	81,418	6,738	—	—	—	—
13	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Physicians Ditto	202,153 101,966	29,573 6,566	183,110 83,134	364,784 185,815	51,986 29,432	4,078 1,507	614	105	9,930	—
14	CHAK (Hindu)— Males	Cultivators	13,394	6,059	7,764	16,386	8,908	82	—	—	—	—
15	CHAMAR AND MACHI (Hindu)	Physicians and Cobblers Ditto	203,166	34,890	217,448	204,016	84,2	15,061	—	—	—	—
16	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Physicians Ditto	158,574 44,592	30,736 4,156	76,517 29,580	178,745 45,068	53,911 10,411	45,25 404	2,313	18	3,364	23
17	CHORA (Hindu)	Physicians	63,007	17,17	40,273	80,34	22,709	13,668	—	—	—	—
18	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Washermen Ditto	27,876 35,431	11,619 5,562	13,856 27,119	28,181 64,533	14,313 15,706	9,46 4,742	6,032	239	5,617	241
19	DOM (Hindu)— West Bengal	Blacksmiths and Carpenters	43,144	23,092	20,265	38,307	10,290	17,21	—	—	—	—

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been computed for North and East Bengal only.

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

## RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																				
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES				
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of live-stock, mill men and handmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		Serial No
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
27	24	0	5	7	1	1	.	1	1			25				274	50	134	49	1
6	3	.	1	1	.		.					10		2		13	1	12	5	2
202	200			1,000	75	7,130	1,234	15,409	315			10		113	37	52		15,011	24,434	3
4,222	95	1,153	5-8	1,601	5	71	0	30				32	1	4		110		281	170	
701	237	703	211	210	4	16	4	3	.			18	.	4		67		115	154	4
3,491	720	430	77	1,322	1	18	5	27				14	1	..		62		130	16	5
1,600	500	41,700	4,000	1,007	24	4,007	538	504	64	00	0	20		09	2	321	11	11,331	6,315	
1,120	420	27,500	3,632	540	17	4,100	201	470	49	49	0	14		06	2	240	11	9,111	5,740	6
401	50	7,921	934	217	7	297	37	115	10	21		6		2		81		2,220	605	7
200	55	30,000	2000	71		166	11	3	..					1	.	5		431	172	8
63	37	0,000	2,200	103	4			11,007	1,101	133	06	11	4	12,493	11,100	1		5,074	8,226	9
20	3			5		3	8	67	43										17	10
151	37	7,541	317	225		1,434	20	143	4	10	12			61		30		2,945*	412*	11
51,512	10,406	09,303	7,025	19,400	220	1,030	102	101	21			303	2	245	2	2,723	4	0,600	1,704	
36,506	8,211	58,441	6,694	0,455	203	444	57	110	14	.	..	362	1	221	1	2,633	4	0,153	1,587	12
18,093	2,775	0,052	1,034	0,214	17	595	135	51	8			11	1	14	1	90		837	116	13
3	3			12		1,745	430	702	525	2								116	1,623	14
197	77	34,705	1,614	100	04	37,327	3,360	6,305	100	08	125	4		1,247	222	253	48	0,048*	1,160*	
117	03	27,533	1,319	133	18	34,716	3,100	0,261	157	57	78	4		1,203	220	188	45	1,105*	351*	15
51	14	7,202	195	27	70	2,611	200	144	30	1	18	..		14	2	65	3	5,541*	835*	16
640	52	22,536	1,200	270	5	2,042	206	303	21	3	2	10		00	4	22		2,036*	1,031*	
121	15	8,166	552	221	4	1,510	100	109	12	3	2	5		50	4	10		1,248*	790*	17
510	37	14,370	624	08	1	1,132	00	115	0			5		10		3		783*	235*	18
57	11	5,121	354	101	3	17,589	2,297	2,749	157	73	50	..		600	355	00	8	113*	204*	19

\* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the caste.



TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION												
Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	I.—TRANSPORT				V.—TRADE.		VI.—PUBLIC FORCE			
			Owners, managers and post-officers etc.		Labourers, boat men, carters, palik bearers etc.				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	ANGLO INDIAN (Christian)—											
1	Bengal	Ind	1 818	91	8*		601	101	25		81	1
	ARMENIAN (Christian)—											
2	Bengal	N I	62	8	35		75	8			1	
	BAQDI (Hindu)—											
3	West and Central Bengal	Cult rators and Fishermen	96	7	1 97	81	2 161	6 210			3 964	9
	BAIDYA (Hindu)		738	1	73		1 118	123	65		321	2
4	West and Central Bengal	Phys c ans	282	1	70		601	80	26		88	2
5	North and East Bengal	D tto	451		47		717	103	39		235	...
	BAISHNAB (Hindu)	"	131	4	827	38	9 5	4 390	5		280	9
6	West and Central Bengal	Rel g onymoud casts	316	3	707	20	6 70*	3 381	5		233	9
7	North and East Bengal	D tto	13	1	120	18	3 173	6 9			47	
	BAURI (Hindu)—											
8	North and East Bengal	Betel leaf growers	29		49	1	5 491	299			10	
	BAURI (Hindu)—											
9	West Bengal	Labourers	41	65	816	302	498	7 9			8*	
	BHOTIA (Buddhist)—											
10	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cult rators			57		101	52			7	
	BHILINMALI (Hindu)—											
11	North and East Bengal	Scavengers	9		707	7	5 770	213	11		1 736	
	BRAHMAN (Hindu)		6 508	13	4 27	2	24 943	1 605	288		5 673	7
12	West and Central Bengal	Priests	4 831	12	3 882		17 893	945	189		4 206	6
13	North and East Bengal	D tto	1 724	1	642	2	6 350	820	100		1 487	1
	CHAIN (Hindu)—											
14	Mysore	Cult rators			494		336	2 082				
	CHAMAR AND MUCHI (Hindu)		19*	23	7 03	356	16 674	4 799	19		1 233	11
15	West and Central Bengal	H d o dressers and cobblers	181	23	471	247	5 702	6 140			630	11
16	North and East Bengal	D tto	1		2 30*	9	10 912	659	10		403	...
	DHABA (Hindu)		46		341	3	1 715	244			383	1
17	West and Central Bengal	Washermen	17		211	3	233	53			140	1
18	North and East Bengal	D tto	29		120		905	86			230	
	DOM (Hindu)—											
19	West Bengal	Basket makers and scavengers	9		417	13	5 6	700			1 433	11

## CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES—continued.

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
135	...	475	23	27	43	239	257	234	267	311	234	50	54	759	139	10	5	280	350	1		
7	...	12	2	7	7	23	9	12	7	14	19	1	2	54	8	..	...	3	3	2		
...	...	225	1	38	8	250	20	238	88	161	126	11,589	8,835	170	31	5,897	1,758	731	2,480	3		
162	...	1,392	...	44	10	1,976*	19*	223	4	308	67	151	77	791	5	65	4	66	82			
47	...	519	...	22	6	599*	6*	67	1	157	54	70	62	619	5	31	3	27	49	4		
135	...	873	...	22	4	1,377*	13*	156	3	151	13	111	15	175	...	34	1	30	33	5		
5	...	374	23	569*	114*	1,523	26	926	98	276	456	2,648	4,752	450	28	1,692	318	3,291	7,301			
4	...	322	15	...	...	940	17	761	59	261	425	2,033	3,753	389	25	1,408	232	6	6,215	6		
1	...	52	9	569*	114*	583	9	165	39	15	31	615	999	70	3	254	50	145	1,050	7		
1	...	17	...	3	...	264	5	26	1	2	...	63	12	14	...	264	34	36	60	8		
...	...	34	...	14	6	...	...	72	416	35	10	3,940	2,544	463	2	1,193	2,150	360	432	9		
...	...	4	...	77	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	144	83	3	...	41	24	23	11	10		
2	...	65	1	11	...	65	6	1,780	160	129	...	556	425	119	9	1,720	137	68	187	11		
607	...	10,012	15	1,906*	175*	19,389	102	3,634	102	4,715	1,623	24,166	3,163	13,371	26	3,781	115	3,691	2,337			
340	...	7,923	15	536*	74*	11,578	65	2,256	98	4,203	1,577	17,837	3,061	12,358	25	3,153	67	1,645	1,028	12		
267	...	2,089	...	1,370*	101*	7,611	37	1,378	4	322	49	6,319	102	1,013	1	623	48	2,233	409	13		
...	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	29	31	4	...	1,332	447	9	29	14		
..	...	562	9	21	6	14	18	4,183	2,540	283	57	9,064	1,096	620	15	10,745	1,451	1,159	1,462			
...	...	510	9	17	6	...	...	2,339	1,520	276	51	8,293	1,659	572	15	8,737	1,262	1,033	1,079	15		
...	...	52	...	4	...	14	18	1,844	1,000	6	6	268	46	48	...	2,003	153	124	753	16		
4	...	40	1	11	1	203	2	104	6	44	5	541	194	34	5	1,628	111	123	219			
1	...	23	1	3	...	77	1	35	4	39	4	343	171	16	2	449	44	61	157	17		
3	...	17	...	8	1	126	1	69	4	5	1	201	23	18	3	1,179	67	67	162	18		
...	...			50	4	...	...	1,764	28	29	7	1,942	1,660	311	5	979	573	427	414	19		

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE NATURAL OCCUPATION WAS ENTERED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers returning the official census as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES (Christian)												
1	Bengal	N I	11,887	1,397	3,855	7,039						
2	ENGLISH (Christian)*— West and Central Bengal	N I	7,710	788	1,970	4,437*						
3	IRISH (Christian) — West and Central Bengal	N I	722	138	260	538						
4	SCOTCH (Christian)*— West and Central Bengal	N II	1,925	193	243	605						
5	GANDHARAVI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Dealers in drugs and spices, D to	22,773	4,592	16,443	36,253	11,679	1,733				
6	Dacca Faridpur Typers	D to	4,063	225	3,171	7,668	2,039	21	91	2	303	2
7	GOALA (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Teel men and millmen, D to	213,033	38,774	16,354	209,407	61,891	17,237				
8	North and East Bengal		184,445	37,893	17,914	185,787	49,601	1,039	2,199	3,911	43	3,862
			48,392	5,881	19,649	43,620	14,110					115
9	GURUNG (Hindu) — Dole and Sikkim	Gold and silver workers	5,422	4,815	2,342	2,888	2,319	2,444				
10	HARI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Scavengers, D to	3,373	27,932	7,316	26,008	2,851	4,663				
11	North Bengal		35,459	15,875	18,005	37,907	2,234	4,316				
			16,714	6,050	9,391	19,331	417	319	8	3	141	16
12	INDIAN CHRISTIAN — Bengal	N I	24,648	6,628	18,932	31,183						
13	JOGI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Weavers, D to	101,179	18,003	7,038	1,01,567	3,666	10,302				
14	North and East Bengal		18,583	3,813	11,379	23,985	4,796	1,004	13,126	291	8,712	54
			87,598	14,943	60,710	126,236	24,300	9,158				
15	JOLANA (Musahidan) West and Central Bengal	Weavers, D to	91,439	14,709	31,003	1,11,647	3,014	7,899				
16	North and East Bengal		68,826	10,194	34,762	77,871	2,607	4,970	1,904	94	2,223	54
			22,691	4,006	16,441	33,871	7,907	2,109				
17	KALBARITA CHASI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Cultivators, D to	670,010	88,070	395,079	870,603	511,229	36,891				
18	North and East Bengal		511,256	81,099	318,891	875,011	458,777	3,519				
			68,634	6,983	48,381	115,612	5,806	3,9	1,504	3	7,438	50
19	KALBARITA JALIYA (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Fishermen, D to	20,044	17,741	64,608	102,908	21,031	9,100				
20	North and East Bengal		24,675	8,903	10,753	27,789	14,406	6,788				
			67,569	8,781	41,870	90,189	37,9	1,151	9,916	100	6,851	89
21	KALBARITA WASPHEE FISH (Hindu) — West and Central Bengal	Cultivators and fishermen	9,363	2,933	5,144	8,775	4,86	810				
22	KALL (Hindu) — West and Central Bengal	Oil pressers	33,043	6,491	19,609	28,029	37,031	2,832				
23	KAMAR (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Blacksmiths, D to	76,085	10,817	4,811	10,495*	43,14	8,807				
24	North and East Bengal		50,705	6,437	25,393	66,026	31,000	3,324				
			20,305	2,609	10,603	39,503	11,802	3,001	1,174	13	2,417	19
25	KANSARI (Hindu) West and Central Bengal	Brassers	3,716	612	1,879	5,011	1,770	83				
26	KAPALI (Hindu) — North and East Bengal	Blacksmiths and cult. work.	23,833	1,813	18,647	30,483	19,609	1,151	601	30	7,712	87

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only.  
\* The total for European and allied races includes the figures for English, Irish and Scotch.

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																				Serial No.
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.				
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent-collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
29	13	10	2	407	11	34	9	4	...	...	...	145	2	1	...	579	31	309	53	1
13	8	2	1	114	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	95	2	1	...	281	10	106	3.	2
4	...	2	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	42	5	16	1	3
1	1	4	...	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	210	3	153	4	4
667	253	7,441	1,000	180	5	410	60	10	3	...	...	27	...	32	2	124	...	1,354	942	
601	238	7,183	913	151	5	422	69	10	3	...	...	22	...	32	2	124	...	760	890	5
63	20	253	57	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	594	43	6
2,782	704	79,721	5,369	1,459	14	15,072	3,084	414*	26*	92	4	22	...	1,168	62	187	16	11,155	5,133	
2,126	573	69,749	4,800	1,122	13	11,217	2,253	...	...	89	4	21	...	978	61	178	16	8,321	4,850	7
356	131	9,931	560	327	1	3,725	831	414*	26*	3	...	1	...	190	1	9	...	2,834	233	8
1	1	...	...	18	...	2,066	2,093	133	19	...	...	...	...	18	41	...	...	135	6	9
93	23	12,974	837	1,015	22	15,029	2,758	2,689	56	610	249	14	...	302	150	36	...	3,473*	6,602*	
65	16	7,453	505	492	10	11,685	1,591	2,379	41	89	179	4	...	285	150	32	...	2,158*	4,687*	10
29	7	5,521	212	523	12	3,339	1,167	310	12	530	70	10	...	17	...	4	...	1,335*	1,915*	11
78	43	11,460	2,116	97	...	2,559	1,005	384	23	186	53	23	...	61	9	119	4	1,105	490	12
1,522	168	24,955	1,421	295	...	2,653	61	222	9	6	2	2	...	3	...	190	27	5,130*	2,473*	
488	74	3,311	192	135	...	1,121	20	81	8	2	1	2	...	1	...	162	16	2,570*	993*	13
1,034	81	31,644	1,232	160	...	1,532	41	138	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	28	1	2,560*	1,550*	14
620	248	23,319	631	153	13	6,102	372	1,181	37	115	15	30	2	150	40	89	...	16,095*	3,674*	
320	97	13,975	360	119	10	4,851	86	752	4	112	15	30	2	145	33	88	...	15,859*	3,216*	15
291	151	9,373	271	34	3	1,248	286	429	33	3	...	...	...	5	7	1	...	236*	458*	16
6,537	1,617	1,730*	89*	3,162	23	11,747	335	7,941	158	716	105	69	...	75	41	714	30	18,775	29,817	
5,601	1,418	...	...	2,765	13	8,814	127	7,258	65	318	69	69	...	69	39	674	27	17,922	28,413	17
936	229	1,730*	89*	597	10	2,033	298	653	93	393	37	...	...	6	2	49	3	853	1,374	18
336	62	26,173	1,394	74	...	1,600	165	140	13	662*	12*	...	...	13	...	9	14	1,603	3,733	
73	32	7,036	490	21	...	977	156	68	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	13	712	512	19
263	30	19,137	904	53	...	623	9	72	1	662*	12*	...	...	1	...	1	1	891	3,191	20
22	25	...	...	49	...	73	6	53	2	...	...	26	...	8	...	26	...	2,285	679	21
163	74	13,444	1,136	58	4	2,019	189	601	15	109	4	10	...	74	2	62	2	1,975*	1,370*	22
648	313	10,034	1,373	199	12	3,757	1,805	588	41	...	...	84	...	175	7	193	8	7,991	810	
434	245	6,708	933	126	11	2,453	1,406	538	35	...	...	5	...	173	7	38	11	1,515	439	23
214	68	3,326	390	73	1	1,394	399	50	6	...	...	79	...	2	...	155	6	6,370	401	24
31	43	214	23	25	6	18	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	520*	109*	25
316	211	2,212*	130*	26	...	618	6	31	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	191*	146*	26

\* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the castes.

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Sl. No.	Caste, Tribe or Race and Locality	The Principal Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			IV—Transport				V—Trade		VI—Public Force			
			Owners, managers etc.		Labourers, coolies etc.				Common and armed Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
<b>EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES—(Christians)—</b>												
1	Bengal	N I	2,293	27	53	—	1,673	122	308	—	2,143	6
<b>ENGLISH (Christians)—</b>												
2	West and Central Bengal	N II	1,321	20	28	—	917	94	243	—	2,800	2
<b>IRISH (Christians)—</b>												
3	West and Central Bengal	N II	187	2	8	—	68	10	27	—	105	4
<b>SCOTCH (Christians)—</b>												
4	West and Central Bengal	N I	408	7	11	—	373	4	27	—	202	—
<b>GANDHABANKI (Hindu)</b>												
5	West and Central Bengal	Dealers in drugs and spices	43	4	89	2	83*	5*	9	—	30	—
6	Dacca, Faizpur, Tripura	Ditto	58	3	94	1	—	—	9	—	29	—
7	GOALA (Hindu)	—	4	1	5	1	835	52*	—	—	3	—
8	West and Central Bengal	—	451	9	10,241	33	9,533	2,639	51	—	799	3
9	West and Central Bengal	—	19*	6	6,451	10	2,953	1,413	49	—	554	3
10	North and East Bengal	—	159	3	3,777	23	6,710	1,117	3	—	270	—
<b>GURJONG (Hindu)—</b>												
11	Darjeeling and Sikkim	Soldiers and cultivators	2	—	52	16	153	61	—	—	83*	—
<b>HARI (Hindu)</b>												
12	West and Central Bengal	Scavengers	35	227	2,620	86	2,556	1,087	1	—	1,633	2
13	North Bengal	Ditto	25	227	2,459	10	845	1,212	—	—	1,689	—
14	—	—	7	—	161	56	1,731	636	1	—	964	—
<b>INDIAN CHRISTIAN—</b>												
15	Bengal	N I	898	10	314	17	677	9	—	—	243	6
<b>JOGI (Hindu)</b>												
16	West and Central Bengal	Weavers	64	—	48	7	14,543	1,422	—	—	267	—
17	North and East Bengal	Ditto	45	—	171	7	4,808	680	—	—	81	—
18	—	—	21	—	316	—	9,831	962	—	—	296	—
<b>JOYAH (Muslim)</b>												
19	West and Central Bengal	Weavers	4	1	1,151	13	2,433	569	3	—	261	—
20	North and East Bengal	Ditto	33	—	914	16	2,878	419	1	—	278	—
21	—	—	22	1	20	—	6	357	—	—	63	—
<b>KAIRAITTA CHASI (Hindu)</b>												
22	West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	418	34	4,092	25	10,994	8,932	29	—	735	11
23	North and East Bengal	Ditto	281	34	3,617	14	12,967	2,593	26	—	681	11
24	—	—	34	—	1,655	1	3,677	989	9	—	44	—
<b>KAIRAITTA JALIYA (Hindu)</b>												
25	West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	68	—	1,667	4	6,648	1,609	9	—	112	—
26	North and East Bengal	Ditto	49	—	64	1	235	53	8	—	21	—
27	—	—	29	—	1,576	5	6,403	1,416	—	—	81	—
<b>KAIRAITTA UNSPEEDED (Hindu)</b>												
28	West and Central Bengal	Cultivators and fishermen.	19	10	248	4	718	370	6	—	8	—
<b>KALI (Hindu)—</b>												
29	West and Central Bengal	Oilymen	35	—	291	5	1,676	154	—	—	43	—
30	KAMAH (Hindu)	—	109	—	598	11	2,658	931	13	—	116	—
31	West and Central Bengal	Blacksmiths	81	—	289	9	2,045	699	13	—	15	—
32	North and East Bengal	Ditto	18	—	127	2	913	233	1	—	51	—
<b>KANSARI (Hindu)—</b>												
33	West and Central Bengal	Brickmen	10	—	87	—	588	78	—	—	6	—
<b>KAPALI (Hindu)—</b>												
34	North and East Bengal	Weavers and cultivators.	1	—	97	—	458	44	—	—	17	—

\* Excludes the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as follows: the first column includes the figures for English, Irish and Scotch; the second column includes the figures for European and allied races.

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
391	4	418	14	170	118	326	282	528	249	149	140	38	62	581	85	2	...	21	33	1		
218	4	292	9	64	58	100	150	307	101	89	97	6	43	595	59	1	...	12	20	2		
38	...	43	1	7	1	39	53	10	29	17	11	7	3	68	17	...	...	3	...	3		
46	...	47	3	19	11	33	18	86	24	17	7	13	8	150	7	...	...	2	1	4		
6	...	106	...	9	5	319	6	73	8	179	68	466	500	173	7	244	27	53	122			
0	...	104	...	8	5	252	5	61	8	173	67	458	493	173	7	234	27	45	94	5		
...	...	2	...	1	...	67	1	9	...	6	1	8	7	...	...	10	...	8	28	6		
7	...	452	3	36	10	472	3	265	47	336	137	7,793	3,031	615	16	7,530	412	614	892			
6	...	390	3	26	6	331	3	174	45	311	137	5,546	2,734	422	6	3,703	204	445	714	7		
1	...	62	...	10	4	141	...	91	2	25	...	2,247	297	193	10	3,827	208	169	178	8		
...	...	49	...	9	2	11	...	1	...	5	...	105	21	22	...	206	81	5	3	9		
...	...	116	...	5	1	39	54	1,850	1,465	27	27	2,347	1,527	100	5	1,543	442	364	687			
...	...	43	...	...	...	22	54	533	846	21	15	1,991	1,048	83	...	1,206	324	280	519	10		
...	...	73	...	5	1	17	...	1,323	619	4	12	356	479	17	5	337	118	84	168	11		
79	2	393	34	586	227	696	717	179	277	98	155	3,090	989	383	45	715	118	275	234	12		
5	...	101	...	1,722	40	1,317	16	177	15	87	28	728	327	143	2	2,901	137	1,083	1,555			
5	...	48	...	30	...	271	4	38	5	75	21	324	288	65	2	332	58	429	390	13		
...	...	53	...	1,683	40	1,046	12	139	10	12	7	404	39	78	...	2,569	79	663	1,175	14		
...	...	95	...	33	2	181	...	65	23	107	85	1,593	369	138	2	3,080	316	470	613			
...	...	71	...	24	2	140	...	56	12	107	83	1,260	348	80	2	1,409	101	343	395	15		
...	...	24	...	9	...	41	...	9	11	...	...	333	21	58	...	1,677	215	127	218	16		
81	...	849	4	87	11	3,488	22	479	36	654	332	9,651	7,523	1,118	79	8,032	1,038	948	2,632			
81	...	814	4	58	9	3,197	14	412	30	599	324	9,014	7,131	999	79	6,492	891	727	2,238	17		
...	...	35	...	29	2	291	8	67	6	55	8	637	392	119	...	1,540	147	221	391	18		
1	...	23	...	17	1	147	2	42	61	36	8	384	590	71	8	465	66	275	746			
...	...	4	...	2	...	26	...	13	1	10	4	231	356	38	8	198	30	64	322	19		
1	...	19	...	16	1	121	2	29	60	26	4	153	234	33	...	267	36	211	424	20		
2	...	23	...	...	2	36	4	35	1	17	57	492	614	71	...	245	54	35	320	21		
...	...	18	1	3	...	65	...	62	2	78	39	504	258	40	...	474	27	60	120	22		
13	...	74	...	14	...	345	6	141	45	111	77	745	979	143	...	883	227	183	329			
7	...	55	...	12	...	195	6	61	22	79	71	618	870	115	...	570	91	126	230	23		
6	...	19	...	2	...	150	...	80	23	32	6	127	109	29	...	313	136	57	99	24		
...	...	46	...	3	...	20	...	44	...	31	43	110	167	53	1	127	3	17	74	25		
...	...	2	...	13	2	40	3	29	2	2	...	67	15	17	...	169	23	64	100	26		

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

Serial No.	CASTE TAKEN ON RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers returning the first principal means of livelihood who had some other principal occupation	
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	KAYASTH (Hindu)		273 662	31,508	241 132	477,412	21 966	129				
2	West and Central Bengal	Writers	89 848	13,187	71,260	145 918	19 863	153				
3	North and East Bengal	Idio	153 916	13,421	169 873	331,494	13 003	46	2 018	12	3,248	8
4	KHAMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	6,340	5,154	3 093	2,945	5,279	6,070				
5	KHAS (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Soldiers and cultivators	6,882	4,805	3,113	3,622	3 066	7 918				
6	KULU (Musulman)— North and East Bengal	Oil pressers	12,163	1 404	8,654	17 428	8 047	934	2 853	31	1,756	60
7	KUMHAR (Hindu)		81,970	33 578	50,919	101 739	63 743	25 916				
8	West and Central Bengal	Potters	47,299	14,912	26,743	56,567	33 275	11,970				
9	North and East Bengal	Idio	44,671	18 666	24,176	45 172	30 469	16 906	3,879	145	4,823	254
10	KURMI (Hindu)— West Bengal	Cultivators	36,918	16,727	17 128	31,501	26 502	13 943				
11	LEPCHA (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	3 655	3,264	1 021	1,091	3 474	3 210				
12	LIMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	7,286	6,941	3 802	4,217	4 907	4,904				
13	MAGH (Buddhist)— East Bengal	Cultivators	34,617	21,000	26 865	42,912	23 096	12 664	249	6	3 373	99
14	MALO (Hindu)		75,102	12 806	36 963	99,253	57 258	4,506				
15	West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and fishermen	28 404	5 890	14,302	38 876	23 288	2 820				
16	North and East Bengal	Idio	44 698	7 096	23,661	60,377	54,040	1,620	2 379	55	5 911	236
17	MANGAR (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Military service	5,508	4,884	2,529	2,988	555	646				
18	MURMI (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	2,590	2,484	1,202	1,239	2 421	2 448				
19	NAMASUDRA (Hindu)		559 667	49 588	395 983	620,903	430 110	16 964				
20	West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and cultivators	164 776	17,132	98 061	176 528	140 869	7,300				
21	North and East Bengal	Idio	394,831	32,456	297 981	644,376	208 241	11 900	8,590	200	26 149	990
22	NAPIT (Hindu)		130 674	18,780	84,901	191 797	65 105	7 822				
23	West and Central Bengal	Barbers	64,454	13 857	38,895	84,166	30,377	6 807				
24	North and East Bengal	Idio	68,220	4,329	48,006	107,561	44 826	1 005	15,375	90	11 657	107
25	NEWAR (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	3,575	2 698	1 767	1,819	1 292	1 106				
26	PATHAN (Musulman)— West and Central Bengal	Idio	41 036	6,499	26 130	55 017						

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

## RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																					
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.				TOTAL No.	
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
40,400	8,572	90,871	9,233	12,978	69	2,055	120	441	24	10	.	63	1	61	.	222	6	11,237	4,419	.	
17,182	4,411	22,706	3,116	2,771	46	1,497	60	321	4	.	.	23	1	47	.	212	6	7,061	1,791	1	
23,278	4,461	68,165	6,137	10,297	23	1,184	60	117	20	10	.	27	.	17	.	113	2	6,774	2,002	2	
1	..	..	..	6	..	16	..	59	15	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	
1	..	..	..	30	2	2,012	1,604	229	12	..	..	1	..	24	6	..	..	137	14	4	
28	8	4,314	152	7	..	294	4	113	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	11	2	
532	109	14,834	631	251	7	619	161	267	9	3	..	23	..	27	1	127	9	4,973	1,200	..	
336	78	6,769	500	146	3	495	65	337	2	..	..	12	..	27	..	62	1	2,107	..	..	
199	31	8,117	331	65	4	424	96	30	7	3	..	..	..	7	1	120	8	1,460	..	2	
31	5	..	..	23	2	625	49	2,106	62	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	1,021	..	
3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1	..	..	..	12	..	1,225	1,025	54	11	1	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	317	10	2	
104	60	2,737	1,407	25	..	231	63	157	15	62	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	274	497	17	
116	49	6,200	252	94	26	675	234	267	8	17	10	1	..	2	..	21	2	1,274	477	..	
42	22	1,906	112	23	7	274	45	125	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	261	147	12	
63	27	4,702	240	41	25	701	146	121	..	17	10	..	..	2	..	27	..	277	277	..	
1	..	1,219	67	29	..	2,153	2,479	9	13	..	..	..	..	10	17	..	..	277	..	14	
2,061	1,009	2,120	1,400	1,114	67	1,210	277	4,000	276	25,000	940	211	14	712	107	107	..	..	..	..	
1,764	87	..	..	..	27	2,000	61	277	6	2,000	100	14	..	124	10	..	..	..	..	..	
1,507	1,007	1,100	1,000	27	2	1,000	10	1,000	12	1,000	60	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,100	100	4,000	2,000	..	1	2,000	100	100	10	1	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	200	1,000	1,000	..	10	1,000	..	..	10	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	20	10,000	10	100	1	10	..	100	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,000	20	10,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION												
Serial No	CASTE TAKEN ON RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	IV—TRANSPORT				V—TRADE		VI—PUBLIC FORCE			
			Owners managers and 1st officers, etc		Labourers boatmen carriers paliki boatmen, etc				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			3	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	KAYASTH (Hindu)		194	3	3001	3	32425	2271	158		2754	1
2	West and Central Bengal	Writers	46	2	82	1	5112	698	54		615	1
3	North and East Bengal	Ditto	149	1	2170	2	27006	1,592	104	—	1,002	
4	KHAMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators			10		66	33		—	13	
5	KHAS (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Soldiers and cultivators	1*	3	123	18	195	85	4		102	1
6	KULI (Musulman)— North and East Bengal	Oil pressers			27	1	915	13*	1		9	
7	KUMHAR (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Potters	86		314	65	4380	1265	51		59	
8	North and East Bengal	Ditto	58		138	45	1625	694	45		41	
9	KURMI (Hindu)— West Bengal	Cultivators	29		28	7	2753	641	6		15	
10	LEPCHA (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	1		2	5	13	6			6	
11	LIMBU (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators	1	4	30	10	548	103	4		68	
12	MAGR (Buddhist)— East Bengal	Cultivators	15		113		3254	1245	2		248	1
13	MALO (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and cultivators	43		2432*	2	6026	1973			56	
14	North and East Bengal	Ditto	31		470	1	809	405			13	
15	MANGAR (Hindu)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Military service	15		197	1	4217	1,473			43	
16	MURMI (Buddhist)— Darjeeling and Sikkim	Cultivators			109	24	115	52			60*	4*
17	NAMASUDRA (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and cultivators	189	3	2,500*		17523	5850	30	—	2057	10
18	North and East Bengal	Ditto	7	3	30**		2755	1,991	3		745	9
19	NAPIT (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Barbers	119		2200		16789	3859	27		1312	1
20	North and East Bengal	Ditto	188	6	515	5	3403	1557	1*		410	6
21	NEWAR (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Boatmen and cultivators	16		206	5	1808	1,240	19		116	5
22	North and East Bengal	Ditto	60	8	209		1505	243	2		294	
23	PATHAN (Musulman)— West and Central Bengal	Cultivators			74	17	79	69	1		30	1
24	North and East Bengal	Ditto										
25	North and East Bengal	Ditto										

\* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 9

## TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.		Serial No.
Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.														
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
452	...	4,416	4	349	30	15,341	130	1,859	89	1,668	530	10,839	3,788	1,073*	37*	4,307	100	631	1,451			1
167	...	1,112	3	83	17	4,651	20	466	37	1,229	403	2,087	2,033	666*	6*	953	36	292	552			2
295	...	3,304	1	267	22	10,693	110	1,893	52	439	37	7,852	1,755	1,467*	31*	3,354	164	539	902			3
...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	60	13	2	...	781	10	6	4			4
4	...	132	1	7	...	30	...	3	2	10	...	240	48	35	1	373	301	14	4			5
...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	66	4	10	...	243	29	32	50			6
2	...	69	...	9	3	286	3	55	3	67	36	537	484	146	3	820	62	101	209			7
2	...	51	...	7	3	161	1	38	2	68	34	337	435	101	3	450	37	62	137			8
...	...	18	...	2	...	125	2	17	1	9	2	200	49	45	...	370	25	39	71			9
...	...	3	...	...	...	34	...	9	...	3	2	358	255	1	...	64	74	43	112			10
...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	24	1	...	25	8	1	...			11
1	...	69	2	5	...	11	...	5	...	9	6	100	37	18	1	153	134	23	6			12
3	...	72	...	162	...	482	28	47	34	32	2	555	61	40	...	2,009	234	335	229			13
...	...	25	...	2	1	96	5	40	8	30	13	268	544	32	1	484	165	109	285			14
...	...	16	...	...	...	21	1	9	4	15	12	173	355	11	1	105	18	35	122			15
...	...	9	...	2	1	75	4	40	4	15	1	95	189	21	...	379	147	74	163			16
...	...	72	1	2	...	22	1	1	...	1	...	141	225	24	1	490	176	10	1			17
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	14	12	...	...			18
2	...	167	...	107	14	1,077	35	458	156	88	25	4,378	2,370	310	24	14,123	609	1,424	3,223			19
1	...	61	...	2	4	253	7	62	94	66	30	1,584	1,243	66	21	1,370	142	274	650			20
1	...	126	...	105	10	624	28	376	62	22	5	2,494	1,127	232	3	12,753	609	1,164	2,273			21
...	...	458	1	12	10	3,043	31	237	16	141	22	1,866	1,250	372	13	1,051	107	124	600			22
...	...	361	1	8	10	322	2	123	3	112	20	1,253	1,027	200	10	554	309	82	372			23
...	...	65	...	4	...	2,651	29	111	11	29	2	697	153	106	3	249	43	112	204			24
...	...	47	1	1	...	16	...	16	...	1	...	85	24	14	3	179	206	5	...			25
6	...	501	1	29	2	210	7	114	25	663	29	1,241	683	164	2	1,200	22	69	104			26

as following the traditional occupation of the caste.

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

Serial No	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETAINED AS THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD								Number of actual workers yearning their traditional occupation as the principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.
			ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDENTS		Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.						
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	PATNI (Hindu)— Patna and Mymensingh	Boatmen	9,925	1,326	6,889	12,113	1,321	37	524	—	—	—	513	2	
2	POD (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	166,197	12,768	121,631	246,638	145,047	6,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	HAJIRANGI (Hindu)		467,739	30,056	266,178	660,820	406,302	8,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Darjeeling and Cooch Behar North Bengal and Faridpur	Cultivators Ditto	112,697 365,642	8,923 21,833	61,850 204,278	155,140 593,683	106,306 299,977	2,277 6,625	1,645	102	21,119	801	—	—	
5	BAJPUT CHHATRI (Hindu)		40,511	4,599	16,479	30,131	13,117	1,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	West and Central Bengal North Bengal, Dacca and Mymensingh	Military service Ditto	38,021 19,490	3,563 1,036	13,524 3,555	25,544 4,587	12,921 206	1,640 7	—	43	—	—	64	—	
7	HADGOP (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	102,484	25,408	100,504	229,058	140,477	11,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	SAFYAD (Muselman)— West and Central Bengal	Ditto	19,708	2,948	13,185	31,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	SANTAL (Hindu)		51,201	31,555	26,476	41,980	33,411	16,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	West Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	31,495 19,706	21,009 10,546	13,747 12,729	21,850 20,439	19,430 13,961	12,646 4,290	71	21	701	115	—	—	
11	SANTAL (Antrust)		158,124	117,595	91,960	134,031	114,406	72,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	West and Central Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	100,918 46,306	47,563 24,327	47,710 34,256	23,248 49,783	41,039 22,550	43,168 6,868	117	73	3,637	1,287	—	—	
13	SUDRA (Hindu)— East Bengal	Indoor servants	36,627	5,497	29,577	67,698	4,973	1,110	234	21	503	27	—	—	
14	SUNBI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Wine sellers	34,644	5,717	19,535	46,456	4,506	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	SUTRADHAR (Hindu)		49,890	7,490	29,868	68,978	33,504	461	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Carpenters Ditto	26,446 29,644	6,124 1,366	12,254 16,614	24,818 44,135	13,171 29,420	312 149	4,485	9	3,964	9	—	—	
17	TANTI (Hindu)		99,034	26,071	49,130	104,235	43,178	9,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Weavers Ditto	21,018 18,018	22,885 2,189	46,063 9,967	44,212 20,943	33,385 6,793	6,681 613	518	9	1,185	10	—	—	
19	TELI AND TILI (Hindu)		116,294	20,399	69,573	137,109	19,179	2,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Oil pressers and oil sellers Ditto	88,474 27,820	16,323 4,069	49,944 19,669	111,774 45,335	7,945 2,354	1,865 773	—	297	19	440	20	—	
21	TIYAR (Hindu)— Dacca and Mymensingh	Boatmen and fisher- men	11,220	2,077	6,823	17,293	6,462	273	1,773	8	878	17	—	—	

Note.—The figures in columns 9-12 have been compiled for North and East Bengal only.

## TRIBES OR RACES—continued.

## RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.				Serial No.
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
0	10	3,947	100	6	...	453	2	104	2	1,607	42	...	...	...	...	2	...	795	650	1
210	56	1,035	47	2,002	10	1,564	6	1,227	67	...	...	...	...	3	..	140	250	2,652	3,561	2
3,707	537	9,450*	1,77*	482	1	23,230	385	1,207	152	1,025	147	...	...	107	21	20	39	4,026	9,725	
1,234	204	...	...	91	...	753	12	348	4	6	6	...	...	13	...	12	17	650	2,702	3
2,163	373	9,450*	2,07*	572	1	22,477	373	950	145	1,017	139	...	...	91	21	14	22	3,467	6,033	4
199	47	4,042	254	2,297	11	3,137	643	374	20	5	...	41	...	440	5	141	1	4,766	954	
30	19	1,253	124	1,421	11	9-5	129	257	5	5	...	40	...	426	5	135	...	4,426	890	5
120	55	2,760	130	976	...	2,232	423	117	21	...	...	1	...	14	...	0	1	360	85	6
754	162	...	...	1,103	31	625	15	3,212	24	15	38	42	...	30	3	603	2	4,013	8,038	7
2,026	473	6,792	562	226	9	935	102	217	13	29	2	10	...	40	...	77	3	3,538	763	8
16	1	27*	228*	11	...	4,635	4,381	2,128	220	120	21	1	...	6,136	3,657	9	...	2,784	3,203	
0	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	1,000	200	25	12	1	...	6,130	3,657	...	...	2,702	3,156	9
7	1	27*	228*	7	...	4,635	4,370	132	11	104	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	82	47	10
6	6	557*	75*	21	...	15,520	13,399	11,049	1,045	7	39	...	...	4,521	3,021	30	...	4,981	10,003	
6	4	...	...	1	...	4,245	4,023	10,409	1,529	6	28	...	...	4,521	3,021	27	...	4,652	9,014	11
3	2	567*	75*	20	...	11,236	9,366	639	106	1	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	120	69	12
452	134	14,669	943	1,339	...	1,641	47	228	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1,725	2,197	13
495	169	17,570	1,594	253	6	1,763	275	567	8	36	12	3	...	127	1	65	...	1,287	2,049	14
273	122	9,799	674	60	7	674	103	163	0	0	2	1	...	45	6	10	...	2,021*	4,208*	
131	56	3,330	516	38	4	537	99	125	2	6	1	1	...	44	...	7	...	1,843*	3,829*	15
142	47	6,490	359	22	3	137	5	28	4	3	1	...	...	1	6	3	...	1,078*	370*	16
674	328	25,129	2,629	277	2	5,420	2,265	671	26	22	...	3	...	63	5	105	17	8,203*	6,853*	
364	296	22,613	2,367	168	2	4,590	1,604	616	10	21	...	3	...	62	5	121	...	6,831*	6,376*	17
296	32	2,016	161	109	...	630	351	55	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	44	17	1,372*	477*	18
2,552	1,097	55,605	4,004	535	20	5,570	444	1,302	25	00	1	23	...	100	5	257	1	9,081*	6,986*	
1,690	929	51,204	3,375	361	19	5,050	287	1,269	13	64	1	22	...	90	5	241	1	8,325*	6,169*	19
572	168	4,397	629	174	1	490	157	33	12	12	...	1	...	100	...	16	...	756*	817*	20
90	13	3,225	150	3	...	168	1	54	1	16*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	817	21

\* Exclusive of the number shown in columns 7 and 8 as following the traditional occupation of the caste.

TABLE XVI—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES,

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE AND LOCALITY	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
			IV—TRANSPORT				V—TRADE		VI—PUBLIC FORCES			
			Owners, managers, ship & officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, cartmen, paliki, bearers, etc.				Commissioned and Uncommissioned Officers		Others	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	PATNI (Hindu)— Pabna and Mymensingh	Boatmen	5	1	96*	1	1 146	228			112	1
2	POD (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Fishermen	63	1	345	2*	1 553	1,604	4		199	5
3	RAJBANSI (Hindu)	—	83		965		3,009	1 833	6		896	1
4	Da Jelling and Cooch Behar North Bengal and Faridpur	Cultivators Ditto	16 29		168 807		277 2 732	1,328 4,651	1 5		273 613	1
5	RAJPUT CHHATRI (Hindu)		171	17	1 964	5	2 697	452	23		1 793	
6	West and Central Bengal North Bengal, Dacca and Mymensingh	Military service Ditto	124 47	17	1,267 697	5	1 769 899	253 139	16 5		923* 300	
7	SADGOOP (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Cultivators	301	29	394	1	4 949	1 707	16		225	1
8	SAIYAD (Muslim)— West and Central Bengal	Nil	79	7	514	13	1 077	244	5		223	
9	SANTAL (Hindu)		1		314	83	166	645			30	
10	West Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	1 78		236 78	51 2	94 72	5 0 135			11 16	
11	SANTAL (Ahoir)		13		405	244	8 8	4,106			84	6
12	West and Central Bengal North Bengal	Cultivators Ditto	11 1		374 131	241 3	176 652	3,475 630			34 50	6
13	SUDRA (Hindu)— East Bengal	Indoor servants	63	—	696	2	4,141	540	26		463	
14	SUVRI (Hindu)— West and Central Bengal	Wine sellers	106		297		6,590*	746			54	
15	SUTRAI HAE (Hindu)		75		115	1	1,340	959	8		33	3
16	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Carpenters Ditto	19 66		61 58	1	613 757	821 136	8		17 6	3
17	TANTI (Hindu)		163		2 816	8	6 334	1 344	15		347	3
18	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Weavers Ditto	123 39		625 2 192	4 4	4,241 2,093	1,199 145	14 1		320 27	3
19	TELI AND TILI (Hindu)		157	1	1 213	37	20 64*	2 627*	5		118	2
20	West and Central Bengal North and East Bengal	Oil pressers and oil sellers. Ditto	96 61		9 5 288	24 13	7,023* 16 619*	1 416 1 121*	4 1		71 47	3
21	TIYAR (Hindu)— Dacca and Mymensingh	Boatmen and fisher- men.	5		186		690	608			27	

\* Exclusive of the numbers as shown in columns 7 and 8

## TRIBES OR RACES—concluded.

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.				VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.																								Serial No.
Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.		IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.										
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62									
1	...	2	...	...	1	5	4	21	1	2	...	59	92	9	...	...	21	25	67	1								
5	...	50	2	6	2	337	5	50	35	134	40	1,069	349	108	14	1,332	669	102	300	2								
18	...	116	2	610	39	497	12	269	14	85	37	3,237	777	450	21	5,316	342	2,640	2,631									
11	...	70	2	366	19	163	9	45	3	55	37	1,315	229	91	12	312	24	1,161	1,102	3								
7	...	46	...	244	20	332	3	224	12	30	...	1,922	548	359	9	5,004	318	1,679	1,439	4								
17	...	348	1	41	...	109	2	110	10	137	32	2,170	373	541	13	1,791	121	373	147									
6	...	315	1	28	...	167	2	72	9	133	32	1,616	333	397	12	1,028	28	309	109	5								
11	...	33	...	13	...	31	...	38	1	4	...	554	39	144	1	763	53	64	38	6								
25	...	492	...	32	2	1,248	4	158	10	384	210	2,162	2,613	556	1	679	81	123	450	7								
11	...	220	1	790	27	421	7	56	2	358	191	494	214	98	2	356	31	1,141	232	8								
...	...	3	...	3	...	20	5	14	2	...	51	375	80	17	...	920	1,618	51	64									
...	...	1	...	3	...	17	5	11	2	...	51	324	56	16	...	443	387	35	56	9								
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	51	51	1	...	477	1,431	16	8	10								
...	...	7	...	1	...	34	...	5	11	...	1	1,268	430	28	165	4,052	6,154	158	275									
...	...	5	...	1	...	31	...	...	9	...	...	1,171	404	17	...	1,957	1,192	144	250	11								
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	...	1	97	26	11	155	2,095	4,962	14	25	12								
2	...	731	1	7	...	571	20	146	50	44	1	272*	31*	85	...	3,718	123	103	259	13								
3	...	80	...	5	...	120	4	117	13	237	45	574	327	256	5	426	59	84	169	14								
1	...	39	...	6	1	124	4	44	10	31	18	169	412	72	...	194	40	101	254									
1	...	31	...	1	...	48	1	26	4	20	17	143	308	57	...	120	15	45	120	15								
...	...	8	...	5	1	76	3	18	6	11	1	46	104	15	...	74	25	56	131	16								
8	...	234	...	12	1	377	4	208	10	161	115	2,037	2,333	457	22	2,556	275	377	827									
6	...	170	...	10	1	267	2	166	10	121	100	1,713	1,997	364	21	1,769	191	292	707	17								
2	...	64	...	2	...	110	2	102	9	40	15	324	346	93	1	617	84	85	120	18								
9	...	218	1	14	6	589	10	147	8	243	175	2,004	1,784	496	10	1,810	164	201	446									
4	...	178	1	14	3	341	3	66	1	207	146	1,658	1,643	320	8	1,246	104	136	308	19								
5	...	40	...	...	3	248	7	81	7	36	20	346	141	176	2	594	60	67	138	20								
1	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	4	...	21	10	1	...	139	17	24	24	21								

following the traditional occupation of the caste.



**APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI.—PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN CERTAIN GROUPS (BY CASTE FOR HINDUS, BY RACE FOR CHRISTIANS AND BY RELIGION FOR MEMBERS OF OTHER RELIGIONS).**

**GROUP 1.—Rent receivers.**

CASTE.	Rajshahi Division excluding Darjeeling.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Hill Tippera.	Total.	CASTE.	Rajshahi Division excluding Darjeeling.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Hill Tippera.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Baidya ...	347	2,723	971	13	4,054	Khen (Khyan) ...	155	...	...	...	155
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	285	51	12	...	351	Kumhar ...	59	...	51	...	209
Barui ...	72	194	139	10	415	Malo ...	19	78	12	...	109
Bhainmali ...	37	117	21	...	175	Mayra ...	119	189	...	...	299
Brahman ...	4,214	13,596	2,523	52	20,375	Musalman ...	13,128	27,243	13,431	257	54,059
Brahman (Barna) ...	24	69	35	...	127	Namasudra ...	236	2,347	86	...	2,669
Buddhist ...	7	13	300	...	320	Napit ...	165	378	169	1	710
Dhoba ...	6	89	32	6	133	Rajbansi ...	3,000	13	...	...	3,013
Gandhabanik ...	51	292	39	2	383	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	213	150	16	2	381
Gonda ...	195	307	55	...	557	Sadgop ...	70	150	11	...	231
Jogi ...	67	432	507	11	1,017	Shaha ...	649	3,048	911	1	4,598
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	813	1,801	265	1	2,910	Subarnabanik ...	106	109	107	...	322
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	115	148	26	...	289	Sudra ...	1	307	313	14	635
Kamar ...	50	175	32	...	257	Sutradhar ...	15	133	43	...	191
Kapali ...	47	466	...	2	515	Tanti and Tatwa ...	91	176	16	...	283
Kayasth ...	2,509	15,052	4,903	63	22,532	Teli and Tili ...	402	662	221	18	1,303
Khatri ...	...	91	65	...	156	Others ...	787	407	200	123	1,577

**GROUP 3.—Agents, Managers of landed estates (not Planters), Clerks, Rent-Collectors, etc.**

Bablan (Bhumihar Brahman) ...	46	9	...	...	55	Khatri ...	54	122	21	...	200
Bagdi ...	21	10	...	...	31	Khen (Khyan) ...	28	...	...	...	28
Baholia ...	26	1	...	...	27	Koch ...	33	2	...	...	35
Baidya ...	206	922	213	27	1,368	Koiri ...	39	11	...	...	49
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	181	4	...	...	185	Kumhar ...	36	15	10	...	61
Barui ...	18	69	84	...	121	Kurmi ...	405	64	...	1	470
Behara ...	15	8	9	...	32	Mali (Malakar) ...	15	6	5	...	26
Bhainmali ...	136	31	16	...	183	Malo ...	13	7	6	...	26
Bhuiya ...	27	4	...	...	31	Mayra ...	37	4	4	...	45
Brahman ...	2,840	4,563	602	89	8,093	Musalman ...	3,141	3,516	772	12	7,471
Brahman (Daibajna) ...	1	9	32	3	45	Namasudra ...	63	202	18	...	283
Buddhist ...	2	...	30	...	32	Napit ...	57	41	20	3	121
European and allied races	11	12	3	1	27	Nuniya ...	21	9	...	...	30
Dhoba ...	6	19	8	...	32	Pali ...	35	...	...	...	35
Dossadh ...	31	3	...	...	34	Pundari ...	33	...	...	...	38
Gandhabanik ...	18	26	1	...	45	Rajbansi ...	355	5	...	...	360
Gonda ...	212	73	11	...	296	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	1,212	597	3	1	1,813
Govr ...	15	9	2	...	26	Sadgop ...	44	1	10	...	55
Halwai ...	24	...	...	...	24	Shaha ...	89	235	144	2	469
Hari ...	99	4	...	...	103	Subarnabanik ...	20	14	1	...	35
Jogi ...	4	43	39	1	87	Sudra ...	2	429	290	14	650
Kahar ...	35	13	1	...	49	Tanti and Tatwa ...	49	77	15	...	141
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	553	169	18	3	733	Teli and Tili ...	112	64	20	3	199
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	67	4	6	...	77	Tiyar ...	21	...	...	...	21
Kamar ...	25	14	7	...	46	Vaisya ...	15	8	...	...	23
Kayasth ...	2,504	6,995	1,673	121	11,293	Others ...	289	97	29	27	442

**GROUP 105 (Part).—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services, excluding peons and linesmen.**

Anglo-Indian ...	7	21	8	...	36	Kayasth ...	127	390	153	...	666
Baidya ...	54	111	37	...	202	Musalman ...	88	353	127	...	580
Brahman ...	164	350	92	1	607	Rajput (Chhattri) ...	27	3	...	...	102
European and allied races	13	22	1	...	36	Shaha ...	4	24	...	...	28
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	31	...	1	...	39	Sudra ...	...	15	...	...	139
						Others ...	120	82	...	...	202



## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI—PART II—concluded

## GROUP 168 (Part)—Inmates of Jails—concluded

CASTE	Burdwan Division	Pres. lency Dacca on excl. Calcutta	Calcutta.	Rajshahi Division	Dacca Division	Chittagong Division	Hill Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chamar	23	37	17		1			78
Chota	148	5						153
Dhoba	5	22	1	4	8	4		43
Dora	62	64	18	9	1	1		139
Dondh	5	43	10	5	1			64
Gosia	60	1*	38	18	23			202
Ha wal		21		1	1			26
Ha t	11	4		2	5			22
Ind an Christ an	4	22	1					27
Jolaha		10	1		15	4		28
Jog		69	10	6	5			135
Kahar	17	31	23		18	1		90
Kalbaria (gunpec Rod)	40	67	1	4	39			141
Ka bartia (Chas)	16	1						17
Ka bartia (Jai ya)	1	5						6
Kalwar	3	23	4					30
Kamra	8	14	4					26
Kasra	3	35	3		5	3		49
Kapa i	1	14	7		7			29
Kayasth	61	111	63	10	613	9		817
Khandait	3	21	16					40
Koir	4	10	5	2	5			26
Kolatr ya	1	51						52
Korai	7	37	14	9	10	1		88
Lohar	29	14	2					45
Mallah	1	15	4	1	5	1		25
Mohar	15	7	2		2			26
Much	10	80	6	5	12			113
Muna man				507	1925	603	1	2,935
Namandira	3	68	7		168	25		268
Nap t	3	28	31	1	14	1		88
Pat	3	29	1					33
Pat	3	23	1	1				28
Pathan	19	69	23					111
Pod	1	21	1					23
Ra banai	2	8	2	28	3			43
Rajput (Chhatri)	7	59	53	31	31	1		184
Sadgoy	12	34	2					58
Sa val	3	22	13	1				39
Santal	63	6	1					69
Savar	32							32
Shahi				8	15			23
Shik	286	1140	307	9		3		1795
Subaraban k	2	33	6	1				41
Sutri	4	10	6		2			20
Tanti and Tarwa	52	23	9	2	4			70
Tel and Th	17	39	10	3	6			83
Others	191	210	104	117	65	14		642

## PART III—CASTES AND TRIBES OF TEA GARDEN EMPLOYEES

CASTE	Jalpa Gur	Darje ling	Chit ting	Total	CASTE	Jalpa Gur	Darje ling	Chit ting	Total
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Asarwa a	20	1		203	Doradh	310	7	73	389
Asar	508			808	Chari	318	436		754
Magd	5		58	234	Chas	2067	13	39	2119
Path	216	10		226	Uma val	676		31	642
Ban	234		1305	1539	Gosia	2400	15	61	2669
Bed va	307			323	Gomh		15	33	337
Dhoga	62		75	701	Go a t	423		6	2428
I hol a	4210	718	14	4938	Gom n		712	406	1194
Hu ya	2378	108		2739	Gurong				5418
Huon j	29		65	294	Hajam	17			120
Brakman	1049	109	17	1875	Halwa	19	91		110
Dondh at (gunpec Rod)	10			100	Ha	43		60	163
Chamar	261	1	67	333	Ho	1768			1565
Chasa			123	123	Indian Chr an	1194			1218
Ch k (Bora k)	2360	2	122	3252	J mlar	2269	14	13	2293
Ch newe	15			175	Jog	69	81	29	199
Damai	61	180		2438	Jo aba	20			205
I arti	370			292	Kahar	139	4	15	165
Jolaha	309	1	18	327	Kalwar	127	3		130
Dora	508		262	850	Kamar	1403		61	1544

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVI.—PART III—concluded.

CASTE.	Jalpau-guri.	Darjeel-ing.	Chitta-gong.	TOTAL.	CASTE.	Jalpau-guri.	Darjeel-ing.	Chitta-gong.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kami ...	1,655	3,009	...	4,664	Napit ...	126	...	42	168
Randu ...	136	5	...	141	Nepali (unspecified) ...	245	...	...	245
Kayasth ...	484	26	47	557	Newar ...	1,897	2,217	...	4,114
Khambu ...	293	9,770	...	10,063	Nuniya ...	119	...	...	119
Kharia ...	6,048	...	...	6,048	Oran ...	55,543	1,357	61	56,961
Khawar ...	2,061	132	173	2,365	Oriya ...	382	...	11	393
Khas ...	233	3,156	...	3,389	Pan (Panika) ...	170	...	42	212
Khawas ...	48	311	...	359	Pasi ...	9	9	205	223
Koiri ...	21	...	132	156	Pathan ...	227	11	...	238
Kora ...	93	...	13	106	Rajbansi ...	308	17	8	333
Korwa ...	788	...	...	788	Rajput (Chhatr) ...	3,051	3,507	27	6,589
Kumhar ...	373	...	3	376	Rajwar ...	83	...	64	147
Kurmi ...	516	4	260	780	Rautia ...	513	...	...	513
Lepeha ...	107	1,428	...	1,535	Sannyasi ...	251	316	...	567
Lumbu ...	1,445	3,026	...	4,471	Santal ...	11,310	362	423	12,103
Lohar ...	3,983	119	107	4,301	Sarki ...	621	823	...	1,444
Mahli ...	2,500	61	9	2,569	Sheikh ...	1,645	39	145	1,829
Mallah ...	522	...	2	524	Sonar (Sarnakar) ...	286	563	...	849
Malo ...	45	...	77	122	Sunri ...	182	7	...	189
Malpaharia ...	2,400	103	...	2,503	Sunuwar ...	162	1,271	...	1,423
Mangar ...	5,703	4,503	...	10,206	Tanti and Tatwa ...	665	22	5	692
Manjhi ...	119	515	...	634	Teli and Tili ...	520	3	18	541
Mech ...	238	...	...	238	Thakuri ...	47	355	...	402
Muchi ...	149	22	...	171	Tharu ...	65	104	...	169
Munda ...	17,280	401	199	17,883	Tipara ...	...	...	189	189
Murmi ...	2,130	8,582	...	10,712	Turi ...	1,256	7	299	1,562
Musahar ...	129	...	335	464	Yakha ...	40	451	...	491
Nagesia ...	993	233	...	1,231	Others ...	2,351	307	269	2,926

NOTE.—Tribal converts to Christianity, so returned, have been included in the respective tribes to which they belong.

## PART IV.—CASTES OF JUTE MILL EMPLOYEES.

CASTE.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	24-Parga-nas.	Total.	CASTE.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	24-Parga-nas.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agarwala ...	435	...	9	73	517	Kaora ...	170	476	44	252	942
Bagdi ...	2,502	1,802	153	1,637	6,094	Kapali ...	...	258	...	...	258
Baishnab (Bairagi) ...	373	616	122	1,776	2,886	Kayasth ...	859	1,017	125	1,475	3,476
Baniya ...	239	62	6	...	702	Kewat ...	15	9	2	1,091	1,117
Barui ...	149	53	32	158	392	Khandait ...	238	909	208	1,304	2,809
Bediya ...	...	...	...	111	111	Khatri ...	...	4	1	220	225
Bhar ...	227	43	5	1,179	1,454	Koiri ...	525	265	62	1,042	1,894
Bhuiya ...	14	26	79	341	460	Kumhar ...	146	394	133	245	918
Bind ...	148	2	...	1,142	1,292	Kunjra ...	81	15	...	109	205
Brabman ...	1,119	1,652	526	5,591	8,883	Kurmi ...	703	707	92	1,035	2,627
Chamar ...	1,533	2,477	1,251	16,549	21,510	Lohar ...	4	16	16	71	107
Chasadhoba ...	133	3	8	36	189	Mali (Malakar) ...	83	22	5	353	463
Devanga ...	...	...	...	2,316	2,316	Mallah ...	435	190	11	655	1,291
Dhanuk ...	69	7	...	54	130	Malo ...	24	125	...	1,184	1,333
Dhoba ...	...	34	7	231	272	Moyra ...	345	204	17	673	1,239
Dhania ...	176	79	33	809	1,097	Muchi ...	732	645	391	4,074	5,842
Dom ...	127	270	73	2,099	679	Namasudra ...	107	369	12	156	635
Dosadh ...	828	1,401	340	2,088	5,555	Napit ...	297	533	30	593	1,458
Gandhabanik ...	102	69	25	331	526	Nuniya ...	257	347	30	625	1,259
Gonr ...	151	23	...	261	435	Pasi ...	302	210	20	1,019	1,551
Goala ...	840	524	381	3,248	4,993	Pathan ...	633	776	119	1,599	3,116
Hajjam ...	45	6	...	147	198	Patwa ...	200	2	1	1	264
Halwai ...	43	19	22	273	357	Pod ...	63	975	10	275	1,323
Hari ...	233	81	16	136	416	Rajput (Chhatr) ...	574	602	83	1,183	2,745
Indian Christian ...	21	63	10	292	386	Sadgop ...	403	634	72	378	1,487
Jogi ...	162	187	6	567	922	Saiyad ...	319	1,012	62	431	1,824
Jolaha ...	4,322	699	573	14,151	19,745	Sheikh ...	4,477	12,650	3,321	20,651	41,029
Kahar ...	505	642	301	1,729	3,977	Sonar (Sarnakar) ...	173	111	25	290	599
Kaibartta ...	559	805	39	406	1,899	Subarnabanik ...	173	77	25	37	314
Kaibartta (Chasi) ...	1,003	5,391	501	5,027	11,922	Sanri ...	114	34	57	169	364
Kaibartta (Jaliya) ...	111	49	8	149	317	Sutradhar ...	84	75	13	86	258
Kalu ...	153	321	30	634	1,138	Tambuli ...	94	5	15	7	121
Kalwar ...	137	140	43	616	966	Tanti and Tatwa ...	1,499	1,372	253	4,072	7,296
Kamar ...	309	279	21	562	1,171	Teli and Tili ...	1,632	688	447	4,500	7,217
Randu ...	448	41	34	529	1,052	Tiyar ...	197	818	29	271	1,306
Kansari ...	35	25	5	69	134	Turaha ...	4	...	3	103	110
						Others ...	628	1,239	137	1,543	3,447



TABLE XVII.

**CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.**

This table shows the denominations of Christians of all races. The classification, which is prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, differs from that adopted in 1901, the principal changes being as follows:—

- (1) Persons who returned themselves as Protestants without specifying any particular denomination, and whose denomination could not be ascertained by means of subsequent enquiries, were treated in that year as members of the Anglican Communion. They are now classified under the head "Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)."
- (2) Under this latter head also are shown persons who returned themselves as Dissenter, Nonconformist, Unsectarian or Undenominational. In 1901 they were classed under the head "Minor Denominations," which is now reserved for true sects or denominations.

Armenians have been classed in this table under the head "European and allied races." They are shown separately in Table XVIII, from which information regarding their numbers, etc., can be obtained. Under the orders of the Government of India, those formerly known as Eurasians are shown under the head "Anglo-Indians." The Feringis of Eastern Bengal are treated as Anglo-Indians for the purpose of this table.

Details of the entries grouped together under the head "Minor Protestant Denominations" are given below:—

NAME OF DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adventist ..	39	18	21	11	15	3	1	4	6
Catholic Apostolic ..	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...
Church of Christ, Mission ..	4	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Church of God ...	33	22	11	2	...	...	3	20	6
Church of India ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disciples of Christ ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Evangelical ...	35	5	30	5	5	...	1	...	21
Evangelical Union ..	5	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	4
Evangelist Church ..	10	10	0	...	...	...	...	10	9
Household of Faith ...	15	4	11	...	4	...	...	4	7
Irvingite ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Brethren ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh Day Adventist ...	55	22	33	2	3	3	8	17	22
Swedenborgian ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	217	89	128	25	30	8	16	56	82
BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHANDERNAGORE.									
Catholic Apostolic ...	13	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

[illegible]









TABLE XVII—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE—continued

District or State.	MINOR PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS										PRESBYTERIAN									
	TOTAL					DISTRIBUTION BY RACE					TOTAL					DISTRIBUTION BY RACE				
	Persec.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Anglo-Indians	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Anglo-Indians	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Anglo-Indians	Male.	Female.
<b>BENGAL</b>	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237
(1) <i>Patna</i> territory	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236
<b>BURDWAN DIVISION</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>PRESBYTERIAN DIVISION</b>	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237
(1) <i>Patna</i> territory	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236
<b>BAJSHAH DIVISION</b>	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bajshah	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bajshah	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bajshah	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bajshah	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>DAKKA DIVISION</b>	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Dacca	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Dacca	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Dacca	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Dacca	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>(2) <i>Free</i> territory</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Free	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Free	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Free	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>SIKKIM</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sikkim	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

DA THE SIKKIMES PRISON CHANDENAGORE









TABLE XVIII.

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*EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.*

THIS table is in two parts. Part A shows the distribution of Christians by districts and in the Province as a whole. Part B contains details for all places treated as cities.

In this table the Feringis have been excluded from the figures for Anglo-Indians.

TABLE XVIII.—EUROPEANS, ARMEINIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE PART A—DETAILS FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES

DIRECTOR OF STATE	TOTAL			BRITISH SUBJECTS						10 AND OVER.	
	Total	Male	Females.	Ages 18-29		30-49		50-69		Males.	Females.
				Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BENGAL											
(1) British Territory	45,246	26,639	18,608	27,317	14,652	7,663	1,929	1,609	310	274	2,323
BURDWAN DIVISION	6,371	3,696	2,675	3,066	1,838	7,168	379	322	48	95	339
Bardham	2,018	1,272	890	1,156	666	490	164	151	24	20	123
Birbhum	1,119	720	499	1,039	544	495	149	131	1	1	6
Medinipur	1,344	717	627	1,266	756	510	250	213	13	7	69
Hooghly	1,276	755	521	1,172	712	460	162	138	13	7	54
Howrah	3,269	1,773	1,496	1,112	707	405	108	105	11	7	123
PRESIDENT DIVISION	31,815	18,619	13,206	9,737	4,863	4,874	1,039	938	340	246	1,497
Calcutta	2,919	1,693	1,226	1,693	879	814	150	116	17	14	165
Medinipur	2,414	1,370	1,044	1,370	750	620	820	740	125	171	1,307
Murshidabad	1,111	644	467	571	403	168	3	1	1	1	1
Bankura	52	33	19	52	33	19	3	1	1	1	1
Kanchi	43	25	18	43	25	18	1	1	1	1	1
BAJSHAH DIVISION	4,920	3,320	1,600	3,320	1,600	1,720	418	332	219	83	333
Bahadur	81	54	27	81	54	27	6	6	1	1	6
Dumraon	69	35	34	69	35	34	3	3	1	1	3
Durgam	257	134	123	257	134	123	10	10	1	1	10
Jaunpur	2,402	1,257	1,145	2,402	1,257	1,145	250	200	117	72	233
Patna	11	7	4	11	7	4	3	3	1	1	3
Begha	219	130	89	147	89	58	18	18	1	1	18
Muzaffarpur	21	11	10	21	11	10	1	1	1	1	1
DACCA DIVISION	7,240	724	506	786	478	308	63	62	3	5	94
Dacca	852	327	525	476	297	179	45	45	1	1	55
Mymensingh	110	60	50	110	60	50	7	7	1	1	13
Barisal	146	71	75	139	69	70	17	17	1	1	23
Backergunge	132	67	65	132	67	65	6	6	1	1	10
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	1,006	537	469	570	314	256	28	28	2	3	62
Tripura	130	94	36	130	94	36	5	5	1	1	12
Noakhali	88	45	43	88	45	43	3	3	1	1	6
Chittagong	781	399	382	781	399	382	22	22	2	3	34
Chittagong Hill Tracts	11	3	8	11	3	8	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Feudatory States	18	23	15	18	23	15	7	7	1	1	2
Cooch Behar	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
Mizoram	9	6	3	9	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
SIKKIM	28	27	1	28	27	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDIAN SUBJECTS IN FRANCE CHANDERAGORE	75	44	31	75	44	31	1	1	1	1	1











PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

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*AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS  
AND THANAS.*

vi

## PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

District	Subdivision and Thana	Area in square miles	Number of—		Number of occupied houses	Population				Percentage of Variation	
			Towns	Villages		1911			1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1901
						Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BENGAL		84,092	184	193,245	8,789,948	40,703,642	23,803,393	22,502,049	42,881,776	+ 7.68	+ 8.97
BRITISH TERRITORY		78,699	119	110,732	8,631,509	45,483,077	27,563,323	22,117,832	42,141,477	+ 7.93	+ 10.10
URDUWAN DIVISION		13,948	28	24,104	1,858,879	8,467,314	4,261,923	4,205,389	8,240,676	+ 2.76	+ 7.16
URDUWAN		2,691	6	2,769	353,862	1,538,371	770,324	768,047	1,532,716	+ 0.37	—
NADAR SUBDIVISION		1,270	1	1,271	163,495	603,101	349,610	333,482	602,230	— 2.81	—
Burdwa		78	1	3	10,460	60,572	35,835	30,717	69,136	+ 4.65	+ 9.36
Kh. bibganj		103		129	13,313	83,984	41,018	42,966	83,808	+ 1.32	—
Kh. ndagshoh		99		114	11,212	60,362	29,853	30,507	61,747	+ 2.24	+ 0.23
Baona		124		211	20,300	101,801	50,866	51,471	100,503	+ 3.38	+ 19.65
Sargach		195		272	28,130	166,115	80,866	81,076	166,022	+ 3.39	+ 9.88
Jamulpur		109		165	17,744	69,853	34,296	35,557	70,047	+ 3.18	+ 14.29
Chail		191		190	21,857	84,351	44,351	45,711	85,947	+ 4.74	+ 17.08
Augram		253		170	41,217	85,183	41,632	43,331	87,969	+ 2.71	+ 12.3
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION		618	2	371	84,724	358,582	206,917	187,663	370,988	+ 4.74	+ 19.67
Ass. a. i.		230	1	813	37,596	177,312	94,000	83,312	167,805	+ 3.61	+ 21.64
Kananga		318	1	815	38,542	175,783	88,674	87,109	165,803	+ 3.61	+ 12.15
Kaksa		108		83	9,346	35,487	17,430	18,057	37,132	+ 4.56	+ 6.30
KATWA SUBDIVISION		411	2	371	55,730	261,463	128,800	132,663	253,072	+ 3.32	—
Kengra		130		118	18,443	89,673	44,038	45,635	85,281	+ 5.14	+ 10.35
Katwa		131		125	19,460	94,055	48,183	45,872	92,700	+ 2.43	—
Mangalkot		144		129	16,827	78,656	47,422	31,233	72,083	+ 2.93	—
KALSA SUBDIVISION		586	1	506	51,913	225,853	110,988	114,865	226,417	— 0.53	—
Kalsa		133	1	269	2,763	69,411	35,967	33,443	69,279	— 0.01	—
Purbasthali		135		21	16,418	73,250	36,778	36,472	73,618	+ 3.15	—
Misrao war		118		147	1,653	6,564	30,513	3,251	60,300	+ 3.29	—
KBHUM		1,782	1	2,216	204,179	938,478	463,838	471,635	902,280	+ 3.68	+ 13.03
NADAR SUBDIVISION		1,107	1	1,433	123,272	544,479	270,097	274,370	535,928	+ 1.59	+ 13.92
Buri		39	1	408	22,143	138,806	63,116	69,690	141,133	+ 6.87	+ 10.80
Tubraipur		275		372	30,347	105,611	47,297	58,314	123,025	+ 1.82	+ 15.48
Boip		257		524	28,318	119,176	69,631	69,545	115,784	+ 8.67	+ 17.22
Bokulapur		148		171	17,880	82,516	40,380	42,136	77,740	+ 6.18	+ 14.68
Lahpur		118		139	14,369	68,463	34,614	33,849	64,251	+ 6.50	+ 11.53
KAMPUR HAT SUBDIVISION		645		783	80,907	391,001	193,741	197,260	366,352	+ 6.73	+ 11.68
Kampur Hat		157		211	21,083	110,469	55,111	55,358	102,810	+ 7.40	+ 10.05
Mayur shwar		193		276	21,124	97,107	48,121	48,986	95,339	+ 3.49	+ 8.2
Yalhati		139		142	18,103	90,154	44,506	45,648	89,521	+ 4.98	+ 11.93
Murari		157		152	16,507	84,271	45,949	38,322	80,182	+ 8.13	+ 17.15
ANKURA		2,621	3	4,634	231,793	1,138,670	568,585	570,085	1,116,411	+ 1.99	+ 4.37
NADAR SUBDIVISION		1,921	1	3,483	140,943	746,564	371,305	375,259	712,058	+ 4.90	+ 2.85
Bankura		380	1	660	9,643	168,373	79,308	79,065	148,970	+ 6.39	+ 5.88
Ona		420		463	24,194	120,591	59,065	60,846	124,917	+ 1.89	+ 6.44
Gangajy ghats		463		403	37,029	180,440	84,506	95,934	185,431	+ 3.17	+ 4.05
Kheira		364		745	32,734	129,996	65,541	64,455	115,333	+ 13.73	+ 3.00
Kaypur		333		690	20,405	110,078	55,438	54,640	101,425	+ 6.62	+ 0.78
S. Malpal		119		254	6,923	38,480	19,394	19,086	38,192	+ 0.99	+ 2.07
JEHURPUR SUBDIVISION		700	2	1,151	10,830	391,266	191,286	200,496	394,336	— 3.13	+ 7.17
Vishnupur		303	1	38	31,800	139,735	67,707	72,028	142,973	+ 3.20	+ 5.07
Bonamshahi		141	1	216	17,443	82,042	41,919	40,123	82,488	+ 0.54	+ 9.27
Kotulpur		135		353	23,187	91,989	45,449	46,540	89,521	+ 4.32	+ 8.91
Indas		144		193	19,342	77,940	38,004	39,936	82,343	+ 6.15	+ 10.55
DEAPORE		5,186	8	11,316	583,338	2,807,901	1,410,713	1,410,487	2,789,114	+ 1.15	+ 6.99
NADAR SUBDIVISION		3,270	2	1,749	275,158	1,300,086	654,723	645,353	1,277,534	+ 1.75	—
Idnapore		136	1	259	19,833	78,171	40,289	37,872	78,391	+ 0.19	+ 9.07
Kharakpur		228		716	7,032	132,876	60,088	63,807	111,014	+ 14.09	+ 10.51
Jhargam		294		436	15,808	80,361	39,84	40,509	76,983	+ 5.59	+ 7.10
Rampur		379		901	22,496	112,240	55,587	56,653	104,992	+ 6.4	+ 2.41
Salpadi		215		388	10,023	59,778	29,785	29,993	60,950	+ 0.72	+ 9.70
Debra		13		243	18,941	89,709	43,521	46,188	93,722	+ 1.55	+ 1.60
Salpadi		218		450	38,120	147,560	72,543	75,017	142,560	+ 4.43	+ 6.66
Waryangarh		236		643	28,417	123,028	62,409	60,619	123,028	+ 6.18	+ 5.89
Garhbeta		409		84	25,604	126,063	63,446	62,617	123,028	+ 6.18	+ 5.89
Keshpur		167		705	19,807	93,367	41,571	41,796	83,583	+ 6.18	+ 5.89
Dantan		246		435	25,634	120,236	62,443	57,793	103,241	+ 6.18	+ 5.89
Gop ballahpur		830		1,171	38,424	163,172	81,234	81,944	165,136	+ 0.01	+ 7.34

\* The area shown in the Secretariat records is 5,366 square miles the difference of 41 square miles being returned as uninhabited river beds

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		Total.	1911.			1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
						Male.	Female.	Both sexes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MIDNAPORE—reclassified.											
GHATAL SUBDIVISION ...	372	5	719	68,702	501,596	147,945	155,451	524,991	- 7.26	- 0.00	811
Ghatal ... ..	91	2	147	19,406	83,341	41,958	41,383	82,082	- 9.49	- 0.48	916
Paspur ... ..	131	2	291	20,224	123,157	58,701	64,456	120,664	- 5.75	- 2.37	917
Chandirakona ... ..	151	3	281	29,072	94,098	47,286	47,812	102,215	- 7.10	+ 0.65	629
TAMLUK SUBDIVISION ...	654	1	1,728	122,141	601,502	296,750	504,772	585,455	+ 5.15		921
Tamluk ... ..	151	1	294	31,356	151,872	74,313	77,567	148,341	+ 2.67		1,177
Machadepur ... ..	120		197	20,517	102,323	51,096	51,227	96,905	+ 5.53	+ 8.27	853
Sutata ... ..	98		191	15,663	74,246	37,496	36,810	70,644	+ 5.10	+ 11.60	768
Pandakura ... ..	132		492	34,993	143,091	69,021	74,070	145,554	+ 0.41	+ 4.07	917
Sandhiabari ... ..	153		254	20,792	120,070	61,812	61,258	124,314	+ 3.80	+ 12.67	533
COXTA SUBDIVISION ...	819		1,771	117,527	618,225	511,314	506,909	605,156	+ 2.50	+ 10.59	728
Khushi ... ..	75		112	9,225	57,306	28,041	28,425	57,667	- 0.33	+ 14.74	765
Coxta ... ..	124		265	23,325	177,708	89,549	88,159	172,477	+ 2.03		793
Mandagor ... ..	124		223	14,274	70,007	36,579	33,428	75,180	+ 1.32		633
Bhadrakpur ... ..	161		334	21,450	120,731	61,216	62,515	123,728	+ 4.97	+ 8.50	773
Kata ... ..	125		197	15,337	70,320	33,855	34,411	77,861	+ 0.57	+ 5.40	612
Pataspur ... ..	138		281	20,635	102,082	52,144	49,938	99,281	+ 2.81	+ 6.16	740
HOOGLY ... ..	1,188	5	2,202	262,778	1,090,097	555,835	554,274	1,049,041	+ 5.91		918
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	439	2	850	80,177	518,042	167,670	154,372	308,474	+ 1.16		711
Babgarh ... ..	79		137	12,567	45,553	24,031	22,499	41,414	+ 2.06		577
Padma ... ..	111		166	14,221	71,040	35,381	35,659	68,756	+ 5.47	+ 4.14	640
Dhansakhal ... ..	135		337	23,642	97,226	47,614	49,612	95,594	+ 1.71	- 0.1	720
Pada ... ..	80		147	10,514	43,461	21,351	21,707	43,462	- 0.63	- 3.01	543
Hoochly ... ..	54	2	61	13,431	54,772	28,067	24,865	56,519	- 2.80		1,611
MEERPORE SUBDIVISION ...	545	5	737	108,670	461,296	245,017	216,279	415,178	+ 11.65	+ 5.50	1,345
Haripal ... ..	118		301	42,721	103,704	51,845	51,859	96,010	+ 7.01	+ 1.92	902
Jankipara ... ..	63		145	13,031	59,561	29,245	29,316	57,294	+ 1.50	- 3.74	930
Serampore ... ..	22	5	7	11,256	112,164	48,507	43,547	93,611	+ 10.82	+ 17.28	5,095
Sinkur ... ..	71		122	15,659	75,083	38,512	36,571	65,617	+ 14.00	- 3.06	1,058
Chanditola ... ..	72		132	22,142	111,704	57,518	53,976	99,114	+ 12.12	+ 1.93	1,533
ARAMBAGH SUBDIVISION ...	406	1	615	75,951	516,759	155,156	163,025	527,589	- 5.25	+ 0.85	780
Arambagh ... ..	129	1	224	26,951	110,406	57,907	61,498	121,317	- 1.60	+ 2.33	796
Gokhat ... ..	145		240	25,918	98,170	48,129	50,041	106,785	- 8.07	- 1.79	677
Khatkul ... ..	111		151	21,082	99,184	47,101	52,081	99,234	- 0.97	+ 1.93	891
HOWDAH ... ..	510	2	967	220,959	913,502	498,641	444,861	850,514	+ 10.95	+ 11.58	1,850
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	175	2	269	125,274	492,325	281,074	211,151	451,257	+ 14.14	+ 17.73	2,845
Bally* ... ..	2	1	20	5,070	22,394	14,217	8,177	13,229	+ 69.28		11,197
Lillooch* ... ..	14		20	4,445	22,036	12,921	9,700	16,155	+ 4.11		1,617
Howrah, Sibpur and Golabari ... ..	8	1	1	62,437	179,580	114,529	64,560	167,591	+ 13.83	+ 35.15	22,421
Dumjor* ... ..	76		145	32,246	168,083	91,812	76,271	151,709	+ 10.79		2,312
Jagatballabhpur ... ..	73		103	29,170	99,724	47,287	52,437	92,570	+ 7.73	+ 8.60	1,366
ULUBARIA SUBDIVISION ...	337		698	95,665	451,277	217,567	255,710	419,257	+ 7.64	+ 5.62	1,359
Amia ... ..	137		264	39,293	177,102	89,931	91,259	166,839	+ 6.15	+ 2.39	1,293
Bagman ... ..	56		115	15,981	77,002	37,055	40,517	72,439	+ 7.18	+ 5.24	1,386
Ulubaria ... ..	77		165	23,642	107,071	55,197	52,774	95,392	+ 13.87	+ 8.78	1,402
Dumjampur ... ..	67		164	17,749	88,512	42,392	46,130	84,487	+ 7.70	+ 8.66	1,321
PRESIDENCY DIVI- SION.	17,400	48	13,341	1,705,921	9,445,321	5,014,917	4,430,404	8,983,818	+ 5.14	+ 5.26	510
24-PARGANAS ... ..	4,844	20	5,385	454,299	2,434,104	1,305,700	1,128,404	2,078,569	+ 17.12	+ 9.89	509
DIAMOND HARBOUR SUBDIVISION.	1,283		1,095	93,018	515,725	261,157	254,568	460,748	+ 11.95	+ 14.56	402
Magrahat ... ..	108		250	25,112	140,019	69,367	70,652	130,421	+ 7.36	+ 4.80	1,296
Falta ... ..	50		207	10,645	57,301	27,274	30,027	52,408	+ 9.35	+ 5.20	1,146
Diamond Harbour ... ..	61		216	13,860	78,535	38,674	39,861	70,685	+ 11.11	+ 11.44	1,257
Kulpi ... ..	98		300	26,831	152,224	78,514	73,410	135,699	+ 12.68	+ 26.80	1,553
Mathurapur ... ..	969		116	16,570	87,046	47,028	40,018	72,137	+ 21.50	+ 23.02	91

\* Lilloosh thana was formed in 1904 from part of Dumjor and part of Bally. Figures for 1891 are not available.  
 † This figure includes 2,196 persons enumerated in the Sunderbans and not allocated to any thana.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in sq. miles	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION		Number of persons per sq. mile
		Towns	Villages		1911			1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1902	
					Total	Male	Female	Both sexes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14-PARGANAS—continued											
ADAR SUBDIVISION	1 164	6	469	138 987	756,144	394 935	361 413	671,259	+ 12 67	+ 11 43	659
Barrupur	95	1	169	15,376	100 308	51,051	49 255	90 756	+ 10 49	+ 4 33	1,215
Malda	670	—	32	15 379	82 037	40 771	41 266	82 037	+ 12 42	+ 4 37	125
Jaynagar	60	1	90	71 951	123 688	63 8 8	60 068	107 953	+ 74 75	+ 13 62	2,066
Chager	11*	—	155	14 037	87 470	43 5 1	43 919	87 470	+ 74 5 6	+ 14 35	711
Bahala	31	—	81	10 115	50 422	26 00	27 422	50 422	—	—	1,396
To lygunge	27	—	39	15,373	66 487	34 01	32 456	66 487	+ 19 45	—	1,362
S. narpur	41	—	94	9 390	47 355	23,912	23,443	47 355	+ 8 17	—	1,110
Vishupur	73	—	164	17 130	91 768	44,737	47 031	91,768	+ 9 29	+ 7 21	1,267
Budge-Budge	41	1	114	19 863	85 9 4	41 623	44,319	85,939	+ 16 54	+ 13 93	1,569
BARRACKPORE SUBDIVISION	190	13	118	76,463	392,394	183,356	109,168	306 449	+ 61 69	—	1,410
Barrackpore	8	3	—	10 794	43 910	24,228	1 583	38 646	+ 13 62	+ 13 75	5,69
Nagpore	15	3	14	20 294	72,259	47,209	25,050	72,259	+ 194 80	+ 21 18	1,521
Kusidaha	17	3	30	8 320	22 465	13 4 6	9 4 0	22 465	+ 13 66	+ 7 9	1,331
Udm. Udm.	30	3	10	6 274	29 8 7	15 763	11 114	23,599	+ 13 98	—	838
Na. hani	96	3	58	26,301	101 767	55 172	36 595	63 371	+ 65 18	—	1,000
BARRHAT SUBDIVISION	275	2	669	56,426	292,791	159,003	140,698	264,169	+ 10 84	—	1,065
Bahra	103	1	178	15 293	74,320	39 543	34 7 7	7 438	+ 5 21	+ 0 90	721
Use. naga	74	—	115	11 908	52,202	31 993	20,209	52 202	+ 12 73	+ 1 93	1 541
Barrhat	98	1	376	29 215	166,239	81 558	74,691	139,216	+ 12 96	—	1 094
BARRHAT SUBDIVISION	1,929	3	534	74,896	499,476	285,966	205,510	372,187	+ 15 39	+ 7 22	253
Bardua	15	1	155	26 000	141 840	73 867	67 973	139 840	+ 7 21	+ 4 55	964
Barrhat	91	1	124	17,943	86,720	50 553	41 065	86 720	+ 13 37	+ 10 06	1 085
Ha. ca	15	—	134	11 815	60,453	34 204	26 249	61 454	+ 11 18	+ 1 96	1 267
Hasanabad	1 630	1	181	19 022	120 053	64 506	55 547	120 053	+ 31 61	+ 12 29	76
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA	10	3	—	17,509	147,240	90,193	57,047	101,338	+ 45 28	+ 15 82	14,794
Coo. pur Chitpur	3*	1	—	6 276	48 178	30 753	17 385	48 178	+ 15 25	+ 29 68	15,050
Man. koolah	3 4	1	—	6,995	83 767	51 735	32 032	83 767	+ 66 91	+ 15 01	15 4 6
Garden Reach	3 4	1	—	5 135	48 209	27 065	17 620	48 209	+ 60 56	+ 1 03	12,818
CALCUTTA*	32*	1	—	44 297	396,067	607 674	288 393	847,796	+ 8 69	+ 24 25	43 6*
Shampukur Ward	1	400	—	2 913	57 036	32 438	24 598	57 036	+ 13 14	+ 23 74	123 7
Kumbari	2	217	—	1 896	32 073	21 134	11 939	32 073	+ 9 38	+ 13 30	123 4
Bara	3	403	—	2 059	54,910	32 787	22 123	54 910	+ 8 75	+ 37 84	135 8
Sukon. s. reet	4	390	—	2 175	40 112	29 648	10 464	40 112	+ 14 81	+ 20 47	120 4
Jorahagan	5	243	—	1 969	62 114	36 105	26 009	62 114	+ 6 1	+ 32 24	121 4
Jorahagan	6	262	—	3 841	59 514	37 707	21 807	59 514	+ 12 37	+ 27 20	227 2
Barabazar	7	317	—	1 357	30 495	25 359	5 136	30 495	+ 5 43	+ 8 93	140 5
Kalutola	8	214	—	1 685	67 004	45 036	21 968	67 004	+ 1 0	+ 4 30	254 9
Kuchipura	9	460	—	3 257	63 262	42 859	20 403	63 262	+ 1 17	+ 29 60	137 7
Row. naga	10	147	—	1 745	29 608	19 0 8	6 599	29 608	+ 7 83	+ 19 34	170 7
Poddagumre	11	166	—	1 028	36 112	24 112	12 000	36 112	+ 6 79	+ 2 34	180 5
Water. co. s. reet	12	211	—	361	6 244	3 658	2 586	6 244	+ 8 28	+ 6 24	2 8 6
Footcut. khar	13	128	—	1 328	26,436	22 777	6 659	26 436	+ 5 88	+ 10 08	146 1
Ishtola	14	109	—	3 478	31 112	21 820	9 292	31 112	+ 28 18	+ 29 65	188 8
Colindara	15	179	—	562	11 085	6 064	5 021	11 085	+ 10 18	+ 32 23	24 6
Park. S. feet	16	123	—	201	5 294	4,479	815	5 294	+ 10 18	+ 19 64	24 6
Man. naga	17	129	—	336	3 126	2,613	513	3 126	+ 43 70	+ 19 64	24 6
(Victoria terrace)	18	108	—	213	6 660	3,578	3 082	6 660	+ 8 25	+ 33 80	24 6
Hastings	19	111	—	1 440	46 072	28 398	17 674	46 072	+ 16 03	+ 33 97	160 5
Kota. J.	20	111	—	1 372	37 881	23 767	14 114	37 881	+ 16 03	+ 33 97	160 5
Ben. naga	21	832	—	1 372	37 881	23 767	14 114	37 881	+ 16 03	+ 33 97	160 5
Is. Young.	22	2,007	—	5 433	99 852	53 160	46 692	99 852	+ 46 84	+ 19 17	19 5
To lygunge	23	816	—	3 581	64 862	33 006	31 856	64 862	+ 9 23	+ 16 55	66 9
Shwan. pore	24	1 841	—	770	19 749	13,827	5 922	19 749	+ 11 46	+ 19 08	16 9
A. lyre	25	163	—	971	12 31	12 31	0	12 31	+ 1 21	+ 40 85	23 7
Khatipore	26	784	—	1 274	43 608	31 409	12 199	43 608	+ 16 03	+ 41 71	60 1
Walgun	27	1 253	—	648	4 411	3,921	490	4 411	+ 5 33	+ 22 46	—
Fort William	28	7 40	—	3 443	28 890	20 784	8 106	28 890	+ 11 90	+ 11 90	3 4
Fort	29	8 0	—	595	3 205	3 205	0	3 205	+ 4 42	+ 11 96	12 1
Canals	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YADIA	2 790	9	2 367	340,885	1 47,846	812 580	805,266	1,638,846	+ 3 44	—	580
KUCHIA SUBDIVISION	592	2	640	106 416	456 385	220 338	237,647	477,155	+ 4 25	—	779
Kuchia	—	123	—	119	21 197	109 304	55 604	111 450	+ 5 49	+ 7 19	869
Murpur	—	177	—	164	29 397	138 883	70 941	65 222	+ 3 66	+ 2 17	793
Maula pur	—	143	—	163	17 216	81 750	45 836	81 750	+ 2 73	+ 0 13	571
Komarkhali	—	148	1	254	35 700	127 158	65 677	135 675	+ 6 27	—	623

\* In column 2 the area of the wards and other parts of Calcutta is given in acres and in column 3 the number of persons per acre has been shown. The figures in these two columns for Calcutta as a whole are for the square mile and not the acre. In the Fort and Canals each occupied vessel was treated as a house.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NADIA—conold.											
MEHERPUR SUBDIVISION	652	1	569	69,516	529,565	162,658	166,925	348,124	- 5.33	+ 3.39	521
Karimpur ... ..	103	...	115	20,705	94,350	45,800	48,550	100,944	- 6.53	- 5.53	489
Gangani ... ..	126	...	85	14,389	69,561	35,026	34,335	79,467	- 12.72	+ 8.52	550
Meherpur ... ..	133	1	77	15,128	75,582	36,412	37,170	73,865	- 0.39	+ 0.26	553
Tehatta ... ..	180	...	92	19,294	92,270	45,400	46,870	93,848	- 1.08	+ 7.72	513
CHUADANGA SUBDIVISION	437	...	544	48,879	242,052	125,152	118,880	254,589	- 4.93	+ 3.74	554
Ohuadanga ... ..	112	...	95	10,826	51,865	26,802	25,063	57,151	- 9.25	+ 1.64	463
Damurudanga ... ..	116	...	71	13,452	69,042	35,080	33,962	69,563	- 0.66	+ 0.65	595
Aluadanga ... ..	132	...	112	17,268	87,012	43,746	43,266	91,281	- 4.62	+ 1.75	659
Jibannagar ... ..	77	...	60	7,333	34,113	17,524	16,589	36,704	- 7.06	+ 1.54	443
SADAR SUBDIVISION	701	2	551	77,055	368,614	185,438	183,176	361,333	+ 2.01	+ 3.53	526
Kaliganj ... ..	109	...	95	10,944	53,122	26,480	26,642	52,792	+ 0.63	+ 12.70	487
Chapra I. O. P. ... ..	130	...	92	13,243	70,440	35,009	34,831	69,477	+ 7.58	+ 3.14	542
Nakaspura ... ..	135	...	100	12,155	56,183	27,082	28,181	56,719	- 0.98	+ 0.53	416
Kissengunge ... ..	57	...	49	11,070	55,752	18,163	17,583	37,681	- 5.12	+ 15.38	627
Krisnakur ... ..	166	2	135	20,011	108,196	53,823	54,368	105,887	+ 2.16	- 5.69	652
Hanekhali I. O. P. ... ..	104	...	80	9,624	44,941	23,370	21,571	42,777	+ 5.06	+ 14.49	432
RANAGHAT SUBDIVISION	428	4	463	39,021	220,752	112,114	108,638	217,077	+ 1.69	.....	516
Santipur ... ..	74	1	59	11,189	48,947	23,489	25,458	49,559	- 1.23	- 8.16	661
Ranaghat ... ..	161	2	165	18,557	80,438	41,305	39,133	76,144	+ 5.64	- 1.50	590
Chakdaha ... ..	193	1	230	9,275	91,567	47,320	44,047	91,374	- 0.01	.....	478
MURSHIDABAD	2,143	6	1,879	281,807	1,572,274	678,292	693,982	1,335,184	+ 2.93	+ 6.57	640
SADAR SUBDIVISION	854	1	520	110,410	517,725	258,062	259,661	521,120	- 0.65	.....	621
Sujaganj (Gorabazar) ... ..	67	...	75	8,106	35,074	17,781	17,293	40,505	- 13.41	.....	523
Bethampore ... ..	9	1	...	5,438	26,143	14,302	11,841	24,397	+ 7.16	+ 3.75	2,905
Beldanga ... ..	160	...	112	23,685	118,938	59,773	59,215	104,466	+ 13.85	.....	743
Nonda ... ..	88	...	27	11,060	50,779	25,275	25,604	51,817	- 2.00	+ 6.23	577
Haribarpata ... ..	98	...	50	12,107	53,351	26,552	26,799	57,181	- 6.70	+ 3.86	544
Dautabazar ... ..	63	...	61	7,938	35,565	17,026	17,017	37,342	- 4.82	+ 4.25	564
Raninagar ... ..	167	...	91	17,157	85,655	41,402	43,791	88,944	- 3.81	+ 3.88	545
Dumkal ... ..	192	...	104	24,669	112,342	55,041	57,301	110,465	- 3.54	+ 3.22	585
ALBAGH SUBDIVISION	365	2	398	41,743	195,128	97,049	98,079	189,946	+ 2.73	.....	535
Bhagwangola ... ..	110	...	108	12,443	59,254	28,798	30,456	66,092	+ 5.64	+ 4.67	530
Shahannagar ... ..	24	1	21	5,517	21,902	10,796	11,196	25,300	- 13.43	- 18.94	913
Manuulabazar ... ..	9	1	12	3,798	11,169	5,518	6,351	12,227	- 8.05	- 18.64	1,241
Asanpur ... ..	17	...	28	1,786	12,566	6,957	5,609	13,411	+ 3.80	.....	738
Sagarighi ... ..	86	...	110	7,918	40,424	19,954	20,470	37,078	+ 9.02	+ 26.01	470
Nobogram ... ..	119	...	119	10,281	49,833	24,726	25,107	46,208	+ 7.84	.....	419
JANGIPUR SUBDIVISION	509	2	454	67,280	357,930	174,024	183,906	334,191	+ 7.10	+ 5.36	703
Lalgola ... ..	95	...	83	12,686	66,517	32,990	33,627	61,640	+ 7.91	+ 1.53	700
Raghunathganj ... ..	71	1	82	13,507	73,559	35,666	37,863	73,504	+ 0.07	+ 10.74	1,086
Mirzapur ... ..	100	...	102	10,082	47,697	23,311	24,286	45,761	+ 4.01	+ 9.30	476
Suti ... ..	137	...	80	12,599	61,282	32,701	34,511	64,432	+ 4.44	- 6.40	491
Shamshirganj ... ..	306	1	87	18,424	102,665	49,426	53,539	88,841	+ 16.89	+ 11.93	971
KANDI SUBDIVISION	435	1	527	62,565	501,493	149,157	152,336	287,927	+ 9.75	.....	589
Bharatpur ... ..	130	...	133	19,682	98,821	47,357	49,464	96,213	+ 0.63	.....	745
Kharagun ... ..	122	...	133	13,629	68,549	34,878	34,671	68,772	+ 7.49	+ 13.92	562
Kandi ... ..	32	1	55	7,390	34,798	17,471	17,327	31,924	+ 9.00	+ 12.51	1,087
Barwan ... ..	105	...	169	15,873	74,578	37,048	37,530	69,506	+ 6.55	+ 9.78	708
Gokaran ... ..	46	...	37	5,791	26,947	13,403	13,544	26,212	+ 2.80	.....	586
ESSORE	2,925	3	3,768	353,828	1,758,264	901,092	867,172	1,813,155	- 3.03	- 4.01	601
JHENIDA SUBDIVISION	616	1	854	70,695	362,518	184,202	178,316	366,184	- 6.13	.....	589
Salkopa ... ..	226	...	275	30,956	166,626	83,268	83,358	166,120	- 0.69	.....	737
Jhenida ... ..	184	...	262	17,419	88,229	44,063	43,261	85,630	- 7.74	.....	480
Kaliganj ... ..	142	...	221	14,464	71,503	37,001	34,212	69,447	- 13.20	.....	502
Kotchandpur I. O. P. ... ..	61	1	76	7,764	36,560	18,875	17,485	40,287	- 9.75	- 2.50	563
MAGURA SUBDIVISION	425	...	587	53,825	265,948	134,715	131,233	277,381	- 4.12	- 8.54	626
Magura ... ..	222	...	307	29,531	145,048	72,121	70,927	150,511	- 4.96	.....	644
Muhammampur ... ..	113	...	181	16,462	82,027	42,117	40,510	82,409	+ 0.26	.....	731
Salika I. O. P. ... ..	90	...	99	7,832	40,273	20,477	19,796	41,361	- 9.42	- 4.27	447
SADAR SUBDIVISION	748	1	1,101	93,405	462,505	240,486	221,819	480,675	- 3.82	.....	618
Bacharpura ... ..	107	...	159	10,378	50,303	26,050	24,253	55,522	- 9.40	.....	470
Jessore ... ..	205	1	319	25,415	128,984	66,896	60,088	129,701	- 2.19	.....	619
Jhikaracha ... ..	117	...	160	15,764	76,926	40,173	36,753	76,553	+ 0.44	.....	657
Manirampur ... ..	218	...	303	26,457	135,685	70,193	65,492	141,830	- 4.33	.....	622
Keshalpur ... ..	101	...	154	15,411	72,407	37,174	35,233	77,081	- 6.00	.....	717



PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION		Number of persons per square mile.
		Towns	Villages		1911		1901		1901 to 1911	1911 to 1901	
					Total	Male	Female	Both sexes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JESSORE—continued											
NARAIL SUBDIVISION	487		541	74,016	360,809	188,252	178,837	381,865	+ 2.54	—	749
Lohawan	154		218	30,471	120,864	60,857	60,013	112,611	+ 7.15	+ 2.4	714
Na ul	23*		238	77,731	149,289	75,113	73,176	133,633	+ 2.71	—	642
Barkula	1.1		30	11,814	90,660	45,957	45,009	85,459	+ 2.91	+ 4.58	8
BANGOR SUBDIVISION	649	1	695	61,949	306,984	159,437	147,547	317,552	— 3.27	— 3.89	474
Naharpur	180	1	196	30,253	92,126	47,453	44,650	89,344	+ 6.87	—	608
Sarsha	120		125	9,300	68,683	34,068	32,625	65,109	+ 0.71	— 2.89	274
Bangor	224		224	22,911	104,136	54,952	50,118	107,507	+ 2.14	—	481
Ga ghata	94		109	5,525	42,040	21,881	20,159	45,212	— 2.90	+ 4.45	44
*KHULNA	4,765	3	1,953	228,805	1,366,766	709,579	637,187	1,283,043	+ 9.08	+ 6.40	287*
SADAR SUBDIVISION	649	1	584	63,128	481,945	232,184	209,761	400,860	+ 10.07	—	610
Khulna	181	1	152	24,600	159,870	83,740	6,400	134,907	+ 3.80	—	673
Dumoria	181		155	13,810	84,624	43,317	41,317	80,423	+ 8.23	—	467
Walgachia	157		111	8,599	53,680	23,100	20,460	46,620	+ 7.15	—	449
Pa kachia	189		163	19,999	183,191	93,307	79,794	124,569	+ 22.05	+ 40.06	811
SAIKHIA SUBDIVISION	749	2	796	91,223	547,380	281,443	265,937	489,142	+ 11.91	—	738
Kalaroa	89		119	14,833	73,881	37,316	36,565	71,743	+ 2.67	+ 10.47	828
Sak im	129	1	125	18,310	95,241	48,753	46,488	97,106	+ 4.37	—	738
Kalim i	217	1	337	3,640	204,367	106,028	98,339	165,108	+ 21.27	+ 6.10	738
Asansol	97		97	9,115	92,362	32,246	30,123	53,640	+ 16.24	—	538
BAKSHAT SUBDIVISION	679		679	75,374	378,111	195,952	182,159	363,011	+ 4.16	—	537
Hollabhat	190		49	10,689	61,337	31,292	29,115	61,329	+ 0.01	—	613
Bakshat	246		203	34,466	164,130	83,560	77,450	159,000	+ 3.25	—	607
Sambal	191		174	33,519	69,179	36,384	32,793	65,174	+ 6.4	—	417
More ganj	167		106	16,916	83,495	44,106	39,329	77,527	+ 7.70	—	290
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	19,235	20	39,081	1,869,633	70,138,70*	35,536,785	34,881,517	69,273,60*	+ 4.16	+ 6.13	527
RAJSHAHI	2,618	2	6,670	312,638	1,480,547	755,206	725,381	1,460,584	+ 1.37	+ 1.58	566
SADAR SUBDIVISION	894	1	2,355	129,432	564,194	288,906	275,318	556,401	+ 1.41	— 1.27	631
Kowl	12*	1	391	2,433	65,628	31,97	44,601	83,364	+ 3.46	— 3.87	608
Naour	177		455	25,204	92,368	47,947	44,421	88,270	+ 4.37	+ 3.77	479
Gondagar	170		303	11,826	55,007	27,413	27,594	54,706	+ 17.06	+ 1.23	323
Pa ha	125		376	95,431	80,202	44,420	44,782	89,330	+ 6.46	— 3.57	635
Charabhat	145		280	24,771	102,612	52,818	50,344	103,484	+ 6.29	— 5.88	708
Bagmara	145		401	44,915	129,127	65,340	63,78	123,704	+ 4.38	+ 3.68	404
NAOGAON SUBDIVISION	860		2,460	93,003	417,40*	263,899	253,606	476,083	+ 8.91	+ 12.13	607
Naogaon	230		863	33,133	187,291	95,510	91,71	184,441	+ 10.2*	+ 14.25	814
Mania	235		740	40,209	136,738	69,153	66,585	135,776	+ 7.66	+ 10.8	444
Paichpur	164		433	18,884	89,016	50,879	48,136	99,312	+ 4.23	+ 8.67	606
Mahadpur	170		490	16,361	54,461	28,207	26,254	51,600	+ 12.30	+ 14.10	336
NATOR SUBDIVISION	864	1	1,849	87,803	358,914	206,401	196,557	409,100	— 7.02	— 4.76	462
Nator	201	1	518	29,064	118,180	59,959	58,201	113,090	+ 11.33	+ 9.84	663
Nakur	254		554	24,023	120,608	61,419	59,069	119,254	+ 4.8	+ 19.1	340
Paichpur (Nator gram)	136		320	21,81*	90,993	50,148	48,83	101,234	+ 7.80	+ 8.77	632
La pur	114		276	14,074	61,327	30,880	30,447	61,46	+ 8.11	+ 1.29	539
DINAJPUR	3,946	1	9,658	300,362	1,687,863	889,876	797,987	1,866,443	+ 7.73	+ 5.70	498
SADAR SUBDIVISION	1,598	1	3,903	123,498	604,354	366,677	328,277	637,361	+ 9.04	+ 4.04	435
Dinajpur (Kodwal)	790	1	848	36,305	217,776	116,000	101,018	209,448	+ 4.68	+ 0.31	339
Kalaganj	304		614	20,901	116,560	60,817	55,749	108,234	+ 10.04	+ 4.86	369
Ravany	243		614	18,570	83,620	41,197	42,337	83,574	+ 3.4	+ 1.86	364
Charabhat	157		215	13,515	99,692	52,068	47,624	99,445	+ 13.91	+ 3.41	363
Paichpur	166		246	18,425	84,044	44,878	39,472	84,84	+ 13.09	+ 19.6	494
Nawalganj	138		636	14,051	68,262	35,359	32,928	72,453	+ 17.75	+ 13.71	571

\* The figures for subdivisions and thanas do not work up to the total owing to the Sandarbhas area being excluded from them.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.  Both sexes.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DINAIPUR—contd.											
BEHURGHAT SUBDIVISION	1,177	...	2,776	70,942	447,545	233,777	215,566	386,595	+ 15.77	+ 14.21	380
Patnabala ...	252	...	645	19,870	110,181	57,435	52,746	93,885	+ 17.96	+ 19.05	421
Patna ...	252	...	563	11,729	63,605	33,275	30,330	54,567	+ 15.88	+ 8.39	315
Behurghat (Patnabala) ...	251	...	769	18,568	100,601	53,469	51,032	93,243	+ 14.22	+ 23.05	366
Gangasagar ...	254	...	514	8,388	95,680	50,011	45,675	93,353	+ 14.80	+ 4.92	385
Phurbati (Chantaman) ...	160	...	475	12,459	71,370	37,887	33,783	61,027	+ 16.95	+ 12.67	446
THAKURGAON SUBDIVISION.											
Thakurgaon ...	1,171	...	2,980	105,862	545,566	289,422	256,144	545,086	+ 0.46	+ 2.20	466
Thakurgaon ...	441	...	1,632	42,598	223,671	117,733	105,938	227,423	- 1.65	+ 1.25	507
Ranivandali ...	181	...	565	14,593	72,081	38,077	34,904	73,712	- 0.99	- 0.45	386
Pirganj ...	257	...	863	21,398	104,603	50,017	48,486	98,211	+ 6.11	+ 3.60	441
Bugauli ...	264	...	416	27,493	144,411	77,595	69,816	145,710	+ 0.47	+ 1.16	475
JALPAIGURI ...											
Jalpaiguri ...	2,919	2	2,219	170,637	902,660	490,228	412,432	786,526	+ 14.79	+ 15.70	509
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...											
Sadar ...	1,868	1	2,039	151,868	699,959	377,545	322,414	699,975	+ 4.95	+ 9.85	375
Jalpaiguri ...	167	1	313	14,960	65,703	40,445	39,338	82,324	+ 4.20	- 0.70	514
Bugauli ...	310	...	341	13,224	76,480	37,910	35,549	72,818	+ 4.08	- 3.51	243
Beda ...	259	...	657	28,668	103,401	87,295	76,106	165,007	- 0.97	- 0.82	430
Patnabala ...	15	...	175	9,467	60,024	31,055	27,529	55,871	+ 4.91	+ 5.28	558
Maynagar ...	277	...	438	40,787	200,030	104,382	91,454	183,686	+ 9.23	+ 31.17	348
Dain Dain ...	329	...	115	21,043	116,035	63,128	52,607	107,667	+ 7.87	+ 28.26	353
ALIPUR SUBDIVISION ...											
Alipur ...	1,051	1	180	38,769	202,701	112,683	90,018	119,555	+ 69.83	+ 64.75	193
Patnabala ...	782	1	137	22,374	120,680	70,520	55,760	69,716	+ 81.49	+ 70.01	162
Patnabala ...	269	...	45	16,395	70,121	41,673	31,255	19,407	+ 53.45	+ 37.87	283
DARJEELING ...											
Darjeeling ...	1,164	2	504	64,301	265,550	142,094	123,456	249,117	+ 6.6	+ 11.55	228
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...											
Sadar ...	726	1	596	58,286	152,097	80,196	71,901	155,464	+ 15.96	+ 26.55	210
Darjeeling ...	256	1	258	20,019	76,307	40,678	34,689	69,410	+ 8.54	+ 13.78	264
Jaitangala ...	25	...	74	8,280	27,210	15,721	13,489	22,513	+ 20.86	+ 24.53	172
Kalimpang ...	412	...	61	9,987	40,620	25,707	23,723	41,511	+ 19.29	+ 55.87	120
KHESONG SUBDIVISION											
Khesong ...	185	1	49	9,946	41,207	21,499	19,708	45,187	- 8.81	+ 1.59	223
Khesong ...	185	1	49	9,946	41,207	21,499	19,708	45,187	- 8.81	+ 1.59	223
SILIGURI SUBDIVISION...											
Siliguri ...	255	...	59	16,069	72,246	40,599	31,847	70,466	+ 2.55	- 3.47	286
Siliguri ...	253	...	59	16,069	72,246	40,599	31,847	70,466	+ 2.55	- 3.47	286
RANGPUR ...											
Rangpur ...	3,479	6	7,435	404,143	2,585,550	1,254,717	1,150,615	2,154,115	+ 10.75	+ 4.30	686
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...											
Sadar ...	1,141	1	2,861	119,587	683,127	365,161	317,966	658,291	+ 5.77	+ 1.84	599
Rangpur (Kotwali) ...	181	1	492	23,370	147,292	70,596	67,696	142,035	+ 3.70	+ 7.53	805
Muhiganj ...	170	...	957	19,035	102,027	54,071	47,956	106,342	- 4.09	- 3.41	600
Kaliganj ...	265	...	328	31,018	159,101	83,311	76,580	151,611	+ 4.68	+ 1.69	601
Badarganj ...	167	...	172	7,118	98,248	52,131	46,114	91,701	+ 3.74	+ 7.96	558
Mitrapokhur ...	194	...	468	18,375	98,813	53,662	45,151	93,648	+ 5.52	+ 5.73	489
Pirganj ...	153	...	414	15,426	77,686	41,487	36,099	69,013	+ 10.08	+ 2.79	491
NILPHAMARI SUBDIVISION.											
Nilphamari ...	619	3	470	88,933	401,860	258,259	235,601	469,568	+ 6.38	+ 5.01	758
Nilphamari ...	214	2	203	31,386	168,799	90,018	77,878	169,563	+ 5.13	+ 9.57	789
Dima ...	193	1	75	25,200	139,692	72,764	69,028	131,343	+ 3.98	- 2.52	724
Jaldhaka ...	212	...	192	31,257	183,372	95,377	88,795	167,462	+ 9.50	+ 1.78	758
KURIGAON SUBDIVISION.											
Kurigaon ...	927	1	2,005	105,084	589,520	307,690	281,830	511,358	+ 15.29	+ 1.51	656
Kurigaon ...	85	1	228	11,699	65,534	34,325	31,209	57,410	+ 14.13	- 4.63	771
Lahnagar Hat (Bara- bari) ...	184	...	500	21,045	131,580	69,797	61,783	128,553	+ 4.80	+ 4.27	716
Nageswari ...	292	...	647	23,449	155,167	80,771	74,386	149,815	+ 10.18	+ 0.65	55
Ulipur ...	370	...	624	39,951	287,249	122,707	114,452	187,671	+ 26.48	+ 1.83	631
GAIBANDHA SUBDIVISION											
Gaibandha ...	762	1	2,099	90,539	620,823	323,607	297,216	522,098	+ 18.91	+ 12.22	815
Gaibandha ...	105	1	627	27,875	231,731	121,343	110,388	194,343	+ 19.24	+ 14.68	1,188
Gaibandha ...	209	...	957	33,966	206,512	107,984	98,528	175,774	+ 17.49	+ 15.98	768
Sundarganj ...	129	...	510	17,150	106,089	55,009	51,080	85,232	+ 24.49	- 1.60	822
Shaghata ...	169	...	205	11,568	76,491	39,271	37,220	66,769	+ 14.58	+ 16.85	463



PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile, 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYMENSINGH— concluded.											
NETRAKONA SUBDIVISION	1,148	1	2,610	116,558	655,295	346,006	309,289	574,771	+ 14.01	+ 7.12	571
Netrakona ... ..	259	1	703	33,600	189,857	100,576	89,281	160,319	+ 18.42	+ 8.61	733
Kendua ... ..	267	...	574	31,210	175,868	90,852	85,016	154,042	+ 14.17	+ 10.58	659
Durkapur ... ..	382	...	771	24,528	127,035	68,759	58,276	114,912	+ 11.13	+ 1.22	333
Borhatta ... ..	179	...	454	20,897	122,772	64,332	58,410	110,718	+ 10.89	+ 8.61	656
Khatiajuri ... ..	61	...	108	6,303	39,763	21,437	18,326	35,379	+ 12.99	+ 10.53	652
JAMALPUR SUBDIVISION	1,233	2	1,721	135,428	815,306	422,493	390,815	676,452	+ 20.23	+ 16.10	660
Jamulpur ... ..	815	1	537	43,024	255,859	133,537	122,322	212,563	+ 20.37	+ 15.24	612
Nalitabari ... ..	285	...	361	22,007	124,553	65,399	59,154	90,352	+ 25.37	+ 16.01	437
Diwaoganj ... ..	262	...	233	27,517	177,553	91,749	85,804	148,101	+ 19.81	+ 11.72	673
Sherpur ... ..	268	1	446	30,734	179,658	93,131	86,527	146,502	+ 22.63	+ 21.19	670
Madarganj ... ..	103	...	144	12,006	75,683	38,677	37,006	69,914	+ 8.23	+ 15.45	735
TANGAIL SUBDIVISION...	1,061	1	2,965	167,249	1,049,772	527,625	522,149	970,250	+ 8.20	+ 12.89	989
Tangail ... ..	231	1	575	44,297	268,505	133,959	134,546	267,992	+ 2.81	+ 10.53	1,161
Kalihat ... ..	144	...	393	25,133	160,982	80,130	80,852	146,076	+ 10.20	+ 10.41	1,118
Gopalpur ... ..	273	...	767	33,233	218,232	111,285	106,947	192,486	+ 13.38	+ 19.44	799
Nagarpur ... ..	115	...	295	20,050	118,371	58,550	59,821	111,774	+ 5.91	+ 10.59	1,029
Mirzapur ... ..	100	...	299	17,246	108,781	53,832	51,949	95,994	+ 14.43	+ 10.59	1,088
Ghatail ... ..	85	...	501	14,399	95,196	48,518	46,678	84,731	+ 12.35	+ 10.41	1,129
Sharishbari (formerly Jugannathganj) ...	113	...	139	12,865	79,905	41,319	39,589	79,216	+ 0.87	+ 19.44	707
KISHORGANJ SUBDIVISION	985	2	1,528	150,623	822,719	421,518	401,201	719,184	+ 14.40	+ 11.78	855
Kishorganj ... ..	224	1	353	33,709	190,604	97,720	92,884	170,086	+ 12.16	+ 10.10	851
Kuthadi ... ..	173	...	405	31,143	178,430	90,209	88,221	154,387	+ 15.57	+ 11.04	1,031
Bajitpur ... ..	220	1	238	30,396	155,645	77,367	78,278	156,591	+ 11.60	+ 14.16	707
Badla ... ..	168	...	241	29,431	146,630	76,582	70,048	127,292	+ 15.19	+ 10.10	873
Bhairabazar ... ..	70	...	80	8,719	53,513	29,461	25,048	44,155	+ 21.19	+ 14.16	764
Astogram ... ..	130	...	211	20,175	97,897	51,175	46,722	83,673	+ 17.99	+ 14.16	753
FARIDPUR ... ..	2,576	2	5,946	416,521	2,121,914	1,074,959	1,046,955	1,951,943	+ 8.71	+ 6.20	824
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	762	1	2,034	111,219	546,499	280,553	265,946	519,478	+ 5.20	+ 6.14	717
Faridpur ... ..	190	1	398	23,602	113,194	60,218	52,976	105,975	+ 6.81	+ 5.57	596
Bhanga ... ..	232	...	755	44,341	232,632	118,316	114,316	213,761	+ 8.83	+ 13.18	823
Nagarkanda ... ..	180	...	468	22,511	110,488	55,962	54,526	103,623	+ 6.62	+ 1.29	614
Bhushana ... ..	140	...	413	20,765	92,185	46,037	41,128	86,119	+ 6.17	+ 6.15	614
GOALANDO SUBDIVISION	466	...	1,233	75,951	328,963	171,255	157,728	328,972	- 0.003	- 9.05	706
Goalando ... ..	170	...	356	20,108	124,073	66,522	57,551	120,997	+ 2.54	+ 5.21	759
Bajmukandi ... ..	123	...	322	22,714	81,902	41,599	40,303	85,475	+ 7.47	+ 9.47	695
Pangsa ... ..	173	...	555	27,129	122,988	63,114	59,874	119,500	+ 2.92	+ 12.35	711
MADARIPUR SUBDIVISION	810	1	1,599	152,284	816,203	406,109	410,094	709,477	+ 15.04	+ 11.82	1,008
Madaripur ... ..	222	1	497	45,899	245,563	122,429	123,134	219,258	+ 12.00	+ 12.83	1,106
Patong ... ..	350	...	608	60,835	355,532	173,692	181,739	304,734	+ 16.69	+ 0.62	1,015
Sibchar ... ..	238	...	494	39,557	216,308	110,678	105,230	185,663	+ 16.09	+ 5.91	235
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION	558	...	1,080	76,867	450,249	217,062	213,187	394,016	+ 9.20	+ 11.82	800
Gopalganj ... ..	153	...	188	20,382	121,698	61,757	59,911	100,639	+ 10.95	+ 10.22	731
Kotalipara ... ..	162	...	392	18,644	102,345	51,661	50,684	92,437	+ 10.72	+ 15.25	673
Mukundpur ... ..	123.5	...	353	20,933	112,277	56,281	55,996	91,438	+ 7.40	+ 8.77	591
Asiani ... ..	109.5	...	237	16,903	93,829	47,333	46,556	89,899	+ 7.40	+ 8.77	595
BACKERGUNGE ...	4,642	5	5,009	497,322	2,428,911	1,244,835	1,184,076	2,291,732	+ 5.98	+ 6.40	523
SADAR SUBDIVISION ...	1,295	3	2,048	207,657	955,184	499,251	485,933	915,567	+ 4.21	+ 7.53	761
Bari-al ... ..	152	1	305	32,390	153,397	81,715	71,682	144,573	+ 6.84	+ 7.92	1,006
Gurnadi ... ..	376	...	548	54,521	263,696	130,538	133,058	253,624	+ 17.32	+ 14.72	711
Mehdiganj ... ..	345	...	345	31,537	174,154	89,671	84,483	176,673	+ 5.12	+ 7.11	522
Jhalakati ... ..	190	1	353	31,139	167,305	83,281	84,024	164,151	+ 3.95	+ 6.14	511
Nulehatti ... ..	83	1	250	16,791	82,355	40,961	41,374	82,436	+ 5.41	+ 3.25	591
Backergunge ... ..	147	...	263	20,289	144,397	73,063	71,332	142,525	+ 1.77	+ 5.16	512
PIROJPUR SUBDIVISION	1,033	1	1,151	120,698	550,418	279,149	271,269	555,494	- 0.56	+ 6.52	533
Pirajpur ... ..	263	...	245	28,562	122,935	62,914	60,621	123,532	+ 6.94	+ 5.53	609
Sarupkati ... ..	333	...	337	44,258	204,669	101,059	103,610	206,115	+ 0.79	+ 13.71	635
Matbaria ... ..	320	...	520	28,261	123,005	64,310	58,695	114,310	+ 7.71	+ 4.23	704
Bhadaria ... ..	118	...	109	21,817	99,809	50,875	48,934	99,531	+ 2.48	+ 7.99	547

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Area in square miles	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION			Number of persons per square mile	
		Towns	Villages		1911			1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1911		
			Total		Male	Female	Both sexes					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>BACKERGONGE—conold</b>												
<b>PATANKHALI SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>111,881</b>	<b>574,972</b>	<b>297,831</b>	<b>277,141</b>	<b>522,658</b>	<b>+ 10.01</b>	<b>+ 5.22</b>	<b>372</b>	
Patankhali	41	1	371	43,533	208,470	104,156	104,314	197,253	+ 5.67	+ 1.12	468	
Banphal	128	—	179	22,005	120,255	61,111	59,144	110,263	+ 8.79	+ 9.41	761	
Antoli	124	—	504	7,864	144,552	73,946	69,606	121,610	+ 16.23	+ 11.25	270	
Gal chipsa	322	—	254	16,449	101,295	54,149	47,147	101,112	+ 17.45	+ 13.70	308	
<b>DAKSHIN SHANARUPUR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>57,106</b>	<b>318,337</b>	<b>168,854</b>	<b>149,403</b>	<b>270,233</b>	<b>+ 17.80</b>	<b>+ 4.56</b>	<b>402</b>		
Hibola	309	—	257	31,961	167,002	87,280	79,722	160,485	+ 11.04	+ 4.24	541	
Harandi	484	—	504	25,146	151,245	81,574	69,669	119,748	+ 26.31	+ 4.96	313	
<b>CHITTAGONG DIVISION</b>	<b>11,773</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11,426</b>	<b>962,857</b>	<b>5,394,491</b>	<b>2,694,511</b>	<b>2,699,980</b>	<b>4,737,751</b>	<b>+ 13.85</b>	<b>+ 13.07</b>	<b>453</b>	
<b>TIPPERA</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>403,275</b>	<b>2,470,138</b>	<b>1,243,081</b>	<b>1,187,037</b>	<b>2,117,593</b>	<b>+ 14.74</b>	<b>+ 16.79</b>	<b>572</b>	
<b>SAVAR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>185,456</b>	<b>1,099,050</b>	<b>560,191</b>	<b>538,859</b>	<b>957,699</b>	<b>+ 14.76</b>	<b>+ 16.61</b>	<b>962</b>	
Cumilla (Kotwali)	180	1	712	33,363	168,058	103,900	64,158	177,438	+ 11.41	+ 3.29	1,100	
Daudkandi	255	—	704	36,484	243,487	121,143	122,344	200,414	+ 27.74	+ 15.85	1,118	
Mo azinger	123	—	251	33,363	254,622	116,003	138,619	254,113	+ 14.61	+ 15.75	1,045	
Chand	173	—	289	11,196	160,891	66,578	64,313	110,707	+ 13.99	+ 18.94	761	
Obaidagram	178	—	338	27,136	148,625	71,306	77,319	135,555	+ 37.5	+ 13.98	509	
Lakshmi	197	—	480	38,772	145,297	74,008	71,289	144,249	+ 10.28	+ 26.71	735	
<b>BRAHMANBARIA SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>151,544</b>	<b>757,283</b>	<b>383,906</b>	<b>371,377</b>	<b>677,054</b>	<b>+ 11.84</b>	<b>+ 14.74</b>	<b>985</b>	
Brahmanbaria	379	1	744	69,400	365,480	1,05,519	104,961	209,434	+ 11.43	+ 14.46	885	
Kasba	187	—	474	18,081	167,403	81,651	72,722	145,639	+ 11.47	+ 15.32	1,018	
Nab nagar	203	—	319	44,063	262,340	135,111	127,229	258,312	+ 16.53	+ 10.36	1,126	
<b>CHANDPUR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>86,275</b>	<b>573,805</b>	<b>296,924</b>	<b>276,881</b>	<b>493,204</b>	<b>+ 18.75</b>	<b>+ 30.05</b>	<b>976</b>	
Chandpur	215	1	313	34,665	247,036	120,203	116,833	208,944	+ 19.21	+ 36.70	1,149	
Haj sang	224	—	606	27,181	167,300	86,513	81,495	138,410	+ 20.70	+ 26.81	747	
Watab	149	—	505	24,429	159,469	80,110	79,350	135,654	+ 17.0	+ 22.05	1,010	
<b>NOAKHALI</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>250,044</b>	<b>1,302,090</b>	<b>645,898</b>	<b>656,192</b>	<b>1,141,738</b>	<b>+ 14.05</b>	<b>+ 13.08</b>	<b>792</b>	
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>164,999</b>	<b>861,527</b>	<b>450,644</b>	<b>480,883</b>	<b>822,891</b>	<b>+ 16.85</b>	<b>+ 14.42</b>	<b>739</b>	
Sadar (Noakhali)	319	1	442	33,727	184,895	95,448	89,247	1,61,110	+ 11.55	+ 3.90	630	
Lakshmi pur	212	—	468	22,121	204,398	104,029	1,00,369	186,281	+ 27.74	+ 15.85	964	
Barisal	251	—	581	39,340	228,040	110,776	117,264	180,265	+ 14.41	+ 15.85	1,018	
Kan Feni	117	—	419	23,167	143,131	71,745	71,386	119,473	+ 19.60	+ 29.44	1,172	
Band p	238	—	35	21,101	110,622	55,808	54,814	115,157	+ 37.5	+ 13.98	404	
Hut a	185	—	67	13,428	76,606	37,639	38,967	52,300	+ 36.59	+ 13.25	409	
<b>FENI SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>65,115</b>	<b>330,565</b>	<b>165,254</b>	<b>175,504</b>	<b>318,837</b>	<b>+ 6.81</b>	<b>+ 9.74</b>	<b>993</b>		
Chhaganat	121	240	28,818	120,292	68,544	71,748	135,216	+ 2.30	+ 3.97	1,068		
Feni	219	449	36,457	202,271	96,710	1,356	185,621	+ 10.25	+ 10.30	594		
<b>CHITTAGONG</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>302,829</b>	<b>1,508,453</b>	<b>722,837</b>	<b>785,596</b>	<b>1,563,240</b>	<b>+ 12.47</b>	<b>+ 4.89</b>	<b>605</b>	
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>256,778</b>	<b>1,359,843</b>	<b>600,852</b>	<b>609,010</b>	<b>1,153,081</b>	<b>+ 9.26</b>	<b>+ 4.62</b>	<b>789</b>	
Chitragong (Kotwali)	61	1	37	34,005	113,137	60,136	53,001	99,343	+ 13.89	+ 10.9	1,585	
Chitragong	112	—	111	31,015	113,918	53,621	50,298	1,236,109	+ 10.47	+ 9.31	1,021	
Daudkandi	188	—	78	15,425	76,344	36,504	40,060	1,046,011	+ 3.10	+ 19.87	409	
Barisal	106	—	106	20,415	90,780	46,623	44,157	1,047,111	+ 4.46	+ 5.82	805	
Barisal (Kotwali)	147	—	117	22,640	117,441	61,504	55,937	1,047,111	+ 4.46	+ 5.82	805	
Sadar	214	—	138	26,616	177,214	84,341	92,873	1,047,111	+ 4.46	+ 5.82	805	
Barisal	282	—	297	60,412	238,882	111,023	127,859	2,117,593	+ 7.67	+ 7.11	911	
Barisal	240	—	160	14,014	172,978	81,650	81,328	356,313	+ 16.46	+ 1.66	545	
Barisal	296	—	196	30,252	152,342	70,631	81,715	125,163	+ 19.80	+ 0.29	740	
<b>COX'S BAZAR SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>46,081</b>	<b>218,591</b>	<b>127,005</b>	<b>126,586</b>	<b>200,169</b>	<b>+ 24.19</b>	<b>+ 6.47</b>	<b>277</b>	
Cox's Bazar	245	1	65	16,070	85,380	45,599	44,781	75,900	+ 16.23	+ 9.93	301	
Machhal	128	—	47	8,963	47,971	22,911	25,060	34,921	+ 37.27	+ 7.55	348	
Chakaria	213	—	60	11,829	61,314	30,190	31,120	47,258	+ 28.66	+ 1.31	288	
Teknaf	370	—	83	9,070	60,940	35,616	25,320	42,900	+ 31.29	+ 21.20	110	
<b>CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>26,679</b>	<b>153,430</b>	<b>80,696</b>	<b>71,133</b>	<b>124,769</b>	<b>+ 23.30</b>	<b>+ 16.29</b>	<b>30</b>	
Chakaria	—	—	145	12,553	77,155	42,045	35,110	45,789	+ 56.14	+ 7.1	32	
Mong	—	—	133	4,870	27,613	14,074	13,539	22,609	+ 32.64	+ 6.4	27	
Khong	—	—	102	9,220	49,662	25,916	23,698	44,078	+ 11.31	+ 12.9	24	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.

DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF—		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile. 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1901.	
					Total.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES ... ..	5,395	5	3,513	158,446	822,565	438,568	384,197	740,299	+ 11.11	+ 5.55	155
COOCH BIHAR ... ..	1,307	4	1,197	113,801	592,952	316,548	276,404	566,974	+ 4.58	- 2.05	451
Kotwali ... ..	284	1	256	26,677	150,802	70,577	60,025	121,609	+ 7.40	- 4.4	420
Tufanganj ... ..	223	1	134	15,532	80,147	43,516	36,631	73,438	+ 9.11	- 1.5	359
Dinhat ... ..	269	1	309	23,601	148,529	78,579	69,950	143,900	+ 3.22	- 2.0	552
Mathabhanga ... ..	334	1	265	26,648	142,604	75,549	67,055	140,183	+ 1.73	- 3.5	427
Mekliganj ... ..	141	1	181	8,557	51,545	27,516	24,029	50,203	+ 2.67	- 1.0	426
Haldibari ... ..	76	1	61	6,783	39,525	20,811	18,714	37,611	+ 5.01	+ 9.0	529
HILL TIPPERA ... ..	4,086	1	2,316	44,645	229,615	121,820	107,795	175,525	+ 32.48	.....	56
Sadar Subdivision ...	394	1	837	15,818	74,672	39,503	35,170	65,015	+ 13.80	.....	125
Kallashahar ... ..	1,267	...	241	6,175	51,609	16,842	14,807	29,673	+ 52.29	.....	25
Khowai ... ..	391	...	409	4,024	21,398	11,149	10,249	16,205	+ 107.35	.....	55
Dharmanagar ... ..	292	...	48	4,338	19,056	10,245	8,911	19,170	+ 87.37	.....	65
Sonamura ... ..	192	...	124	3,499	18,062	9,705	8,354	31,229	+ 48.70	.....	94
Udaypur ... ..	753	...	246	5,534	40,114	21,315	18,796	31,229	+ 48.70	.....	53
Belonia ... ..	402	...	272	3,839	19,187	10,198	8,939	27,343	- 9.66	.....	43
Subiam ... ..	195	...	89	859	5,515	2,895	2,017	2,017	.....	.....	24



**PROVINCIAL TABLE II.**

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***POPULATION OF THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION  
AND EDUCATION.***

THIS table shows for each thana the distribution of the people by religion, the number of persons returned as literate and the number who are literate in English. Statistics of population and of distribution by religion are also furnished for each police-station, but not statistics of literacy.



## PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION

Burdwan

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Po pulation	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Total	Male	Female	HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL		46 563 647	23 895 593	22 668 054	10 818 217	10 097 172	12 377 215	11 400 013
BRITISH TERRITORY		45 483,077	23,368 225	22,117 850	10,545,711	9 830 079	12 245 512	11 744 127
BURDWAN DIVISION		8 467,514	4 261 925	4 205 589	3,510 059	3 400 001	571 034	606 818
BURDWAN		1,358 371	770 324	768 047	609 483	611 066	146 274	243 807
SADAR SUBDIVISION		663 101	309 619	333,482	256,090	260 289	71,771	71 439
Burdwan		60 872	35 815	25 717	27 616	23 357	4 198	6,070
Saltanati		53 984	41 015	4 806	27 05	33 533	6 65	8 723
Khatagosh		90 362	29 859	20 007	20 616	21 175	9 13	9 445
Bansa		101 801	5 361	5 441	36 615	40 540	10 410	10 884
Saltanati		106 6	51,019	55 028	46 816	47 137	11 011	10 696
Ra mch a Memar		71 212	51 083	24 117	24 294	2 243	6,718	6 481
		33 603	16 984	16 919	12 522	12 514	4 320	4 215
Jamulpur		60 663	34 266	35 657	21 415	23 204	6 196	6 677
Gala		60 271	44 554	48 17	35 526	34 609	11 013	11 981
Anagram		65 183	4 038	43 631	34 334	36, 0	7 257	7 42
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION		388,682	200,917	187 665	174 387	166 036	15 137	12 416
Asansol		177 312	94 060	85,512	76 197	1 113	9 549	6 176
Asansol		132 830	70 346	69 490	3 068	51,256	6,204	4 85
Banshal		44,478	23 74	2 76	21 051	13 250	2 644	1 389
Ran gun		75,783	84 427	68 808	9 658	7 378	5 815	5 522
Ran gunj Fardipur		131 808	6 720	64 286	59 473	57 006	4 401	3,797
		43 875	2 807	2,065	20 183	20 490	1 474	1 470
Kaka		35,487	17 430	18,057	15,994	18 843	1 114	1 039
KATWA SUBDIVISION		261 463	124 800	152 663	99,970	103,467	24 726	29 120
Katwa		89 873	44 66	45,617	38 473	34, 35	10 883	10 888
Katwa		84 925	46 75	44 183	37 811	32 665	8 853	8 7
Mangalkot		70 836	37 79	38 568	32 686	29 67	9 296	9 621
KALIA SUBDIVISION		295 225	110 988	114,237	79 058	82 274	30 740	30,802
Kalia		69 414	41,069	46,442	33 154	34 461	9 656	9 813
Fardeshal		73 250	30 706	30 644	26 429	23 686	11 226	1 810
Man shwar		62 664	30 313	32 151	20 435	22 108	9 566	10 43
BIRBHUM		205,475	463 458	471 635	335,364	331,689	110 336	112 451
SADAR SUBDIVISION		544 472	270 097	274 378	208 118	209 309	49 987	60 730
Bir		138 808	69 118	69 630	5 681	54 44	9 53	9 59
Bir		51 184	25 749	25 438	20 406	19 663	4 907	5 074
Man shwar		28 113	13,067	13 080	10,717	9 868	1 444	1 418
Bansa		31 708	15 480	15 818	11 251	11 819	1 796	1 846
Ra mch a		30 211	14 980	1 201	1 455	11 718	1 404	1 494
Dutrelpur		135 511	67 026	69 483	5 34	57 64	13 327	13 880
Dutrelpur		91 049	4 120	45 080	34 070	34,810	10 150	10,709
Kha rai		44,482	21,016	22 500	18 244	14 965	3 285	3 251
Bolpur		119 178	69 921	69 615	4 115	41 084	11 410	11 445
Bolpur		69 338	41 845	41 498	31 713	31 146	6 577	6 640
Man shwar		29 839	14 670	15 165	10 346	9 816	4 678	4 598
Fakulpur		22 616	40 680	41 616	30 690	31 809	9 020	9 841
Labpur		63,463	33 514	34 616	27 212	28 147	3 943	5 202
RAMPUR HAT SUBDIVISION		391 001	283 741	192 260	120 046	100,380	60,340	61 701
Rampur Hat		110 469	51 111	53 288	36 818	34 525	13 518	13 853
Man shwar		97 07	44 520	44 699	34 924	35,529	9 996	9 996
Man shwar		90 164	44 520	45 004	28 623	28 618	15 540	15 540
Man shwar		93,271	45 949	47 512	31 984	28 007	23,490	23 68

The three figures in columns 10, 11 &amp; 12 for Hill du Moss man

## OF THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
70,260	59,486	571,681	559,199	156,520	126,189	5,323,195	252,048	469,640	28,475
70,127	59,591	571,248	558,954	152,594	123,971	5,272,491	249,563	466,088	28,390
7,545	6,357	171,709	170,895	1,178	538	815,329	47,707	103,699	4,859
2,035	1,765	12,069	11,514	141	95	143,581	9,971	22,314	1,042
122	158	1,622	1,604	14	13	71,650	4,818	10,589	123
101	121	23	28	7	1	10,883	1,176	3,041	53
...	...	354	340	...	...	8,458	401	865	...
...	...	67	79	...	...	6,680	371	951	7
11	...	334	312	...	...	11,912	663	1,390	15
1	...	211	203	...	...	10,544	655	1,704	18
...	...	89	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	122	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	533	606	...	...	6,052	681	1,189	15
5	17	...	...	7	11	8,908	530	869	10
1	...	40	36	...	...	7,647	341	680	5
1,885	1,585	9,181	8,517	127	83	29,281	1,168	4,855	34
1,459	1,271	5,013	4,639	73	51	11,077	491	2,217	13
1,259	1,153	4,630	4,273	28	21	...	...	...	...
200	118	374	336	45	30	...	...	...	...
392	37	3,450	3,207	54	32	15,605	591	2,439	18
259	307	3,363	3,656	54	32	...	...	...	...
3	2	147	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	718	671	...	...	2,630	86	208	3
5	1	101	75	...	...	25,915	1,423	3,254	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	6,641	118	662	2
2	1	...	...	...	...	10,426	861	2,025	16
...	...	101	75	...	...	6,818	444	567	3
45	45	1,165	1,118	...	...	17,368	1,557	2,283	32
45	43	1,114	1,075	...	...	6,816	911	973	23
...	...	49	43	...	...	4,668	394	847	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	5,884	253	463	5
410	594	27,550	27,042	169	59	79,544	2,964	7,058	99
79	90	14,766	14,177	147	49	46,421	1,766	4,401	27
40	60	5,708	5,661	70	36	13,116	690	1,604	9
35	55	409	410	3	1	...	...	...	...
4	5	801	742	67	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,445	2,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2,060	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	14	1,232	1,134	52	12	11,810	376	1,156	7
11	14	828	764	52	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	424	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16	6,940	6,526	25	1	17,222	352	1,204	19
28	16	6,144	5,781	23	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	799	745	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	245	263	...	...	5,143	178	376	1
...	...	623	593	...	...	5,180	170	401	...
540	504	12,784	12,865	22	10	32,649	1,088	2,146	6
283	261	4,591	4,571	11	2	11,188	370	999	3
16	7	4,335	4,354	5	...	8,288	295	567	2
40	36	2,333	2,367	2	4	7,598	211	327	1
1	...	1,525	1,543	4	4	5,675	212	259	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Burdwan

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Population	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Total	Male	Female	HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BA'KURA	---	1,138,670	569,383	569,285	488,818	201,313	25,845	25,869
SADAR SUBDIVISION	---	746,964	371,306	375,659	318,789	327,335	7,544	7,310
Bankura	---	156,373	78,303	78,070	64,360	67,890	2,191	*365
	Bankura & Chota	84,169	47,131	47,037	44,774	43,973	1,757	2,040
		84,205	32,372	31,835	24,485	23,533	3,4	323
Uda	---	120,691	60,007	60,684	54,715	55,941	1,511	1,328
	Uda	70,010	35,481	40,129	37,079	38,589	1,000	901
	Talanga	41,581	20,814	21,777	17,100	17,350	513	427
Gangajalhati	---	189,440	93,533	95,907	86,650	99,250	2,010	2,040
	Gangajalhati	89,469	40,807	41,353	47,554	40,555	744	301
	Saltora	43,010	21,915	21,735	16,918	17,410	208	201
	Barpara	63,972	31,771	32,711	29,641	31,146	1,451	1,538
Khatra	---	129,060	64,516	64,544	54,555	55,005	901	870
	Khatra	83,861	42,012	41,849	33,140	32,840	616	418
	Indur	45,199	22,504	22,695	21,415	22,165	451	367
Rampur	---	110,078	54,642	55,436	39,213	39,605	389	352
S. Misra	---	58,489	29,511	28,978	14,972	14,447	500	427
VISHNUPUR SUBDIVISION	---	391,706	191,750	200,426	170,059	178,978	18,301	19,252
Vishnupur	---	139,735	67,767	71,968	67,921	60,541	3,305	3,327
	Vishnupur	20,478	10,025	10,453	9,685	10,768	334	318
	Samalpur	11,533	5,766	5,767	5,413	10,273	818	731
	Jashpur	22,789	10,560	12,229	15,918	16,041	1,016	945
	Jaypur	35,749	17,619	18,130	17,747	30,163	1,425	1,368
	Jayrampur	61,720	29,619	32,101	27,747	30,163	1,425	1,368
Sonamukhi	---	87,042	40,123	41,919	36,477	38,153	3,651	3,599
Rotalpur	---	91,989	45,446	46,543	40,921	40,914	4,932	3,159
Indas	---	77,940	38,004	39,936	31,510	33,290	6,273	6,451
MIDNAPORE	---	2,821,001	1,410,714	1,410,287	1,240,670	1,236,652	56,209	57,360
SADAR SUBDIVISION	---	1,300,089	654,725	645,365	541,857	537,006	40,663	38,411
Midnapore	---	78,171	40,009	38,162	30,479	28,355	7,116	6,817
Kharakpur	---	1,02,875	49,069	49,507	46,014	47,311	1,011	811
Jhargam	---	80,051	31,442	40,509	32,447	33,011	1,000	840
Rampur	---	112,270	55,387	56,883	57,810	58,316	680	846
Saltora	---	69,678	32,702	36,976	34,000	34,633	615	600
Debra	---	68,709	35,911	32,798	37,731	27,330	6,731	6,701
Sahag	---	147,560	73,647	73,913	69,744	69,744	2,558	2,716
	Sahag	87,959	44,465	43,494	43,377	42,410	1,048	980
	Patna	59,601	29,182	30,424	26,367	27,334	2,510	2,505
Narayanganj	---	126,328	60,402	65,926	57,448	55,931	1,683	1,674
	Narayanganj	86,131	43,755	42,376	41,248	39,785	1,410	1,375
	Kesari	37,197	16,647	19,550	16,200	16,146	273	301
Carbhata	---	126,253	61,440	64,813	47,004	49,701	5,682	5,195
Kashpur	---	83,357	41,571	41,786	34,452	33,843	6,812	7,218
Dantia	---	126,236	64,133	62,003	53,800	56,412	3,058	3,319
	Dantia	85,366	40,531	44,835	43,587	42,079	5,100	5,323
	Mohampur	30,870	15,609	15,771	14,113	14,310	778	90
Gopballabpur	---	163,172	81,334	81,838	68,710	64,301	650	411
	Gopballabpur	122,632	60,800	61,832	50,320	50,901	239	300
	Nayagram	40,540	20,534	20,335	18,390	13,400	111	81
GHATAL SUBDIVISION	---	501,396	247,945	253,451	240,061	244,749	7,175	8,003
Ghatal	---	83,341	41,258	42,083	39,945	39,089	1,900	1,901
Impur	---	123,167	60,781	62,486	54,671	51,979	2,350	2,350
Chandrakona	---	94,696	47,290	47,406	43,493	43,072	3,448	3,773
	Chandrakona	71,360	35,688	35,672	31,968	31,915	1,474	2,450
	Ramjampur	23,336	11,602	11,814	11,525	12,164	1,021	1,123

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus Musalmans

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
530	482	47,556	48,421	6	7	103,286	4,099	7,543	101
506	468	44,460	45,559	6	7	61,647	2,223	3,959	39
245	233	8,624	8,580	...	2	11,801	663	1,597	20
247	235	825	707	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	7,709	7,783	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3,465	3,618	...	...	10,850	293	542	6
4	1	795	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,467	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	29	4,567	4,594	4	5	15,614	438	1,076	3
12	5	477	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	24	3,934	3,855	4	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	106	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,114	9,323	...	...	10,314	618	302	9
...	...	8,320	8,551	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	754	772	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	235	14,768	15,291	2	...	6,717	158	104	1
...	...	3,922	1,223	...	...	3,241	53	18	...
24	14	2,896	2,882	...	...	41,591	1,693	3,305	11
24	14	2,069	2,146	...	...	15,084	668	1,399	3
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	11	1,194	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	218	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	637	672	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195	108	...	...	7,768	319	533	...
...	...	403	354	...	...	10,429	361	756	4
...	...	229	214	...	...	8,110	375	617	2
2,229	1,937	71,131	74,506	525	232	254,746	9,442	13,012	699
2,099	1,826	69,615	72,841	491	204	100,640	3,884	5,224	41
311	309	2,124	2,297	10	10	8,303	1,148	1,835	16
1,310	1,038	3,512	3,682	462	185	11,036	516	1,138	9
144	141	6,263	6,569	...	...	3,785	295	182	...
33	60	16,869	17,071	...	...	4,670	168	100	...
103	116	4,452	4,513	3	3	3,227	64	76	1
1	...	3,007	2,961	...	...	7,000	87	278	1
...	...	518	550	1	...	18,199	165	394	...
...	...	30	26	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	479	533	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	25	3,316	3,286	...	...	9,864	393	223	1
20	10	1,077	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	10	2,138	2,187	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	8	10,073	10,086	6	...	10,822	303	425	2
...	...	710	730	...	...	7,266	164	251	2
3	2	2,162	2,240	...	...	8,091	290	256	1
3	2	2,154	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	97	16,680	17,107	...	...	6,517	141	116	3
42	31	9,939	10,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	63	6,691	6,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	708	698	...	...	20,640	638	1,408	11
...	...	211	194	...	...	5,082	99	427	3
...	...	155	139	...	...	9,044	234	466	6
1	1	342	366	...	...	6,514	305	515	2
1	1	275	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Burdwan

DIVISION, DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND TAHA	Police-station	TOTAL POPULATION.			DISTRIBUTION BY			
					HINDUS.		MUSLIMANS.	
		Total.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MIDNAPORE—concluded.								
TAMLUK SUBDIVISION		601,209	294,730	306,479	243,246	258,233	31,968	34,900
Tamluk		161,872	76,305	77,567	67,943	70,004	6,323	7,200
Tamluk Majma		101,646	47,933	51,713	41,770	43,931	2,445	2,540
		60,226	28,477	31,749	23,857	24,572	1,145	1,319
Maslandapur		102,323	51,874	51,449	44,134	44,153	4,464	3,913
Maslandapur (Joonkhali)		64,612	31,704	32,908	27,316	27,556	3,004	4,178
		17,411	8,302	9,109	7,923	7,507	875	941
Butehala		74,240	37,436	36,804	31,645	31,941	4,971	4,810
Pengskan		143,901	70,021	73,880	59,981	60,166	8,307	10,077
Sandiptam		129,070	64,318	64,752	57,279	58,841	7,433	5,777
CONTAL SUBDIVISION		418,933	311,214	306,909	294,836	290,822	16,463	15,973
Khalri Contal		57,368	29,941	27,427	27,577	27,969	1,500	1,335
		177,708	89,549	88,159	83,709	82,734	5,129	4,363
Contal Bahari		109,168	53,741	55,427	50,714	49,946	4,255	4,003
Hasdehpur		24,442	12,353	12,089	11,570	11,946	493	452
		44,098	22,083	22,015	21,174	21,704	891	837
Ramraiser Bhagwanpur		76,007	38,379	37,628	34,725	37,939	2,355	2,374
		126,731	64,318	62,413	61,746	59,907	2,470	2,528
Bhagwanpur Haria		92,957	47,431	45,526	43,123	43,427	2,182	2,179
		33,774	16,924	16,850	16,409	16,442	341	340
Zera Patraspur		76,320	37,913	38,407	37,913	36,476	1,979	1,908
		102,062	52,144	49,918	46,916	47,569	1,306	2,379
HOOGLY		1,090,097	558,423	534,274	451,784	452,056	91,670	92,339
SADAK SUBDIVISION		312,042	157,670	154,372	117,020	114,498	30,805	31,490
Bakurath Pandua		45,653	23,454	22,199	18,417	18,504	3,100	3,451
Dhanakhal		71,040	35,631	35,409	31,556	31,205	2,804	2,804
		97,228	47,614	49,613	34,403	34,943	4,405	11,553
Dhanakhal Dargah		73,465	36,635	37,472	28,625	27,025	4,512	7,548
		23,701	11,581	12,120	7,777	7,215	3,165	3,671
Polba Hooghly		43,461	21,604	21,707	17,970	16,615	3,972	4,574
		64,772	32,947	31,825	25,916	24,332	4,554	3,460
Hooghly Magra		41,690	20,008	19,289	16,117	16,143	3,575	2,802
		12,162	6,029	6,133	4,807	4,307	997	917
SERAMPORE SUBDIVISION		461,996	245,017	216,279	201,141	179,411	41,129	36,688
Haripal		103,704	51,548	52,156	51,531	45,945	7,638	2,441
Haripal Tarakeswar		60,910	30,825	30,085	24,413	24,446	4,765	4,176
		42,794	21,070	21,724	19,421	18,709	2,073	2,103
Jangipara Serampore		56,631	28,343	28,288	26,810	24,346	5,125	5,850
		112,164	57,671	54,517	54,411	57,405	13,940	5,119
Serampore Uttarpar Bhadrakwar		73,854	36,320	37,534	35,380	35,685	8,150	3,751
		12,947	6,315	6,632	7,275	5,619	686	253
		24,353	12,008	12,345	11,253	9,700	4,464	1,774
Singur Chandkhola		75,083	38,812	36,271	34,785	35,450	5,302	5,684
		111,704	57,816	53,888	45,853	41,463	11,734	12,445
ARAMBAGH SUBDIVISION		316,759	153,136	163,623	132,693	137,747	19,736	25,961
Arambagh		119,405	57,907	61,498	49,117	50,476	8,600	10,875
Arambagh Farara		78,604	39,060	40,555	31,700	30,835	6,312	7,000
		40,861	19,561	20,300	17,611	17,818	2,305	3,015
Goghat		98,170	48,128	50,044	45,100	44,744	4,414	4,822
Goghat Baidangar		74,268	36,340	37,928	32,707	33,905	3,170	3,884
		23,682	11,780	11,902	10,483	10,859	1,214	1,238
Khanakul		89,184	47,103	42,081	40,866	45,827	6,717	9,854

The above figures in columns 10-12 are for Hindus, Muslims.

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
111	97	805	765	2	1	71,500	2,432	3,677	94
9	12	...	...	...	...	19,776	439	716	6
9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	81	...	...	...	...	9,835	273	432	...
...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	8,101	136	289	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,327	331	541	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,261	1,254	1,700	83
18	15	5	4	32	27	60,695	1,719	1,809	9
4	4	...	...	...	...	7,941	253	197	3
13	8	...	...	...	...	20,227	657	949	6
13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	7,005	212	155	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,435	160	216	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,039	239	124	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,053	208	109	...
501	520	11,783	9,505	85	24	110,571	10,957	20,698	608
158	185	8,756	8,190	31	9	28,698	4,504	8,520	126
1	1	707	707	...	...	2,531	334	640	12
29	24	3,255	3,224	...	...	6,059	747	1,538	12
...	...	3,636	3,416	...	...	7,408	656	1,210	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,905	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	631	601	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	870	707	...	...	3,227	331	555	11
123	164	262	46	...	...	9,470	2,436	4,677	80
123	151	207	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	165	2,340	700	64	15	48,940	4,741	9,444	196
10	7	261	166	...	...	9,339	371	991	9
2	4	147	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	114	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	270	180	...	...	6,029	320	81	17
312	152	772	210	...	...	16,451	3,258	8,45	147
230	130	433	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	10	271	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	12	63	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	518	76	...	...	7,111	232	724	7
12	...	519	69	...	...	9,960	660	1,469	10
...	...	707	615	...	...	32,502	1,438	2,574	78
...	...	185	147	...	...	13,025	671	1,229	68
...	...	148	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	522	468	...	...	10,164	410	633	2
...	...	469	413	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,823	357	712	8

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Burdwan

Division District Subdivision and Thana	Following km	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION			
		Total	Male	Female	Hindus		Musalmans	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HOWRAH	---	947,707	498,841	448,866	394,188	348,193	709,400	94,299
SADAN SUBDIVISION	---	498,773	241,074	211,181	213,739	161,188	41,014	49,117
Bal y	---	22,704	11,517	11,187	11,941	9,253	2,677	1,944
Il Jomah	---	27,635	13,879	13,756	10,799	8,118	2,681	1,638
Howrah city*	---	179,006	114,966	64,440	84,943	47,994	29,197	12,964
Ward I	---	17,046	10,870	6,146	9,137	8,990	1,141	694
Do. II	---	9,061	4,458	3,603	4,219	2,818	1,416	777
Do. III	---	15,004	8,181	6,923	8,307	3,850	1,450	943
Do. IV	---	21,716	14,907	10,185	9,139	2,843	2,343	2,577
Do. V	---	21,149	17,972	9,874	8,874	4,347	3,118	2,302
Do. VI	---	21,690	13,399	9,245	11,199	8,400	936	573
Do. VII	---	22,750	13,446	7,410	13,775	6,603	3,009	68
Do. VIII	---	35,018	25,523	16,025	16,466	9,916	6,994	2,815
Do. IX	---	10,317	6,773	3,549	5,249	2,519	1,443	1,054
Do. X	---	6,488	3,550	2,491	3,991	1,973	890	236
K. I. & N. Ry station	---	8,704	4,546	3,789	3,391	888	915	179
B. h. pur (Ch. T.)	---	383	203	129	904	91	94	4
Dumjor	---	168,003	81,813	46,121	71,747	50,371	15,972	16,774
Dumjor	---	77,841	40,770	27,121	32,655	20,439	6,790	4,377
Jagubha	---	15,114	9,891	6,223	4,730	3,909	1,368	713
Kankra I	---	76,078	42,721	27,356	32,362	23,949	10,112	8,843
Jagatmilahpur	---	99,724	4,947	3,457	36,400	9,333	10,115	12,993
J. k. m. l. h. pur Janchia	---	46,831	21,401	14,000	17,444	19,044	4,201	3,447
---	---	62,803	23,196	17,907	1,320	20,931	3,969	7,646
ULASARIA SUBDIVISION	---	431,377	217,567	193,710	178,799	186,977	38,988	46,887
Amta	---	177,192	89,933	94,259	75,131	79,496	10,375	14,733
Amta B. g. p.	---	132,419	67,351	71,066	41,361	44,966	9,371	15,750
---	---	44,773	2,582	23,147	10,149	2,190	1,304	2,061
Begman	---	77,602	3,953	48,347	3,091	31,374	6,923	8,597
Ulabaria	---	107,971	55,197	2,774	29,079	3,733	19,974	16,972
Ulabaria Bouria	---	89,596	47,361	65,029	20,443	31,875	13,014	14,500
---	---	18,376	11,190	7,155	194	4,640	5,566	2,860
Syampur	---	88,512	4,797	46,130	36,008	39,700	5,684	6,370
Syampur	---	84,908	31,346	33,800	27,679	29,079	5,717	6,140
Mandahat	---	23,646	11,291	14,229	9,239	10,690	1,877	2,334

Presidency

PRESIDENCY DIVISION	---	9,445,711	5,014,917	4,430,404	3,537,328	3,904,833	3,994,788	3,176,617
SAFARGATAS	---	2,434,104	1,305,700	1,128,404	819,838	703,028	456,490	415,037
DIAMOND HARBOUR SUBDIVISION	---	815,720	261,187	254,368	197,043	183,693	61,640	63,733
Madrashat	---	140,019	79,367	6,630	44,709	44,945	33,631	54,023
Pa. a	---	57,304	27,341	20,027	23,974	25,974	4,719	7,336
Diam. d. Harbour	---	78,635	38,640	20,963	25,869	20,160	14,149	19,074
Ku. pl.	---	152,224	7,814	73,410	64,474	39,971	14,133	14,671
Ku. pl.	---	108,523	31,248	28,078	40,338	40,744	10,733	11,301
Kakdw. p.	---	26,916	26,200	16,455	17,028	13,949	2,734	5,406
Sagar J. p. d.	---	11,780	7,046	4,740	6,484	4,357	444	374
Mathorepur	---	87,646	47,085	40,618	35,396	32,563	731	7,015
SADAN SUBDIVISION	---	736,548	394,933	361,413	364,066	338,739	293,837	217,299
Kard. pur	---	100,309	5,031	4,275	35,907	34,435	14,023	14,645
Kard. pur V. a. ab. pur	---	82,005	4,282	6,683	10,196	28,735	11,001	21,730
---	---	17,404	5,709	8,005	8,111	5,001	3,072	2,906
Mach	---	82,637	40,771	42,868	30,396	25,158	17,747	16,761
Jaynagar	---	123,286	85,838	70,105	44,958	41,510	19,633	18,279
Boungar	---	87,470	45,291	45,040	10,301	19,190	5,022	25,006
Bicha. a	---	60,482	29,790	53,745	16,567	14,147	9,669	9,000
Bekala	---	4,250	2,100	2,460	1,903	1,593	298	173
Mahesga. a	---	36,674	19,330	17,714	17,538	16,674	6,717	6,535
Met. ab. pur	---	9,058	5,109	4,469	2,434	1,819	2,706	2,354
To. ly. g. n. s.	---	60,437	30,821	28,456	27,071	26,923	9,783	8,600
Sonapur	---	47,353	23,918	25,443	1,971	19,671	4,877	4,118
Vishnupur	---	91,768	47,727	47,011	32,816	33,771	10,666	21,039
Budge-Budge	---	90,974	31,425	44,549	38,540	32,843	12,729	11,934

The thana figures in columns 18-19 are for H. g. n. s. and Musalmans  
 \* Howrah city includes the Howrah and Golabari thanas and part of the Subur thana. The portion of S. h. pur thana lying

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,811	1,509	1,820	507	252	121	123,801	10,274	35,274	2,400
1,710	1,265	1,802	507	180	66	76,477	7,621	26,061	1,474
183	136	287	100	21	5	5,263	696	2,225	83
106	64	205	23	...	...	1,753	228	243	27
1,237	969	159	45	123	57	39,437	5,434	18,571	1,333
27	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	79	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
448	415	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	...
210	163	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
23	20	117	45	33	34	...	...	...	...
50	31	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...
90	27	14	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
60	21	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	171	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	22	25	3	...	35	1	1	...
182	125	951	20	30	4	10,482	823	3,618	57
16	...	452	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	60	177	6	11	4	...	...	...	...
47	32	532	13	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	108	11	...	...	10,502	439	1,403	24
...	...	141	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	46	18	...	72	55	45,775	1,681	5,799	35
1	...	18	...	8	10	15,575	632	2,122	14
1	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	10	11	9,949	328	1,469	8
90	43	...	...	54	31	10,932	401	1,172	11
31	11	...	...	23	33	...	...	...	...
59	32	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,399	250	1,036	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Division.

37,907	30,181	16,847	15,237	8,166	3,819	898,123	99,105	200,851	18,504
8,914	7,115	6,761	5,050	677	156	281,510	19,508	38,528	1,432
2,111	1,028	322	194	9	...	85,166	2,805	4,166	36
1,117	1,085	...	...	...	...	17,888	462	835	5
20	17	...	...	...	...	8,221	185	438	...
119	25	...	...	7	...	13,068	668	1,438	15
236	225	71	53	...	...	28,488	825	947	13
31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	106	71	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	570	251	141	2	...	16,541	665	488	3
4,004	3,445	3,006	2,069	68	32	74,516	4,142	9,725	70
187	150	13	...	1	...	11,358	540	1,339	5
181	142	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
799	703	870	820	...	...	5,362	85	280	...
75	61	92	96	3	2	16,022	1,070	1,238	12
20	2	810	785	...	...	7,928	194	334	4
357	338	56	18	...	...	5,160	174	538	...
329	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	14	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	255	760	89	18	14	9,578	1,009	2,735	30
276	194	395	251	3	3	5,143	694	1,670	12
1,815	1,708	...	...	...	...	5,463	171	204	1
73	34	1	...	43	13	8,502	205	1,437	4

and Animists; the district figures are for all religions. outside municipal limits is shown separately. In Provincial Table I Howrah, Golabari and Sibpur are grouped together.



## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police-station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION			
		Total	Male	Female	Hindus		MUSLIMANS	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>12 PARAGANAS— continued.</b>								
<b>BARRACKPORE SUB- DIVISION</b>		<b>299,574</b>	<b>185,386</b>	<b>109,168</b>	<b>127,849</b>	<b>74,171</b>	<b>22,509</b>	<b>29,039</b>
Barrackpore	—	43,610	26,753	17,053	19,391	13,723	6,843	3,902
Barrackpore	—	77,750	47,500	30,250	31,530	17,170	14,741	7,222
	Barrackpore	2,088	1,175	1,013	1,210	6,511	4,818	2,618
	Titagarh	48,171	31,324	17,046	17,371	19,492	9,449	2,614
		28,238	16,800	9,438	12,404	6,424	3,533	1,791
		22,465	12,606	9,859	9,121	6,977	2,179	2,113
		20,807	13,743	11,181	9,967	6,508	3,749	4,219
		101,787	62,174	39,613	44,242	27,771	19,568	9,541
	North Barrackpore	81,353	50,432	28,000	32,327	16,071	7,414	4,729
	South Barrackpore	60,414	37,749	19,673	25,112	11,919	11,350	6,614
	North Barrackpore	11,047	6,902	4,544	5,547	3,444	1,333	993
	South Barrackpore	27,006	17,173	10,473	11,537	6,494	4,407	2,671
<b>BARRACKPORE SUB-DIVISION</b>		<b>299,791</b>	<b>185,093</b>	<b>109,698</b>	<b>127,673</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>22,513</b>	<b>29,141</b>
		74,320	45,443	28,677	32,537	14,971	12,094	6,754
		82,232	51,402	30,830	34,403	16,074	12,153	6,778
		166,289	102,549	61,817	74,681	34,125	24,148	10,143
		87,070	53,456	31,914	36,576	16,544	12,113	6,405
		33,404	20,251	13,153	14,654	7,734	6,773	3,565
		26,765	16,366	10,371	11,441	7,087	5,840	3,077
<b>BARISHAT SUB-DIVISION</b>		<b>409,476</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>155,510</b>	<b>115,284</b>	<b>103,947</b>	<b>100,607</b>	<b>97,093</b>
Barishat	—	141,940	87,917	54,023	59,258	24,323	43,501	40,440
	Barishat	80,714	49,888	30,922	34,099	14,553	21,919	21,532
	Barishat	61,226	37,029	23,101	25,152	13,768	19,181	17,137
		98,750	60,455	38,245	42,444	19,715	20,411	19,344
		88,453	54,940	33,559	37,459	17,549	19,349	18,443
		120,263	75,294	45,069	50,119	20,319	21,657	19,612
		72,487	44,048	28,249	31,416	14,258	11,258	9,999
		33,289	20,349	12,849	14,258	6,611	7,845	3,304
		24,660	15,450	10,910	12,444	7,415	1,890	1,305
<b>SCOUTS OF CALCUTTA</b>		<b>147,240</b>	<b>90,103</b>	<b>57,047</b>	<b>59,061</b>	<b>37,878</b>	<b>33,498</b>	<b>25,901</b>
Scouts of Calcutta	—	48,178	30,795	17,355	22,118	12,000	8,984	4,743
		53,767	31,731	19,012	19,777	13,174	11,809	8,536
		45,295	27,605	17,690	18,023	7,204	13,404	10,308
<b>CALCUTTA</b>		<b>896,067</b>	<b>607,674</b>	<b>288,393</b>	<b>404,338</b>	<b>200,325</b>	<b>173,745</b>	<b>67,609</b>
		53,030	32,438	20,592	24,724	18,320	4,131	1,964
		33,073	21,134	11,939	19,614	11,351	1,001	136
		64,010	38,477	25,541	27,533	18,216	5,800	2,404
		48,112	29,845	18,467	21,447	14,361	6,677	3,419
		52,114	32,125	20,073	23,021	17,554	1,915	153
		50,641	31,071	19,824	20,320	1,937	4,907	2,229
		30,465	18,259	12,166	13,000	4,003	4,758	2,019
		57,064	34,086	21,069	24,079	14,425	6,431	6,007
		63,462	38,819	25,503	28,071	14,064	15,905	6,203
		25,014	15,023	9,589	10,158	8,446	7,813	1,541
		28,066	17,073	10,463	11,307	9,192	1,005	875
		6,284	3,809	2,486	3,486	30	950	10
		28,436	17,277	10,921	11,921	8,189	8,744	1,699
		32,112	20,220	12,193	13,486	10,750	4,758	1,699
		11,006	6,664	4,341	5,245	1,815	1,090	1,090
		5,284	3,149	2,135	2,405	1,199	1,045	26
		3,126	2,233	1,891	2,247	80	1,038	31
		8,560	5,076	3,174	3,237	978	1,182	367
		45,072	28,394	16,674	17,991	9,834	9,020	4,967
		37,881	23,157	14,694	16,404	8,806	12,147	9,158
		26,982	17,140	10,315	11,388	8,564	9,719	7,108
		54,569	33,006	21,263	27,986	18,891	3,999	1,841
		10,749	6,437	4,112	4,944	4,588	3,281	826
		21,889	13,051	8,435	9,643	5,738	6,715	3,435
		43,806	26,400	17,316	21,771	15,525	9,230	3,441
		4,411	2,651	1,760	2,155	205	1,000	4
		27,890	17,174	10,604	11,804	43	18,085	9
		3,265	2,065	1,200	1,750	—	1,215	—

The thanas first 4 in columns 16-19 are for Hindus. Musalmans and Anulists. The district Surveys.  
 \* The figures in columns 16-19 for the Barrackpore. Nonpara and Khardaha thanas excl. de those

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division—continued.

BY RELIGION						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,075	1,055	625	219	340	84	56,646	4,413	9,495	119
108	98	32	6	11	14	6,978	1,092	2,521	29
676	521	180	83	256	50	4,833	117	422	2
357	372	150	70	215	42	...	...	...	...
110	10	24	13	11	8	...	...	...	...
214	125	25	16	22	4	1,335	36	146	3
10	30	206	100	...	...	2,052	473	900	15
570	243	22	11	8	1	3,470	241	661	7
402	155	100	5	43	15	10,783	1,570	2,806	38
251	121	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...
155	37	100	5	16	6	...	...	...	...
25	23	161	61	7	...	2,232	479	940	12
73	466	10	15	250	42	4,235	402	1,099	14
182	141	551	215	2	1	50,046	1,645	3,827	56
1	...	53	72	...	...	7,696	491	842	17
10	1	...	...	1	1	5,916	129	336	4
120	140	248	143	1	...	16,434	1,023	2,649	35
24	13	157	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	111	117	1	...	...	...	...	...
141	115	2,468	2,553	66	...	31,580	1,942	2,794	27
8	4	84	101	...	...	11,530	654	645	8
8	4	53	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	9,032	721	1,686	4
50	65	103	100	11	...	4,856	149	248	2
53	42	2,251	2,146	55	...	6,162	427	615	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	41	2,251	2,146	55	...	...	...	...	...
551	429	11	...	192	59	19,644	2,548	6,114	218
283	326	11	...	63	26	7,080	886	2,088	35
110	45	...	...	10	7	7,982	1,332	3,014	169
120	58	...	...	110	6	4,592	320	1,012	14
22,472	17,079	59	17	6,850	3,170	240,432	47,435	111,151	16,105
14	12	...	...	40	63	14,603	4,013	7,876	317
8	12	...	...	52	2	11,297	1,777	5,309	76
113	89	...	...	52	32	13,462	3,606	7,667	406
263	512	1	...	207	173	12,674	3,322	8,067	339
30	35	...	...	414	247	19,724	1,119	5,227	79
52	137	...	...	225	231	16,459	2,719	6,983	363
414	66	...	...	1,075	308	15,263	480	1,032	25
1,019	991	...	...	1,957	732	11,613	918	4,413	54
838	753	...	...	267	165	19,243	3,216	11,616	304
2,201	1,949	...	...	903	308	5,311	587	1,795	49
1,261	1,362	...	...	102	64	8,654	1,762	5,234	154
1,261	470	...	...	325	98	2,148	1	142	1
698	1,663	...	...	284	228	6,860	312	1,380	26
1,024	1,692	...	...	58	89	6,169	1,087	2,729	118
2,206	1,195	...	...	31	23	1,827	139	424	19
1,350	574	...	...	22	14	1,350	41	154	9
840	471	...	...	15	10	707	23	82	15
670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	235	...	...	7	...	1,168	33	226	1
1,387	1,812	...	...	55	36	6,331	955	3,620	186
810	703	...	...	18	25	4,613	694	1,491	54
705	489	...	...	109	57	6,804	1,127	2,808	136
928	915	...	...	93	64	13,728	3,098	7,889	355
288	190	...	...	210	24	4,477	556	1,360	31
472	440	...	...	1	1	2,058	105	731	5
403	336	...	...	80	16	6,026	748	2,686	43
1,435	210	...	...	6	3	1,017	18	64	2
1,356	40	...	...	181	12	3,438	35	322	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	9	...

are for all religions.  
for the North and South Barrackpore municipalities, which are given separately.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police-station.	TOTAL POPULATION			HINDUS		MUSSALMANS	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>NADIA</b>	—	1,617,946	812,389	805,556	372,014	370,433	424,755	478,764
<b>KURUSTIA SUBDIVISION</b>	—	456,943	229,938	227,005	69,311	66,339	139,734	161,927
Kushia	—	109,304	55,867	53,437	15,706	15,996	41,235	46,905
Mityur	—	130,603	70,341	60,262	21,438	18,479	44,743	49,544
Mitpur	—	87,459	49,567	41,892	17,577	17,316	37,896	34,196
Demokdia	—	81,204	37,774	33,430	11,109	8,796	16,447	15,739
Bandipur	—	81,760	4,149	41,589	15,115	15,072	26,943	26,676
Kumarkhali	—	127,166	63,777	53,389	23,335	17,343	42,416	41,933
Khoksa	—	29,363	14,721	14,642	6,216	6,311	8,608	8,773
Kumarkhali	—	97,856	45,956	49,672	16,912	15,531	35,771	35,696
<b>MEHURATIA SUBDIVISION</b>	—	339,567	162,638	166,929	84,132	85,485	104,283	109,160
Karimpur	—	94,760	45,410	44,350	15,377	15,111	37,791	35,770
Karimpur	—	89,361	35,026	34,335	7,546	7,184	27,315	26,766
M. Haripur	—	73,662	36,415	37,247	14,144	14,279	17,616	17,597
Thakia	—	62,270	25,900	26,370	10,613	11,072	21,115	22,371
<b>CHANDAYGA SUBDIVISION</b>	—	249,032	123,132	118,900	45,710	43,928	74,470	72,497
Chandayga	—	61,805	26,605	25,653	4,492	5,319	14,264	14,330
Chandayga	—	89,042	36,000	35,000	14,306	14,064	37,272	36,329
Alamdanga	—	87,012	43,746	43,266	15,231	15,373	30,517	29,974
Jhannagar	—	34,113	7,874	16,239	7,379	7,410	19,136	9,179
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>	—	368,414	183,338	185,076	89,828	90,792	92,469	89,718
Kalcani	—	53,122	20,450	26,618	13,944	14,318	17,434	16,196
Nakaspara	—	50,163	27,988	22,175	14,333	15,058	15,751	11,074
Kisannongra	—	61,333	31,333	30,000	19,110	18,173	24,373	22,333
Kisannongra	—	35,762	14,169	17,593	9,877	9,897	8,330	7,601
Hanskhali	—	44,941	23,070	21,871	7,645	6,616	16,123	14,873
Krishnagar	—	176,636	80,455	96,181	42,065	47,800	44,260	47,902
Kotwali	—	70,360	28,365	31,995	2,944	3,895	16,477	16,551
Nabadiwip	—	31,629	13,213	18,416	10,640	11,572	4,733	4,733
Chapra*	—	70,440	35,609	34,831	11,013	1,774	23,222	22,869
<b>BARANAGAT SUBDIVISION</b>	—	270,723	112,114	108,609	67,017	61,896	48,549	46,177
Baranagat	—	45,847	23,443	22,404	16,015	17,155	7,383	6,995
Baranagat	—	80,438	41,340	39,098	2,907	31,824	14,349	17,476
Chakdaha	—	91,367	47,320	44,047	14,123	22,116	22,265	20,656
Chakdaha	—	81,628	39,944	20,684	17,407	10,580	14,440	12,853
Haringhata	—	29,741	15,308	14,433	6,118	6,406	8,616	7,933
<b>MURSHIDABAD</b>	—	1,372,974	678,203	693,771	320,270	323,021	380,132	363,070
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>	—	817,723	393,062	399,661	103,618	102,423	153,694	156,494
Sopganj (Gorabazar)	—	61,217	27,083	29,134	11,111	17,000	10,718	9,799
Beldanga	—	116,938	57,23	59,213	35,119	35,005	20,554	26,158
Beldanga	—	78,645	38,150	38,495	18,616	18,654	19,877	19,893
Saktipur O. P.	—	42,203	21,373	19,730	14,519	14,261	7,031	6,300
Vonda	—	80,779	35,115	35,664	11,131	11,546	14,166	14,169
Har harpara	—	63,351	26,403	26,799	9,689	9,676	16,837	17,115
Duo atbazar	—	66,543	27,926	1,317	5,495	6,401	11,709	11,663
Raninagar	—	89,663	41,762	47,799	19,571	16,406	31,482	33,669
Rao nazar	—	67,129	27,904	29,223	6,541	7,037	20,961	22,188
Harbati O. P.	—	28,424	13,638	14,786	9,530	9,461	10,525	11,305
Damkol	—	112,342	55,041	57,301	15,808	15,323	42,320	45,977
Damkol	—	66,091	32,018	33,063	7,374	7,451	24,750	25,810
Jalangi	—	47,251	23,018	24,239	6,652	6,873	17,450	18,367
<b>LALBAH SUBDIVISION</b>	—	195,128	97,049	98,079	45,629	44,769	45,748	47,391
Bhagwanpola	—	69,254	32,728	36,526	8,422	8,313	30,435	31,078
Bhagwanpola	—	21,802	10,190	11,106	4,711	4,350	6,027	6,310
Maulanibazar	—	11,169	5,818	5,351	4,602	4,349	7,064	6,716
Manpur	—	12,640	6,567	6,073	4,282	3,425	1,392	1,389
Nazardighi	—	40,424	19,564	20,860	9,471	9,403	7,948	8,316
Nabooram	—	49,833	24,781	25,107	14,465	14,641	8,351	8,349

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus Mussalman  
 \* Chapra and Hanskhali were treated as thanas for census purpose

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,717	4,415	1,498	1,433	62	21	79,895	11,032	15,209	338
120	72	34	4	39	12	19,978	2,067	3,920	50
16	11	...	...	2	...	5,294	642	1,239	16
95	53	...	34	31	11	6,078	635	1,346	5
9	0	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
16	44	...	34	25	10	...	...	...	...
9	8	...	...	3	1	2,257	98	154	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	6,394	791	1,181	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2,225	2,096	...	...	...	...	13,960	1,116	1,722	12
42	85	...	...	...	...	3,061	443	493	6
305	262	...	...	...	...	2,352	43	213	1
1,253	1,252	...	...	...	...	5,471	423	706	6
623	241	...	...	...	...	4,176	177	313	...
486	419	36	41	...	...	9,738	759	1,419	20
14	21	...	...	...	...	2,326	177	410	10
471	318	...	36	41	...	2,468	202	426	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	3,642	199	402	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	91	181	2
1,800	1,750	932	913	9	3	20,435	3,725	4,645	82
3	1	107	91	...	...	2,318	241	292	...
9	...	99	89	...	...	2,453	499	663	11
15	12	92	88	...	...	4,101	327	591	4
1	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	12	81	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,773	1,737	634	637	9	3	11,632	2,638	3,109	67
434	504	478	485	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	150	152	6	3	...	...	...	...
1,312	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	84	426	475	14	6	14,864	2,503	3,264	38
...	...	97	101	7	6	4,795	1,340	1,346	20
79	77	8	6	7	...	6,283	886	1,256	11
9	7	321	363	...	...	4,780	371	662	7
9	7	317	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	211	7,141	7,278	547	452	73,427	6,063	10,291	274
151	159	567	574	22	6	18,873	2,699	4,247	82
135	153	101	88	18	4	4,886	1,535	2,518	57
8	5	24	16	4	2	4,480	351	654	6
4	2	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	16	4	3	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	255	210	3
1	...	5	8	...	...	1,344	123	189	8
...	...	437	403	...	...	1,187	82	55	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	92	136	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	3,286	291	485	6
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	41	5,139	5,289	442	389	9,750	839	1,653	52
7	3	184	162	7	...	1,921	41	57	4
8	6	12	12	8	13	1,379	313	793	21
10	24	6	7	186	157	1,345	229	496	13
1	...	542	567	226	217	607	98	69	1
1	2	2,528	2,630	6	2	1,832	56	114	13
1	6	1,867	1,911	...	...	2,620	61	164	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions, and are shown as such in Provincial Table I.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police-station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Total	Male	Female	HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MURSHIDABAD— continued								
JALDIPA SUBDIVISION	---	337,350	171,098	166,252	73,069	78,021	93,034	106,019
Lalgola	---	66,617	32,936	33,681	9,219	9,469	23,443	24,277
Kalighatbazar	---	73,650	35,406	38,244	12,536	11,448	33,200	35,239
Mirzapur	---	47,597	23,311	24,286	14,813	9,478	6,113	6,366
Bati	---	87,292	43,791	43,501	19,411	19,460	26,861	26,647
Shamshirganj	---	102,968	49,429	53,539	19,841	23,307	24,397	30,979
Shamshirganj	---	70,422	35,251	35,171	12,407	13,504	21,313	23,154
Parakkha	---	32,643	15,716	16,927	8,134	8,792	7,394	7,923
KANDI SUBDIVISION	---	301,493	149,187	152,306	55,829	57,803	62,649	63,493
Bharatpur	---	99,821	47,357	52,464	19,301	20,335	19,649	20,119
Karim	---	28,638	13,951	14,687	7,331	7,915	6,465	6,780
Haratpur	---	28,183	13,413	14,770	7,070	7,408	12,646	13,379
Kharwan	---	68,540	33,400	35,140	12,400	12,177	11,200	12,110
Kandi	---	64,798	31,471	33,327	12,137	12,172	1,394	2,190
Harwan	---	74,572	37,445	37,127	15,409	15,409	8,865	10,160
Gokaran	---	20,647	10,103	10,544	5,568	6,204	6,964	6,964
JESSORE	---	173,404	90,092	83,312	33,633	33,203	63,237	61,297
JESSIDA SUBDIVISION	---	36,211	18,207	18,004	6,214	6,076	12,619	11,219
Salkopa	---	186,626	91,885	94,741	35,200	35,200	57,400	57,400
Ha vakonda	---	54,376	26,311	28,065	8,778	8,973	21,774	20,491
Salkopa	---	111,760	55,574	56,186	19,470	19,333	3,271	30,633
Jhonda	---	124,689	63,573	61,116	21,111	21,477	41,200	39,250
Jhonda	---	88,220	44,068	44,152	15,413	14,954	27,511	27,511
Kotechandpur	---	30,600	14,813	15,787	7,104	7,563	11,600	11,600
Kal ganj	---	71,303	35,788	35,515	14,751	14,764	24,546	24,546
MAGURA SUBDIVISION	---	263,944	134,713	129,231	51,333	53,079	80,104	76,134
Magura	---	183,321	92,884	90,437	35,797	36,353	61,377	60,350
Kripur	---	30,290	15,414	14,876	5,170	5,167	11,441	11,190
Magura	---	103,749	52,509	51,240	20,674	20,220	28,413	28,413
Magura	---	40,273	20,477	19,796	10,153	10,099	10,344	9,717
Mohammadpur	---	82,627	41,117	41,510	13,546	13,691	25,517	25,504
SADAR SUBDIVISION	---	46,303	24,486	21,817	7,534	7,039	16,343	14,204
Bacharpur	---	50,303	25,400	24,903	9,977	9,790	16,653	14,423
Teowara	---	120,964	60,406	60,558	19,800	19,796	47,563	47,563
Kotwali	---	66,571	33,008	33,563	13,453	13,354	30,474	31,780
Chaugacha	---	20,613	10,304	10,309	3,435	3,324	12,294	11,479
Jh kargacha	---	76,028	38,013	38,015	11,349	10,912	28,420	28,420
Maulampur	---	135,086	67,543	67,543	24,899	23,138	46,169	46,169
Man rampur	---	108,978	54,489	54,489	16,911	16,550	30,516	30,516
Noapara	---	20,707	10,353	10,354	3,435	3,435	6,870	6,870
Keshabpur	---	72,407	36,203	36,204	11,379	11,409	25,827	25,724
NARAIL SUBDIVISION	---	360,809	182,233	178,576	89,043	80,243	93,194	88,010
Loharara	---	120,684	60,342	60,342	24,125	23,720	30,124	30,124
Loharara	---	64,390	32,195	32,195	10,713	10,707	21,426	21,426
Alfadanga	---	26,274	13,137	13,137	4,308	4,415	9,799	9,799
Narail	---	149,289	74,644	74,645	28,654	28,299	30,444	30,444
Narail	---	100,002	50,001	50,001	16,666	16,666	33,333	33,333
Barkhali	---	90,656	45,328	45,328	15,442	15,442	30,884	30,884
BANGALORE SUBDIVISION	---	306,284	153,142	153,142	56,663	54,046	101,992	90,730
Mahabubpur	---	92,125	46,062	46,063	15,354	15,354	30,708	30,708
Bangalore	---	66,683	33,341	33,342	11,111	11,111	22,222	22,222
Bangalore	---	104,136	52,068	52,068	17,336	17,336	34,672	34,672
Ga ghata	---	42,040	21,020	21,020	7,007	7,007	14,014	14,014

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus. Muslims  
\* Kotchandpur and Kal kha were treated as thanas for cens.

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	7	828	779	81	57	17,805	1,098	1,893	22
5	6	140	127	13	5	2,514	129	311	2
9	1	54	61	17	15	3,571	375	460	9
...	...	298	314	5	3	2,030	271	622	4
1	...	...	...	28	18	3,597	171	966	3
4	...	200	212	18	16	4,903	222	294	4
4	...	8	5	18	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	607	636	2	...	16,623	1,024	2,013	24
...	...	7	11	...	...	5,671	290	796	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	583	404	...	...	3,907	203	200	1
4	4	12	11	...	...	1,079	260	622	4
...	...	126	138	2	...	4,812	219	295	9
...	...	79	72	...	...	704	50	94	1
652	620	758	737	12	16	114,437	8,241	13,976	213
26	21	...	...	3	...	19,633	1,059	2,504	17
4	11	...	...	3	...	8,233	474	1,230	6
4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
22	10	...	...	...	...	6,761	398	732	6
20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	187	336	5
14	8	14	12	...	...	16,531	1,109	1,997	14
14	8	...	...	...	...	11,084	788	1,476	11
14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	12	...	...	4,547	321	521	3
549	549	...	...	5	7	51,989	2,505	5,090	81
142	145	...	...	1	...	2,464	176	289	1
142	145	...	...	1	...	9,667	742	1,624	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	395	...	...	4	7	5,038	353	363	3
14	7	...	...	...	...	8,529	346	873	2
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	...	...	...	...	5,391	688	371	42
6	3	3	...	...	1	28,159	2,610	4,193	43
1	...	3	...	...	...	8,773	782	1,104	14
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	...	...	...	1	11,922	1,204	2,036	21
5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,444	624	1,033	8
57	39	721	725	4	7	17,964	1,037	2,030	26
40	30	2	3	...	...	4,980	358	564	20
17	9	12	7	4	7	4,399	157	209	3
...	...	653	670	...	...	6,050	384	1,067	3
...	...	54	45	...	...	2,695	188	190	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions, purposes and are shown as such in Provincial Table I.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Presidency

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Popu- lation	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
					HINDUS		MUSLIMANS	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KHULNA	...	1,366,704	709,879	657,187	331,113	326,073	336,749	329,693
SADAR SUBDIVISION	...	441,743	232,184	209,061	109,427	117,256	101,919	90,998
Khulna	...	159,870	83,383	76,486	42,311	34,175	48,943	37,645
	Khulna	131,037	68,966	62,071	37,464	34,314	31,523	24,751
	Khulna	28,183	14,417	13,675	4,847	4,871	9,420	9,125
Dumuria	...	84,624	43,337	41,287	22,455	21,832	20,418	20,235
Patlagucha	...	43,690	22,114	21,576	14,741	13,339	13,339	7,094
Patlagucha	...	153,181	81,397	71,784	34,159	34,230	31,757	26,239
	Patlagucha	104,841	54,759	49,082	29,849	26,134	23,187	21,353
	Dakupi	48,340	26,638	22,692	14,310	17,096	8,570	5,886
BATKIRA SUBDIVISION	...	347,380	181,443	165,937	106,283	120,377	151,401	143,159
Kalera	...	73,061	37,774	35,287	9,234	9,547	25,143	24,738
Marua	...	95,241	48,513	46,728	11,945	11,764	26,713	26,373
Batkira	...	111,749	57,003	54,745	22,461	21,711	24,741	23,710
Kalganj	...	204,367	106,063	95,922	54,097	56,077	80,772	77,111
	Kalera	120,419	61,733	58,687	31,310	31,303	31,303	25,746
	Jubbata	36,973	17,691	17,282	9,330	9,603	8,321	8,180
	Dyamsagar	48,278	25,133	23,040	13,413	12,336	11,108	10,163
Asamari	...	82,362	42,140	40,247	17,354	16,879	16,332	15,434
BAGBHAY SUBDIVISION	...	378,111	193,839	184,272	94,903	86,139	100,436	93,335
Molihat	...	61,337	31,723	30,114	14,806	14,151	14,376	13,894
Baghat	...	184,130	92,090	89,042	40,914	44,346	36,647	35,124
	Baghat	18,463	9,508	9,955	21,844	20,271	15,479	17,725
	Fakirhat	41,378	20,974	20,404	13,213	12,118	9,761	9,048
	Kachua	44,298	22,353	21,945	12,706	12,435	9,533	9,314
Rampal	...	69,179	35,894	33,285	18,808	18,406	17,403	16,351
Moreganj	...	81,405	41,190	39,229	18,500	17,778	27,848	27,036
	Moreganj	69,050	35,419	33,631	12,445	10,440	23,991	21,771
	Sarakkhaia	14,445	7,087	6,598	1,950	1,491	3,857	5,265

Rajshahi

RAJSHAHI DIVISION	...	1,013,307	5,236,783	4,881,517	1,913,450	1,681,602	3,137,160	3,020,377
RAJSHAHI	...	1,480,687	765,804	725,381	264,998	150,642	381,669	366,643
SADAR SUBDIVISION	...	664,924	338,966	325,318	83,297	47,161	270,307	272,194
Boalia	...	98,028	51,722	46,361	13,913	11,041	37,096	35,144
	Boalia	72,088	37,913	34,147	12,444	10,079	24,731	23,353
	Nachata	25,940	13,809	12,214	1,469	1,062	12,365	11,791
Tapor	...	92,390	46,947	44,431	6,534	4,932	30,111	28,498
Godagari	...	88,097	44,054	41,863	11,374	10,616	23,036	21,663
Putha	...	86,065	44,495	41,863	6,534	4,932	30,111	28,498
	Putha	45,053	23,037	21,968	4,017	3,788	18,971	18,139
	Durgapur	41,012	21,385	20,895	1,517	1,144	10,140	9,813
Charghat	...	102,612	52,318	50,334	15,185	13,316	40,079	38,065
	Charghat	70,821	36,011	34,810	8,404	8,035	27,463	26,213
	Kajapur	31,791	16,307	15,524	6,781	5,281	12,616	11,852
Bagmara	...	129,127	65,840	63,257	4,806	4,405	40,944	38,798
NAOGACH SUBDIVISION	...	517,408	265,829	253,506	66,663	60,637	195,197	190,868
Naogach	...	187,291	95,670	91,731	21,329	19,906	74,161	70,687
	Naogach	135,244	68,729	66,315	12,823	11,781	55,844	53,306
	Badalgach	52,047	26,941	25,416	8,506	7,725	18,316	17,381
Nanda	...	135,738	69,133	66,253	19,008	17,579	49,440	46,300
Pauchpur	...	80,915	40,869	39,246	10,806	9,803	40,063	38,641
Mahaboyar	...	94,401	48,007	45,754	14,711	13,597	31,384	29,440

The thana figures in columns 18-19 are for Hindus, Musalmans

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division—concluded.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
950	745	740	722	18	5	108,422	7,026	11,716	141
358	241	292	261	15	5	35,075	2,217	4,864	35
152	85	61	63	7	4	13,815	1,355	3,591	16
151	85	61	63	7	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	...	...	5,628	329	496	13
152	153	231	198	8	1	3,408	67	245	...
1	...	231	198	8	1	10,134	466	732	6
151	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	448	461	...	...	37,752	2,185	2,960	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320	245	253	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,658	451	597	7
1	...	448	461	...	...	9,848	591	903	6
...	...	145	165	...	...	13,401	671	991	10
1	...	803	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	165	212	...
611	502	...	...	3	...	37,201	2,465	3,795	52
6	2	...	...	3	...	4,230	173	300	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,165	1,877	2,823	36
6	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
580	409	...	...	...	...	5,676	134	301	5
16	1	...	...	...	...	8,157	251	371	3
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Division.

9,422	7,746	145,708	137,062	31,009	27,727	503,439	25,541	44,157	2,069
163	160	8,296	7,899	80	35	65,013	3,679	6,003	97
127	150	6,130	5,822	45	11	22,599	1,439	2,810	39
84	96	605	570	30	10	6,862	922	2,047	37
84	96	603	570	30	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,193	2,001	5	...	3,252	84	115	...
43	34	3,234	3,089	5	1	1,869	45	101	...
...	...	41	19	5	...	2,737	176	265	1
...	...	44	19	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54	53	...	...	3,915	145	200	...
...	...	54	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744	67	82	1
26	23	2,022	1,978	2	...	24,308	853	1,252	12
16	12	123	66	1	...	8,938	329	623	3
16	12	43	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11	1,689	1,605	...	...	4,709	110	103	...
1	...	210	217	1	...	6,835	324	428	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,826	90	98	2

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.



## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajshahi

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Popu- lation	DISTRIBUTION						
		TOTAL POPULATION			HINDUS		MUSLIMS	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RAJSHAHÍ concluded</b>								
<b>NATOR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>387,811</b>	<b>202,401</b>	<b>186,337</b>	<b>45,048</b>	<b>47,814</b>	<b>157,165</b>	<b>137,883</b>
Nator —		118 180	19,023	21,401	14,177	13,371	45,773	44,794
Nator		88,818	45,041	43,443	12,841	11,217	32,962	31,234
Nagat para		20,544	14,915	14,436	3,105	3,064	17,811	15,400
Shinga		120 806	41 419	43 743	13,399	13,441	47 413	45 864
Shinga		82,058	41,506	41,199	14,107	9,448	31,449	30 893
Shinga		37,563	19 913	14,544	3 644	3,644	13,141	14,971
Borswan (Borswan)		86,983	49,143	45,429	8,447	7 631	41 901	41 113
Lalpur		81,327	30,840	30 647	4 146	4 631	33,419	31 713
Lalpur		30,537	19 829	13,495	3 947	3 790	13,979	17 873
Wali		21 796	11 041	10 544	3,274	2 911	8,040	7 819
<b>DIVAJPUR</b>		<b>1,057,861</b>	<b>589,846</b>	<b>797,887</b>	<b>406,878</b>	<b>352,437</b>	<b>429,916</b>	<b>394,389</b>
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>694,334</b>	<b>366,677</b>	<b>379,377</b>	<b>167,004</b>	<b>143,968</b>	<b>179,541</b>	<b>165,693</b>
Dumajpur		217 778	116,700	101 878	44,418	43 987	81,909	86,045
Dumajpur		182,103	88,028	79 073	47 723	34,063	34 433	33,616
Chiribanda		86,875	34,671	31 401	11,345	9 924	33,869	30,479
Kalganj		118 580	60 913	53 746	23 641	34,400	15 004	17 865
Kalganj		80,205	31,347	27 748	23 833	20 277	7,333	6,203
Kalganj		37 285	22 668	21,898	13,808	14 313	1,211	1,172
Kalganj		88,820	46,167	45,333	17,223	23 126	14,148	16,444
Kalganj		81 121	31 112	29 413	19 413	14 413	11 028	10 376
Kalganj		27 809	14,444	13,908	7 633	6,411	6,933	6 123
Banahari		99 692	57 868	47 434	25 844	23 344	21 407	19 780
Parasapur		84 044	44,374	34 413	14,717	9 713	30 044	27 844
Nawabganj		88,382	46,343	44,091	9,306	100	20 433	27 433
Ghoraghat		68,082	34,722	31,301	7,300	6,444	21,516	20 444
Ghoraghat		22,200	11 416	10 064	3 946	2 943	7 447	6,979
<b>BALURGHAT SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>447,143</b>	<b>233,777</b>	<b>213,566</b>	<b>94,417</b>	<b>84,079</b>	<b>106,454</b>	<b>98,889</b>
Patnabala		110 181	57 415	53 46	23,043	20 881	20,386	24,797
Patnabala		83 606	35 443	30 330	9,703	8,444	19 300	18 061
Balurghat (Patnabala)		100,501	53 409	51 028	25,499	24 705	19 241	1,943
Balurghat		78 950	39 499	30,338	23 213	20 437	14,400	13,883
Balurghat		30 551	15 777	14,774	5 777	5 909	6 383	5,000
Gangarampur		85,688	46,011	43 675	27,411	19 764	14,945	17 183
Phulbari (Chintamani)		71 370	37 307	33,783	15,962	10 714	20 893	19 806
<b>THAKURGANG SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>543,566</b>	<b>289,432</b>	<b>256,144</b>	<b>142 331</b>	<b>123 490</b>	<b>143,951</b>	<b>129 817</b>
Thakurgang		223 671	117 133	106,933	50,900	44 608	60,831	61,226
Thakurgang		124 680	66,492	61 188	33,046	24,200	33,794	39 917
Atwari		42,624	22,484	20 440	7,673	6 018	14,222	13,533
Saladana		86,067	46,707	41 816	16,243	9 423	19 615	17 887
Ranmukhi		72,981	38 677	34 904	17 759	13,854	21,381	19 061
Pirganj		104,603	54 817	49,460	20 440	20 201	24,143	24 242
Pirganj		144,411	77,245	69,516	43 413	34 708	30 407	28 728
Ranmukhi		101 173	54,409	46,674	33 060	27 901	30 055	27 445
Khemana		43 268	23 046	20,148	10 433	8 837	13,415	11 353

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus, Muslims

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division—continued.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	7	144	99	33	24	18,166	1,333	1,884	14
7	7	46	39	6	...	7,219	763	1,191	11
5	5	46	39	6	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	4	...	...	5,929	345	345	3
...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	89	56	5	...	2,853	123	178	...
3	...	...	...	23	24	2,065	112	170	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...
1,019	945	51,866	50,165	173	41	96,106	2,982	4,654	86
200	165	18,913	18,414	119	37	43,118	1,849	2,681	41
49	38	935	929	98	37	19,302	1,102	1,768	32
49	38	724	725	94	33	...	...	...	...
...	...	211	204	4	4	...	...	...	...
42	39	3,125	3,115	...	...	5,575	247	184	1
29	28	1,450	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	11	1,075	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	695	670	...	...	4,499	209	259	3
10	9	537	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	158	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	14	4,673	4,546	...	...	4,821	87	93	...
29	19	1,781	1,800	5	...	6,512	134	320	2
59	46	7,694	7,354	16	...	2,409	70	117	1
53	38	5,591	5,284	12	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	2,113	2,070	4	...	...	...	...	...
738	693	30,115	29,001	53	4	23,651	445	988	6
218	205	5,645	5,223	...	...	5,926	80	178	...
5	10	4,125	4,003	...	...	2,623	32	68	2
430	386	7,259	6,997	...	...	5,510	131	354	2
430	386	2,392	2,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,867	4,645	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	48	8,799	8,657	13	4	4,742	100	116	...
42	44	4,381	4,121	4	...	4,650	100	272	2
81	87	2,838	2,750	1	...	29,047	631	891	14
...	1	2	2	...	...	13,914	294	435	4
...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	31	...	...	2,655	99	118	4
65	68	1,403	1,835	1	...	5,067	125	156	2
16	18	1,300	1,532	...	...	7,421	113	127	4
16	18	1,369	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajshahi

Division District Subdivision and Thana	Police- station.	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Persons.	Male	Female.	Hindus		Musulmans	
					Male.	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JALPAIGURI	—	202,660	420,222	417,439	300,227	217,100	122,193	100,265
SADAR SUBDIVISION	—	699,939	377,545	322,416	276,715	190,201	116,221	100,485
Jalpaiguri	—	85,783	46,445	39,334	24,200	23,121	17,440	11,627
Kamari	—	70,480	30,840	25,140	19,400	17,015	10,001	10,005
Boda	—	163,401	87,793	75,101	45,822	42,747	31,611	23,319
Palaham	—	106,001	57,359	47,832	27,021	25,735	19,702	15,207
Mayaguri	—	50,440	29,308	24,454	15,112	14,115	9,115	7,451
Palaham	—	68,624	31,415	27,305	16,342	14,677	12,600	11,000
Mayaguri	—	200,636	109,345	91,131	73,140	62,977	48,321	41,117
Thana	—	124,154	67,000	56,477	40,794	41,190	31,761	27,706
Thana	—	78,482	40,765	34,771	23,021	18,771	14,001	12,321
Thana	—	116,035	62,425	52,407	35,312	30,911	23,111	19,794
ALIPUR SUBDIVISION	—	207,701	112,683	99,018	75,312	58,899	31,279	27,728
Alipur	—	126,580	70,000	62,700	41,722	30,103	18,442	16,001
Thana	—	76,121	41,683	36,318	23,590	17,796	10,830	9,727
DARJEELING	—	265,250	128,094	125,456	101,440	87,777	4,773	3,675
SADAR SUBDIVISION	—	122,097	60,186	71,901	58,444	50,473	1,063	345
Darjeeling	—	78,267	40,873	34,000	25,602	21,928	914	350
Darjeeling	—	37,708	20,816	16,815	12,977	11,463	822	310
Kamari	—	20,081	10,714	9,337	7,341	6,211	32	11
Pul Bazar	—	16,253	8,545	7,444	6,007	5,323	22	7
Bukhopkhri	—	1,235	712	602	617	556	18	12
Jorabanga	—	27,210	12,721	11,400	10,023	10,441	50	19
Jorabanga	—	11,526	5,290	4,596	4,341	4,001	24	11
Kamari	—	8,054	3,504	3,029	2,802	2,441	14	5
Nagri	—	8,700	4,217	4,413	3,440	3,440	7	2
Kalimpong	—	40,520	22,790	22,725	17,180	15,779	101	36
Kalimpong	—	45,003	22,002	21,001	15,011	13,844	86	29
Gorubathan	—	3,017	1,603	1,412	1,212	1,023	15	8
KURONG SUBDIVISION	—	41,907	21,409	19,708	15,411	14,057	200	73
Kurong	—	41,207	21,409	19,708	15,411	14,057	200	73
Kurong	—	34,564	18,640	16,594	12,711	11,703	179	69
Panchabari	—	6,643	2,769	2,114	2,700	2,354	21	4
SILIGURI SUBDIVISION	—	72,846	40,399	31,847	29,843	23,297	4,501	3,217
Siliguri	—	72,240	40,399	31,847	29,843	23,297	4,501	3,217
Siliguri	—	35,184	19,226	14,844	13,744	9,703	2,041	1,211
Phandawa	—	18,579	9,210	8,360	8,432	4,651	1,041	707
Khoribari	—	10,720	5,777	4,947	5,350	4,630	478	314
Nakshabari	—	12,767	7,037	6,720	5,365	4,311	571	471
RANGPUR	—	2,385,330	1,234,717	1,130,613	453,136	368,628	812,402	786,685
SADAR SUBDIVISION	—	633,127	363,161	317,906	130,700	109,629	230,530	219,346
Bachpur (Kotwal)	—	147,292	79,006	67,606	28,771	21,109	50,843	46,437
Kal (Kotwal)	—	102,027	54,971	47,036	19,117	14,318	33,706	30,675
Kal (Kotwal)	—	168,161	82,311	70,810	47,338	41,797	35,922	33,022
Bachpur	—	88,248	43,154	40,114	14,025	10,682	21,707	20,112
Nagpur	—	60,613	30,663	26,121	12,376	9,473	20,200	18,301
Pargana	—	77,688	40,487	36,092	16,167	13,190	31,093	29,705
NILKAMARI SUBDIVISION	—	491,800	258,729	233,601	118,941	105,471	138,964	127,928
Nilkamari	—	188,786	90,918	77,679	35,911	24,428	54,897	49,251
Dumra	—	130,692	72,764	64,723	40,873	37,660	31,828	29,130
Dumra	—	62,963	33,694	29,695	19,615	18,015	12,126	11,010
Dumra	—	76,729	40,166	36,928	20,425	18,660	19,331	17,900
Jaldhaka	—	183,372	94,677	88,795	42,158	39,308	22,400	20,507

The thana figures in columns 18—19 are for Hindus, Musulmans

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division—continued.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,028	2,575	51,421	49,584	4,459	5,912	48,467	1,816	5,666	116
879	820	51,894	29,540	1,756	1,368	40,015	1,352	2,797	46
122	112	33	26	45	20	7,476	490	1,095	23
2	1	574	312	49	18	4,154	126	156	2
1	...	394	332	49	19	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	34	38	15	3	10,033	327	560	11
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	34	38	9	3	...	...	...	...
...	420	16,438	15,024	53	2	4,216	93	176	1
...	407	...	...	794	659	9,419	238	503	7
255	214	5,786	4,974	357	297	...	...	...	...
123	193	11,052	10,110	437	362	...	...	...	...
473	360	14,920	14,000	789	665	3,726	78	307	2
1,949	1,755	22,527	20,014	2,723	2,544	7,145	248	493	3
1,520	1,006	10,731	9,456	1,610	1,544	1,833	192	355	3
113	87	11,976	10,588	1,104	1,000	2,397	56	138	...
4,377	5,512	5,622	5,156	24,480	25,536	24,057	2,573	4,542	1,048
5,024	2,485	...	...	19,555	18,608	10,977	550	947	8
1,631	1,157	...	...	9,411	8,619	6,215	233	700	7
1,549	923	...	...	4,418	4,016	...	...	...	...
107	160	...	...	3,351	2,996	...	...	...	...
34	32	...	...	1,502	1,516	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	120	91	...	...	...	...
131	129	...	...	2,904	2,809	2,617	47	69	...
50	62	...	...	1,508	1,433	...	...	...	...
34	23	...	...	642	590	...	...	...	...
59	35	...	...	744	789	...	...	...	...
1,222	1,228	...	...	7,228	7,180	2,115	50	88	1
1,246	1,205	...	...	6,957	6,914	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	...	279	269	...	...	...	...
1,090	677	112	121	4,677	4,777	3,258	173	240	3
1,020	677	112	124	4,677	4,777	3,258	173	240	3
1,074	664	...	...	4,014	4,058	...	...	...	...
16	13	112	121	663	689	...	...	...	...
103	150	5,510	5,032	250	151	3,427	191	363	4
103	160	5,510	5,032	250	151	3,427	191	363	4
172	134	4,016	3,742	230	135	...	...	...	...
...	...	416	329	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
21	16	1,066	937	11	12	...	...	...	...
336	263	5,532	4,889	1,311	125	95,983	3,565	6,550	270
45	39	3,397	2,909	489	45	27,964	1,971	2,449	45
26	25	16	11	232	11	9,163	877	1,655	41
...	...	60	62	28	1	3,223	82	193	...
5	1	2	...	141	23	6,320	140	281	3
2	1	837	342	14	...	3,879	58	147	...
12	12	1,643	1,893	33	2	2,880	74	83	1
...	...	1,257	1,111	40	6	2,494	40	95	...
222	175	3	2	120	25	26,170	311	1,312	29
221	175	3	2	86	22	9,912	407	919	13
1	...	...	...	27	3	9,463	208	244	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	6,805	196	149	16

And Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Rajasthan

DIVISION DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police stations	Total Population			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Males	Male	Female	Hindus		Muslams	
					Males	Female	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>SAMPLE—</b> <i>continued</i>								
<b>BARANAGAR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>589,370</b>	<b>307,690</b>	<b>281,680</b>	<b>107,579</b>	<b>80,789</b>	<b>101,438</b>	<b>180,807</b>
Amroha		65,534	34,723	31,208	8,961	7,806	11,390	21,421
Lahmuri Hat (Baran)		131,800	69,707	61,152	22,700	15,278	37,991	60,256
Madwar		155,167	107,771	14,304	54,871	21,817	44,105	4,784
Lipar		237,249	123,977	115,455	79,203	52,776	91,237	59,552
<b>CHANDWAR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>680,473</b>	<b>373,707</b>	<b>307,916</b>	<b>89,918</b>	<b>69,778</b>	<b>218,236</b>	<b>375,507</b>
Chandwar		231,781	111,543	110,238	31,131	22,777	45,994	60,974
Chandwar (Chandwar)		200,612	107,944	92,668	25,774	19,329	33,066	51,323
Chandwar		108,080	55,000	53,080	15,405	14,274	19,897	24,777
Shahat		76,491	30,271	27,224	6,918	7,918	9,517	10,525
<b>DUGRA</b>		<b>953,567</b>	<b>507,376</b>	<b>446,141</b>	<b>89,634</b>	<b>76,868</b>	<b>409,319</b>	<b>401,033</b>
Bera		270,002	134,874	135,128	19,393	16,468	117,604	115,744
Shahabad		162,863	78,135	74,728	11,774	9,654	66,432	64,719
Bera		92,170	47,183	44,987	6,397	5,394	40,708	39,548
Panchbibi		107,003	57,171	50,211	10,504	17,000	31,710	29,804
Khetal		63,493	31,924	31,569	4,331	4,904	11,673	17,529
Adamtighi		108,752	54,774	53,978	10,804	9,000	41,421	44,090
Shahpur		64,448	32,774	31,674	7,985	6,946	20,009	17,613
Shahpur		65,298	33,008	32,290	6,777	4,900	20,707	23,131
Dupchandia		48,878	24,977	23,913	3,737	3,900	20,523	21,440
<b>FAHNA</b>		<b>1,498,346</b>	<b>783,391</b>	<b>704,955</b>	<b>180,738</b>	<b>173,522</b>	<b>549,016</b>	<b>531,069</b>
<b>KADAR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>699,246</b>	<b>307,133</b>	<b>292,133</b>	<b>87,780</b>	<b>80,735</b>	<b>218,221</b>	<b>211,166</b>
Fantia (Dul)		169,060	84,371	84,689	24,156	14,000	61,456	49,341
Banthia		82,951	41,079	41,872	9,555	10,000	32,574	31,311
Supanagar		66,989	34,739	32,250	15,771	14,111	25,902	23,167
<b>YABNA</b>		<b>204,084</b>	<b>107,611</b>	<b>96,473</b>	<b>29,430</b>	<b>23,101</b>	<b>77,937</b>	<b>70,333</b>
Fahna		130,397	74,107	66,200	17,070	13,329	33,054	30,771
Sara		67,687	37,654	30,273	14,419	1,073	24,925	23,314
<b>MATHURA</b>		<b>64,036</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>32,036</b>	<b>17,509</b>	<b>17,527</b>	<b>27,470</b>	<b>26,841</b>
Chamohar		130,668	66,992	63,676	15,713	15,708	60,255	58,397
<b>SHAHJANPUR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>899,370</b>	<b>416,438</b>	<b>412,932</b>	<b>97,946</b>	<b>87,767</b>	<b>393,093</b>	<b>319,896</b>
Shahjanpur		270,168	136,897	133,271	47,123	28,778	100,067	107,973
Shahjanpur		176,768	89,171	87,597	23,434	21,018	66,261	66,033
Kashipur		83,400	47,716	45,684	4,700	4,605	40,506	41,219
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>256,339</b>	<b>126,401</b>	<b>129,938</b>	<b>39,160</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>77,234</b>	<b>69,733</b>
Shahjanpur		106,663	57,240	59,423	21,777	22,501	76,090	76,019
Chouhali		50,843	25,121	20,212	7,913	8,099	71,204	23,873
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>100,370</b>	<b>55,764</b>	<b>54,606</b>	<b>18,724</b>	<b>14,296</b>	<b>39,373</b>	<b>37,320</b>
Ullin		194,448	97,908	96,540	20,015	21,203	76,968	72,334
<b>MALDA</b>		<b>1,004,189</b>	<b>498,547</b>	<b>505,642</b>	<b>253,847</b>	<b>231,674</b>	<b>347,810</b>	<b>257,586</b>
Gomatiapur		67,414	33,145	34,269	13,514	13,514	19,948	20,711
Bagi ab Bazar		94,617	46,038	48,579	22,817	22,006	2,000	22,000
Nawabganj		71,274	34,727	36,547	13,575	13,106	20,313	22,458
Khalchak		164,601	80,304	84,297	33,216	25,476	45,365	40,000
Shahjanpur		150,371	73,879	76,492	13,007	15,000	38,000	40,000
Shahjanpur		82,368	41,410	40,958	19,478	15,878	31,753	31,844
Shahjanpur		36,093	18,046	18,047	30,334	45,000	25,000	25,000
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>82,829</b>	<b>40,373</b>	<b>42,456</b>	<b>21,801</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>18,804</b>	<b>19,804</b>
Shahjanpur		82,264	40,377	41,887	18,001	17,414	7,245	7,553
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>87,205</b>	<b>43,170</b>	<b>44,035</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>15,184</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>
Shahjanpur		84,222	42,080	42,142	20,445	20,700	9,550	9,618
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>36,785</b>	<b>18,084</b>	<b>18,701</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>6,125</b>
Shahjanpur		48,437	24,006	24,431	20,000	19,000	3,000	3,433
<b>SHAHJANPUR</b>		<b>96,763</b>	<b>48,381</b>	<b>48,382</b>	<b>20,885</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>9,880</b>
Shahjanpur		66,213	33,106	33,107	18,000	17,100	6,000	6,000
Shahjanpur		31,550	15,275	15,307	8,779	7,900	3,000	3,000

The thane area is in columns 16-18 and for Hindu and Muslim

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
48	31	76	89	335	34	21,018	726	1,328	17
...	1	...	...	25	...	2,000	208	374	6
46	28	...	1	62	6	6,925	225	418	5
...	1	62	69	97	5	3,676	95	115	...
2	1	14	19	161	23	7,427	188	421	6
21	18	2,056	1,889	358	25	19,585	575	1,227	17
5	8	53	15	163	9	6,746	243	625	11
16	10	1,978	1,853	60	3	7,627	189	355	6
...	...	25	21	52	8	2,614	70	80	...
...	...	...	...	38	3	2,608	73	167	...
91	70	3,124	3,050	158	46	55,788	2,203	4,583	58
12	12	...	...	47	20	16,000	914	1,657	13
1	...	...	1	40	6	7,857	257	910	1
...	...	...	...	11	4	4,794	86	320	1
41	31	2,898	2,792	11	...	5,569	173	337	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,665	156	126	1
36	24	...	236	...	8	7,821	262	666	2
...	...	4	1	...	...	2,472	149	269	...
...	...	...	...	22	...	2,380	66	100	...
1	3	...	...	6	8	3,090	106	121	...
296	204	224	182	323	25	75,782	5,262	11,653	188
274	184	49	19	103	9	51,177	2,727	5,801	67
9	8	...	...	...	...	8,718	595	1,007	3
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	161	49	19	72	6	11,333	1,341	3,132	35
45	57	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	...
199	124	45	18	63	4	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	28	3	5,464	507	1,053	4
19	14	...	...	3	...	5,612	251	679	5
22	20	175	163	220	16	42,155	2,428	5,648	45
22	20	...	...	160	11	14,946	837	2,346	14
22	20	...	...	150	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	12,138	951	2,100	25
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	175	163	47	2	4,918	199	311	...
...	...	...	...	5	3	9,156	428	591	...
212	218	16,625	16,157	25	7	44,243	1,661	2,767	26
19	24	564	569	...	...	3,161	63	100	...
6	4	42	8	13	3	8,076	570	1,000	...
...	...	939	891	3	...	3,011	147	105	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,631	183	145	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	5,735	222	271	...
...	...	230	243	...	...	4,713	21	270	...
13	10	2	...	3	1	4,826	288	121	...
...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	23	1	...	2,575	47	118	...
153	153	2,523	2,753	2	5	2,579	152	253	...
31	38	2,527	2,257	2	3	...	...	...	...
122	115	496	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	26	12,000	11,670	...	...	2,537	36	55	...
20	26	8,565	8,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,435	3,245	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Dacca

Division District, Subdivision and Thana	Population station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION BY			
		Persons	Male	Female	Hindus		Muslims	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DACCA DIVISION	—	19,037,449	8,137,087	5,900,267	1,291,444	1,814,893	1,706,703	4,043,909
DACCA	—	2,960,402	1,477,090	1,483,719	213,069	329,187	947,437	946,033
Dacca Subdivision	—	1,013,619	513,044	500,575	206,808	193,337	303,006	300,719
Dacca (Kutwali)	—	113,080	62,611	50,469	34,441	31,211	96,421	71,584
Moranganj	—	242,947	126,577	116,370	83,176	60,225	60,414	71,576
—	Baran/ganj Jaydabpur	187,114	94,103	83,011	37,131	34,479	58,019	53,643
—	—	54,033	28,609	25,041	11,477	10,479	16,461	13,543
Kapala	—	220,006	113,764	106,242	34,470	37,797	61,768	73,323
—	Kapala Kaliganj	128,647	73,843	54,804	17,723	15,117	44,567	54,576
—	—	61,061	32,941	29,129	13,871	13,170	17,311	16,763
Nawabganj Bahar	—	173,803	87,794	86,009	31,047	34,816	48,559	52,431
—	—	204,078	129,417	133,661	23,144	26,451	76,134	79,174
—	Bahar Kallakot	174,284	84,777	80,507	33,133	37,727	45,710	51,730
—	—	90,391	44,103	46,151	17,115	19,085	25,374	27,478
NARAYANGANJ SUB-DIVISION	—	779,361	401,794	377,770	94,763	84,847	304,441	290,466
Narayanganj Rajpura	—	187,781	94,031	89,130	31,243	31,990	67,356	64,674
—	—	829,084	427,293	402,109	31,544	25,214	131,336	139,623
—	Rajpura Manabardi	200,302	104,673	100,579	41,704	39,110	8,716	81,953
—	—	119,782	60,973	58,825	9,446	9,150	31,176	6,690
Rugganji	—	262,709	133,403	129,411	31,472	31,647	95,949	95,459
MUNSHIGANJ SUB-DIVISION	—	692,407	349,183	363,219	149,633	165,978	186,187	196,810
Munshiganj	—	315,221	154,904	160,317	59,534	64,065	96,337	96,301
—	Munshiganj Majidbari	249,924	122,411	127,513	67,194	65,606	73,030	75,617
—	—	65,297	32,063	32,154	31,134	31,945	21,377	20,699
Srinagar	—	377,180	194,284	182,902	84,119	101,973	80,830	106,520
—	Srinagar Lohajang	234,629	127,903	126,725	53,457	68,123	52,111	55,141
—	—	142,558	66,381	76,171	30,660	35,444	37,719	42,385
HAJIKHAWA SUB-DIVISION	—	474,812	233,664	241,148	78,643	83,103	154,803	158,038
Hajikhowa Ghor (Seala)	—	221,377	109,010	112,367	35,736	26,434	73,248	75,813
—	—	168,046	84,574	83,472	26,452	27,791	52,116	51,979
—	Seala Alirba	114,668	56,664	57,676	17,819	19,703	34,161	33,296
—	—	43,478	21,879	21,600	8,742	8,978	13,123	12,680
Harirampur	—	95,389	46,290	49,109	16,823	15,362	20,443	20,517
MYMENSINGH	—	4,326,422	2,339,603	2,186,819	613,770	847,818	1,705,329	1,619,617
Dacca Subdivision	—	1,187,330	621,063	563,367	151,278	122,877	459,878	429,663
Myemensingh (Kotwali)	—	226,337	120,853	104,482	31,603	21,630	89,023	83,368
—	Myemensingh Tatal	129,262	63,977	65,885	17,808	18,177	54,757	49,400
—	—	88,056	44,636	41,567	10,516	9,663	34,269	32,442
Phulbari Gafargau	—	130,631	67,716	62,905	18,753	14,317	50,011	47,333
—	—	189,769	98,611	101,158	23,012	19,572	75,368	71,379
—	Gafargau Bhuluka	33,144	16,907	16,237	12,564	10,413	26,308	23,756
—	—	50,025	25,688	24,337	19,838	17,137	14,464	17,333
Nandal (Gawra)	—	132,271	68,728	63,579	14,878	13,368	54,454	51,171
Phulpur	—	196,768	100,083	93,705	31,385	27,214	86,000	76,377
—	—	215,129	113,270	101,789	29,063	25,971	75,905	69,381
—	Phulpur Halingbat	164,365	81,410	72,955	19,712	16,449	49,375	53,434
—	—	60,764	31,909	28,854	10,271	9,678	14,799	13,947
Muktasacha	—	96,407	50,831	45,573	14,386	11,697	34,818	33,714

The three figures in columns 16-17 are for Hindu Muslims

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

## Division.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13,773	13,953	19,733	19,270	5,394	4,538	710,075	60,358	86,859	2,054
6,520	6,874	615	424	249	194	107,509	24,246	54,449	1,123
3,403	4,012	615	424	212	183	66,476	7,622	14,587	413
503	364	45	19	191	153	24,504	4,156	10,252	337
339	258	228	82	18	25	12,251	1,131	1,534	13
103	177	161	7	10	12	...	...	...	...
146	81	67	75	8	13	...	...	...	...
712	691	342	323	2	...	8,620	820	623	14
145	144	342	323	...	2	...	...	...	...
567	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,816	2,659	...	...	...	...	9,228	730	988	11
34	40	...	...	...	1	11,803	1,085	1,155	13
34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,564	2,428	...	...	24	9	46,662	3,774	6,606	80
118	73	...	...	14	3	16,241	1,639	2,630	46
8	6	...	...	1	...	16,542	947	1,561	20
8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,483	2,349	...	...	9	6	12,870	1,188	1,532	5
346	451	...	...	2	...	53,404	9,590	10,514	161
12	11	...	...	1	...	29,316	4,329	4,933	84
12	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	420	...	...	1	...	39,053	5,270	5,551	77
332	419	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	...	11	2	24,535	2,624	3,256	55
4	1	...	...	8	2	10,147	1,207	1,630	35
3	2	...	...	3	...	8,231	844	1,014	13
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,007	473	531	7
1,145	1,058	19,116	18,846	445	103	198,285	11,869	23,575	294
451	449	10,170	10,527	189	79	51,673	3,244	7,609	114
82	116	73	76	102	59	14,927	1,521	3,427	47
81	116	73	76	91	56	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...
...	22	905	932	25	3	3,819	76	200	3
4	22	233	257	7	4	6,722	424	513	3
13	4	233	257	7	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,223	316	517	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,581	345	422	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,970	200	451	2
116	102	1,003	970	10	...	...	...	...	...
170	146	6,717	6,553	12	4	...	...	...	...
67	63	1,163	1,172	20	9	4,731	247	704	5

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.



## PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF

Dacca

DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police Station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION			
					HINDUS		MUHAMMANS	
		persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MYTHENINGH—continued</b>								
<b>NETRAKONA SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>657,737</b>	<b>346,006</b>	<b>309,719</b>	<b>111,483</b>	<b>100,308</b>	<b>284,894</b>	<b>807,072</b>
Netrakona	—	189,857	105,646	84,211	28,614	25,024	71,577	63,430
Kendua	—	176,665	90,412	86,253	26,377	19,601	70,493	66,212
Luxmapur	—	127,036	64,500	62,536	19,136	15,304	25,963	21,122
Korhat	—	122,772	64,303	58,469	21,213	22,114	6,050	19,196
Khalajuri	—	50,785	21,451	29,334	11,983	10,225	9,644	7,952
<b>JAMALPUR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>815,306</b>	<b>429,493</b>	<b>390,813</b>	<b>77,541</b>	<b>67,629</b>	<b>341,410</b>	<b>374,491</b>
Jamalpur	—	255,850	133,517	122,333	22,214	1,540	119,977	104,679
Naishari	—	124,653	63,209	61,444	27,712	17,733	40,677	37,412
Durgam	—	177,553	91,744	85,809	10,109	7,453	81,809	74,217
Shepur	—	179,658	93,151	86,507	17,201	14,474	75,077	71,117
Nadarganj	—	75,043	36,677	38,366	8,581	4,220	33,846	31,444
<b>TANGAIL SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>1,049,779</b>	<b>527,623</b>	<b>522,156</b>	<b>146,377</b>	<b>118,077</b>	<b>380,504</b>	<b>373,331</b>
Tangail	—	268,305	131,919	136,386	61,271	45,804	67,063	6,322
Tangail Bazar	—	175,776	87,773	88,003	36,316	3,379	34,379	35,901
		97,527	46,701	50,826	14,023	14,315	22,614	31,601
Ka-hati	—	180,982	90,301	90,681	51,214	25,471	55,715	54,909
Chapra	—	218,232	111,743	106,489	21,544	20,101	80,396	84,341
Nazimpur	—	118,371	61,856	56,515	11,111	11,111	40,501	41,108
Chapra	—	108,781	53,428	55,353	14,370	19,445	31,500	34,501
Chhatra	—	95,084	47,514	47,570	11,111	10,111	27,111	27,111
Shari bari (formerly Jorhat)	—	79,905	41,319	38,586	7,654	6,150	35,441	34,629
<b>KISHORGANG SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>877,719</b>	<b>421,314</b>	<b>456,405</b>	<b>123,494</b>	<b>112,070</b>	<b>298,009</b>	<b>285,419</b>
Kishorgang	—	180,604	97,710	82,894	26,144	25,554	71,118	60,330
Kathal	—	178,420	90,379	88,041	19,066	18,420	67,111	67,111
Kathal	—	155,846	77,907	77,939	24,002	23,000	53,774	52,774
Madia	—	146,630	76,518	70,112	23,674	23,511	50,004	46,993
Kishorbazar	—	83,513	43,663	39,850	6,714	4,423	27,111	20,622
Asagram	—	97,697	51,173	46,524	11,111	10,111	27,111	25,521
<b>FARIDPUR</b>		<b>1,191,914</b>	<b>1,074,939</b>	<b>1,116,975</b>	<b>386,449</b>	<b>388,337</b>	<b>643,478</b>	<b>633,612</b>
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>546,499</b>	<b>280,543</b>	<b>265,956</b>	<b>85,031</b>	<b>81,876</b>	<b>195,480</b>	<b>194,081</b>
Faridpur	—	113,104	60,214	52,890	20,665	17,613	39,001	45,125
Bhanga	—	232,032	118,316	113,716	33,121	30,273	64,165	61,044
Bhanga Sadar	—	128,055	64,846	63,209	19,330	19,477	45,507	44,728
		103,577	53,470	50,107	13,712	12,534	34,826	37,212
Nagarbanda	—	110,488	54,963	55,525	15,329	15,646	48,633	39,940
Bhusama	—	90,185	46,057	44,128	15,486	16,106	30,161	29,622
Bhusama	—	62,653	31,796	30,857	10,848	11,590	19,547	19,547
		27,632	14,311	13,321	4,508	4,225	9,423	9,423
<b>GOALAND SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>328,563</b>	<b>171,235</b>	<b>157,328</b>	<b>59,911</b>	<b>56,375</b>	<b>111,208</b>	<b>101,668</b>
Goalanda	—	124,073	66,322	57,751	21,431	15,145	41,988	30,277
Goalanda	—	101,201	52,393	48,808	15,642	15,175	36,708	33,753
		22,762	14,130	8,632	5,749	5,125	6,256	5,474
Balakand	—	81,902	41,399	40,503	19,601	20,171	31,767	26,115
Fauza	—	122,888	63,114	59,774	18,609	18,096	44,453	41,956
<b>MADARICH SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>816,203</b>	<b>408,109</b>	<b>410,094</b>	<b>118,486</b>	<b>128,016</b>	<b>286,931</b>	<b>281,641</b>
Madarich	—	245,583	125,499	120,084	45,127	49,468	74,013	73,334
Madarich	—	175,608	87,808	87,800	11,270	9,459	122,329	122,329
Madarich	—	174,083	81,580	92,503	28,827	34,019	55,723	55,811
		79,063	39,679	39,384	9,751	1,406	29,895	29,895
		101,416	49,973	51,443	18,608	15,023	36,711	36,090
Madarich	—	215,308	110,078	105,230	10,690	19,009	90,250	86,001

The above figures in column 19 are for Hindus and Muslims

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—continued.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
503	426	5,713	5,489	9	...	29,477	1,406	2,160	9
19	19	176	165	1	...	9,913	463	925	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	6,405	341	480	...
484	407	5,533	5,324	6	...	5,554	255	208	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,321	297	306	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234	50	61	...
152	153	2,760	2,538	210	12	26,627	1,097	2,638	18
16	11	190	111	36	1	10,684	510	1,226	6
119	106	1,936	1,803	15	...	3,631	56	287	4
2	3	33	23	96	8	4,327	162	310	1
15	13	661	621	55	2	5,635	366	600	6
...	...	...	...	8	1	2,350	33	116	1
24	17	485	472	55	12	51,926	3,598	7,728	58
12	11	...	1	11	8	15,105	1,507	2,797	33
12	11	...	1	11	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	19	21	3	...	8,323	542	628	...
1	2	183	169	5	1	9,353	827	1,065	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,821	467	946	7
...	...	...	...	2	...	4,881	403	478	3
10	4	281	281	14	3	4,189	134	321	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,218	145	345	5
13	13	...	...	2	...	37,854	2,281	3,668	16
9	10	...	...	1	...	10,276	702	1,370	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	8,877	619	1,419	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	414	735	735	3
...	2	...	...	...	...	7,771	317	326	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	5,147	232	232	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,642	114	155	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,941	117	...	1
3,015	2,795	...	...	24	11	120,091	10,704	15,645	501
30	20	...	...	12	9	26,900	2,277	3,595	39
30	20	...	...	12	9	6,486	563	1,727	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,038	768	1,026	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,754	426	373	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,574	280	304	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	85	...	...	12	2	18,040	1,724	3,740	39
91	74	...	...	12	2	8,491	727	2,200	50
36	31	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
55	43	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
11	7	...	...	...	...	4,422	270	221	9
2	2	...	...	...	...	2,657	414	714	...
292	254	...	...	...	...	41,541	4,562	5,085	102
29	234	...	...	...	...	13,904	1,420	1,495	42
3	...	...	...	...	...	22,157	2,640	2,760	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,442	204	814	4

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Dacca

DIVISION, DISTRICT SUBDIVISION AND THANA	1	2	TOTAL POPULATION			HINDUS		MUHAMMADANS	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>PARADIPUR</b> <i>continued</i>									
GOPALPUR & SUBDIVISION	..		430,349	317,065	213,137	179,414	177,110	91,829	86,419
Gopalpur			121,606	81,747	53,811	57,411	51,371	25,185	24,478
Kota Jura			102,346	81,771	50,001	53,437	53,511	18,471	15,428
Bakodpur			112,277	86,751	55,974	54,171	50,475	20,723	18,700
Kakati			95,928	47,333	65,259	54,733	54,569	21,666	20,511
<b>BACKERGONG</b>			2,409,911	1,214,335	1,184,076	368,503	351,754	468,459	435,210
<b>SADAR SUBDIVISION</b>	..		945,184	499,931	455,953	177,759	179,913	318,748	303,003
Barak (Sadar)	..		163,297	8,715	71,671	54,733	2,011	84,325	60,514
Barak (Sadar)	..		263,600	15,136	133,855	62,851	60,746	86,464	64,183
Barak (Sadar)	..		217,687	106,879	110,808	67,771	67,911	47,011	45,811
Barak (Sadar)	..		45,909	21,620	21,259	4,179	3,111	19,473	18,373
Barak (Sadar)	..		174,164	39,771	74,603	1,111	10,778	71,473	61,576
Barak (Sadar)	..		132,483	69,779	73,684	11,173	11,607	83,354	49,486
Barak (Sadar)	..		41,071	10,779	5,775	3,356	3,373	15,373	15,569
Jhalakati	..		167,305	81,331	84,974	34,481	34,411	47,771	44,577
Jhalakati	..		100,610	51,416	51,763	22,463	22,879	34,823	32,146
Jhalakati	..		87,695	29,915	25,811	7,016	7,419	12,948	12,431
Nalchiti	..		82,335	4,741	41,374	17,738	13,754	21,179	27,817
Nalchiti	..		144,397	23,663	71,332	21,505	21,509	80,740	49,355
<b>TINAGURIA SUBDIVISION</b>	..		550,418	279,149	271,269	114,812	119,431	164,169	158,700
Tinaguri	..		122,935	72,814	69,771	36,83	25,929	36,691	34,077
Tinaguri	..		86,470	44,434	41,509	15,472	17,718	21,811	24,251
Tinaguri	..		30,606	19,416	11,029	7,072	8,213	10,519	9,916
Sarupkati	..		204,800	101,616	103,619	56,825	53,074	64,306	64,569
Sarupkati	..		132,110	63,961	68,745	33,806	37,420	29,970	30,716
Sarupkati	..		72,690	37,133	33,516	22,738	21,607	14,428	14,861
Matbari	..		123,005	64,310	58,696	16,123	13,516	49,177	43,337
Matbari	..		99,223	51,987	4,336	12,774	11,401	35,814	33,813
Matbari	..		23,784	12,323	11,459	3,391	2,115	9,073	9,514
Bundaria	..		99,809	50,815	46,204	13,772	14,166	25,202	24,709
<b>PATNAKHALI SUBDIVISION</b>	..		474,979	297,581	277,451	40,531	43,913	243,388	233,937
Patnakhali	..		208,470	108,156	102,114	28,253	16,650	85,797	85,331
Patnakhali	..		103,948	53,129	50,816	11,477	9,618	49,945	41,777
Patnakhali	..		61,467	30,668	27,601	4,772	4,139	21,256	21,010
Patnakhali	..		83,035	27,001	29,034	4,150	3,738	32,416	32,816
Pauphal	..		120,265	61,871	58,081	11,218	1,108	50,071	48,878
Pauphal	..		144,662	75,846	69,016	10,777	6,113	61,940	58,540
Amfali	..		81,073	45,172	37,951	8,465	5,332	34,116	31,405
Amfali	..		65,879	35,816	31,065	4,568	2,401	2,778	27,110
Galachipa	..		101,295	54,145	47,147	7,986	5,412	45,609	41,228
<b>BARANATHI PHANAGHAT &amp; (BHOLA) SUBDIVISION</b>	..		318,337	168,934	149,403	26,508	19,797	167,300	129,606
Bhola	..		167,082	87,240	79,711	10,750	7,818	76,430	71,904
Bhola	..		116,220	60,770	55,400	7,301	5,183	53,419	50,331
Bhola	..		50,872	28,220	24,302	3,408	2,460	23,141	21,653
Baranathi	..		161,245	81,684	69,591	15,719	11,079	65,930	57,813
Baranathi	..		107,345	57,663	49,688	9,110	6,665	48,555	43,074
Baranathi	..		43,900	23,921	19,903	6,617	4,414	17,375	14,739

T &amp; L are figures in columns 11-1 are of Hindus &amp; Muslims

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,589	2,458	...	...	...	...	32,856	1,988	3,075	44
181	178	...	...	...	...	12,113	812	1,539	29
1,803	1,745	...	...	...	...	7,713	486	506	4
395	523	...	...	...	...	7,615	382	542	5
10	14	...	...	...	...	5,515	395	515	6
3,295	3,246	2	...	4,676	4,250	191,390	13,539	13,399	336
3,017	3,010	1	...	119	27	87,894	8,871	8,652	167
536	426	1	...	50	27	18,905	2,257	3,634	73
2,003	2,099	...	...	...	...	21,549	2,319	1,772	61
1,997	2,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	49	...	10,094	183	519	1
8	1	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	26	...	...	...	...	19,572	2,312	1,688	27
28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	31	...	...	17	...	7,671	874	356	3
114	127	...	...	3	...	9,976	626	515	2
151	155	1	...	16	5	58,705	2,910	2,677	39
24	23	1	...	9	3	15,221	638	701	17
19	22	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	86	...	...	...	...	25,911	2,092	1,594	17
107	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	20	...	...	...	...	8,755	156	191	4
10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	...	...	7	...	8,518	134	191	1
125	101	...	...	4,479	4,200	31,438	702	1,200	12
107	101	...	...	...	...	12,886	421	727	9
30,37	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	3,229	3,203	9,233	189	154	1
...	...	...	...	3,487	3,423	4,978	48	152	...
...	...	...	...	453	451	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	537	507	4,421	71	150	2
4	...	...	...	62	...	15,868	330	694	10
4	...	...	...	37	...	6,531	251	225	10
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,237	29	193	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Chittagong

DIVISION, DISTRICT, SUBDIVISION AND THANA	Police station	TOTAL POPULATION			DISTRICT BY			
		Persons	Male	Female	Hindus		Muslims	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHITTAGONG DIVISION		5,384,491	2,694,311	2,690,180	673,739	691,644	1,915,877	1,974,496
TITAFRA		2,410,174	1,245,041	1,167,037	141,721	170,149	894,305	486,497
BADAR SUBDIVISION		1,049,950	560,191	478,439	124,974	177,164	431,031	415,794
(a) Daulkandi (b) Daulkandi		100,068	51,476	48,592	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
(c) Daulkandi		245,487	122,146	123,341	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
(d) Daulkandi		104,447	52,224	52,223	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
(e) Daulkandi		79,040	39,520	39,520	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Horafnagar		234,822	117,411	117,411	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Chandpur		130,901	65,450	65,451	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Chandpur		140,675	70,337	70,338	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Lakshmi		145,207	72,603	72,604	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
BRAMHABARIA SUBDIVISION		757,721	383,860	373,861	111,304	140,740	244,594	230,516
B. B. B. B. B.		335,400	167,700	167,700	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
B. B. B. B. B.		242,132	121,066	121,066	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
B. B. B. B. B.		93,348	46,674	46,674	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Kuba		169,483	84,741	84,742	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Kuba		202,340	101,170	101,170	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
CHANDPUR SUBDIVISION		873,803	436,901	436,902	73,849	64,743	124,836	110,587
Chandpur		247,039	123,519	123,520	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Chandpur		167,300	83,650	83,650	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Chandpur		169,464	84,732	84,732	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
NOAKHALI		1,304,090	652,045	652,045	131,371	149,673	493,701	506,037
BADAR SUBDIVISION		981,827	490,913	490,914	109,140	100,673	373,939	379,836
Noakhali or Budharan		194,805	97,402	97,403	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Budharan		142,726	71,363	71,363	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Budharan		81,088	40,544	40,544	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Lakhmipur		204,368	102,184	102,184	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Beranpur		224,049	112,024	112,025	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Kamunji		143,181	71,590	71,591	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Band p		119,662	59,831	59,831	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Band p		93,764	46,882	46,882	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Band p		26,898	13,449	13,449	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Haliya		75,605	37,802	37,803	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
FENI SUBDIVISION		340,863	170,431	170,432	45,431	47,842	119,769	127,416
Chingaiya		138,292	69,146	69,146	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
Feni		202,571	101,285	101,286	11,111	15,111	14,344	14,344
CHITTAGONG		1,608,433	792,837	792,836	169,779	177,417	519,415	566,671
BADAR SUBDIVISION		1,269,849	634,924	634,925	169,680	168,854	419,368	464,939
Chittagong (Kotwali)		113,137	56,568	56,569	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
Murara		112,919	56,459	56,460	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
S. Lakond		76,344	38,172	38,172	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
Haitbari		96,768	48,384	48,384	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
V. S. S. S.		117,441	58,720	58,721	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
K. S. S.		177,214	88,607	88,607	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
F. S. S.		228,682	114,341	114,341	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
S. S. S.		772,978	386,489	386,489	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325
H. S. S.		162,342	81,171	81,171	16,519	8,259	42,124	47,325

The thana figures in columns 16-19 are for Hindus and Muslims.

THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

*Division*

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF

Chittagong

DIVISION DISTRICT RESIDENCY AND THANA	Popu- lation	TOTAL POPULATION.			DISTRIBUTION			
		Totals	Male		Hindus		Musalmans	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>CHITTAGONG—</b> continued.								
<b>COX'S BAZAR SUBDIVISION</b>	—	944,101	197,003	196,384	10,097	8,443	100,045	104,878
Cox's Bazar	—	86,700	45,529	41,171	8,313	2,845	35,509	36,071
Malakhai	—	47,971	27,071	20,900	2,519	2,792	18,740	21,155
Chakaria	—	61,314	30,150	21,204	1,940	2,021	23,303	26,495
Teknaf	—	60,840	32,219	28,330	712	171	30,474	31,027
Total	—	27,320	13,714	13,606	370	33	10,554	10,573
	—	23,629	11,992	11,634	372	139	19,527	19,614
<b>CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS</b>	—	151,850	82,698	71,152	8,327	8,827	4,000	1,034
Chakma (tribes)	—	77,158	45,043	32,114	7,351	4,514	3,134	871
Mong	—	27,613	14,074	12,539	543	12	221	3
Rhokong	—	49,062	25,581	23,509	474	91	1,765	134
<b>NATIVE STATES</b>	—	822,063	438,568	384,197	302,403	268,043	151,673	115,456
<b>COCH BEHAR STATE</b>	—	699,937	310,543	276,404	319,463	190,027	98,378	86,176
Korwali	—	130,602	70,877	60,821	81,764	43,127	18,560	16,405
Tufanganj	—	80,147	43,516	36,631	31,550	26,071	11,305	9,598
Diphata	—	140,529	74,479	62,980	41,074	44,947	17,109	21,007
Masulbaria	—	142,904	73,544	67,025	37,396	50,149	18,336	14,495
Masulbari	—	21,548	12,818	11,028	17,779	13,413	9,042	4,619
Masulbari	—	20,625	10,911	9,714	10,071	6,774	10,774	9,997
<b>HILL TIPPERA STATE</b>	—	289,413	151,820	107,793	83,040	75,041	38,298	29,658
Kader	—	74,672	39,509	35,170	56,580	23,154	12,041	11,025
Kalichchar	—	31,009	16,402	14,407	11,798	10,546	4,043	4,205
Khowai	—	21,308	11,147	10,190	10,531	9,028	3,14	271
Mharmanagar	—	10,056	5,246	4,810	6,784	5,064	3,425	3,455
Sonamara	—	18,022	9,706	8,314	3,443	3,450	1,945	4,405
Udaypur	—	40,114	21,513	18,796	13,061	13,730	5,071	3,900
Belonia	—	19,187	10,104	8,082	7,037	6,783	3,777	2,540
Sobran	—	6,515	3,594	3,017	2,505	2,101	177	144

The thana figures in columns 16—19 are for Hindus, Musalmans

## THANAS, ETC., BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Division—concluded.

BY RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.			
CHRISTIANS.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	15	...	...	11,852	13,358	6,155	109	528	...
12	10	...	...	4,485	5,778	2,533	72	192	...
3	2	...	...	1,431	1,421	989	24	36	...
...	...	...	...	1,007	2,038	1,702	81	67	...
1	1	...	...	4,029	4,131	961	22	33	...
1	1	...	...	2,829	3,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,290	1,131	...	...	...	...
90	82	16,949	16,195	55,204	47,973	9,509	316	323	...
28	31	872	801	31,626	28,033	971	23	120	...
16	23	7,509	6,951	6,601	5,953	823	28	13	...
46	29	8,777	8,413	14,977	13,957	335	2	21	...
153	95	553	265	3,726	2,918	50,704	2,485	3,552	8
58	52	105	85	544	87	42,266	1,659	2,568	6
44	13	19	4	185	38	11,565	757	1,275	8
9	10	73	70	151	22	3,549	65	112	...
...	...	...	...	102	6	8,469	228	307	...
1	4	13	12	43	8	10,687	305	244	...
...	...	...	...	48	7	4,264	117	282	...
4	5	...	...	12	6	3,860	153	156	...
75	63	228	180	3,182	2,831	8,438	876	1,184	2
75	63	175	125	31	4	3,587	542	750	1
...	...	...	...	24	16	1,435	133	165	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	833	19	26	...
...	...	25	20	...	...	836	50	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	431	20	50	...
...	...	29	35	2,293	2,043	1,185	38	59	...
...	...	...	...	484	457	392	...	81	...
...	...	...	...	355	312	151	...	21	...

and Animists: the district figures are for all religions.